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National Park Service

Interagency Resources
Division

FY 88 State Program Overviews

compiled from the FY 88
Historic Preservation
Fund Grant Applications

VL

INTRODUCTION

The Program Overview is the annual opportunity for each State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) to outline to the National Park Service both the accomplishments of their program for the last completed fiscal year and the prospective goals and objectives for the forthcoming year.

In this volume, the National Park Service has compiled the Program Overviews from the FY 1988, Annual Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) Grant Applications for the 57 State Historic Preservation Offices in the National Preservation Program. Each Program Overview contains:

1. A description of the State's major accomplishments in fiscal year 1987.
2. An assessment of problems and needs in each program area discussed in relation to broader State issues that affect preservation.
3. A discussion of how these needs will be met in fiscal year 1988.

This compendium of Program Overviews provides a State-by-State reference on the impact of the Federal Preservation Program throughout the country in fiscal years 1987 and 1988; and is one means of information exchange between the States and others concerned with historic preservation.

Users of this annual document also may wish to make use of the Summary of Historic Preservation Office Activities for Fiscal Year 1987, a statistical compilation of the effort, outlays, and products of State programs. Both reports are available from the National Park Service.

The Program Overviews are presented here in unedited form and organized by National Park Service Regions. Questions concerning specific issues in these documents should be addressed to the specific State Historic Preservation Office or to the appropriate National Park Service Regional Office.

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National Park Service

October 1988

CONTENTS

Mid-Atlantic Region

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Indiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

Western Region

American Samoa
Arizona
California
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas
Federated States of Micronesia
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Nevada
Oregon
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Republic of Palau
Washington

Alaska Region

Alaska

Rocky Mountain Region

Colorado
Illinois
Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
New Mexico
North Dakota
Oklahoma
South Dakota
Texas
Utah
Wisconsin
Wyoming

Southeast Region

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Puerto Rico
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virgin Islands

Mid Atlantic Region

Connecticut
Delaware
District of Columbia
Indiana
Maine
Maryland
Massachusetts
Michigan
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
Ohio
Pennsylvania
Rhode Island
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

IV

Connecticut

V

CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

Program Overview

Federal Fiscal Year 1987
(October 1, 1986 - September 30, 1987)

and

Federal Fiscal Year 1988
(October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)

Connecticut has available a wide and sophisticated variety of historic preservation tools in terms of both federal and state programs. The following report first summarizes recent developments which have occurred in state activities. The balance of the report presents a more detailed review of (a) accomplishments in federal programs during the past fiscal year and (b) proposed work for the current fiscal year.

I. STATE ACTIVITIES

A. Local Historic Districts/Historic Properties

Efforts were successful in the 1987 session of the General Assembly to amend the local historic district/historic property enabling statute by lowering the seventy-five percent favorable vote required to establish districts to two-thirds. The lowering of the voting requirement has assisted in the creation of additional historic districts, with notable examples being Guilford and Simsbury. Several communities, including Killingly, West Hartford, and Westport, are in the process of using the 1984 historic property portion of the statute for the designation and protection of single properties.

The published version of the local historic district handbook resulting from the 1983-1985 historian-in-residence project co-sponsored by the Connecticut Humanities Council and the Connecticut Historical Commission is being issued to historic district and historic properties commissions and study committees. In March 1988 the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation will sponsor, with partial funding from the Connecticut Historical Commission, a one-day workshop incorporating issues dealt with by historic district and historic properties commissions, including operating procedures, public hearings, design guidelines, and certificates of appropriateness. There are currently 87 local historic districts in 57 of Connecticut's 169 towns.

B. State Building Code: Section 513

As of April 15, 1987, the State Building Code was revised so that the current code is now a supplement to the standard national codes. Article 22, which, in the case of historic buildings, allowed alternatives to life safety code requirements, is now Section 513 of the code. In addition, the automatic exemption of historic buildings from code handicapped-access requirements was changed under Section 512.1.4 of the new code to exemptions "...necessary to preserve the architectural integrity of the building...." As a result, in the latter case, there has been an increase in requests to the Connecticut Historical Commission to comment on the impact of code-related requirements on historic buildings. The issuance of the revised code may also account for renewed interest in utilizing the provisions of Section 513, which requires the Connecticut Historical Commission to issue a preservation and rehabilitation certificate for historic structures undergoing rehabilitation.

C. State Development Grants: Historic Restoration Fund

In 1987 the Connecticut Historical Commission awarded 14 grants totaling $440,000 to assist in the restoration of historic properties which are listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places and are owned by nonprofit organizations and municipalities. The grants range in amount from $7,500 to $79,000 for projects which are scheduled to be completed by the end of calendar year 1988. Grants recipients include Wesleyan University in Middletown; the Ancient Burying Ground Association, Inc., in Hartford; nonprofit organizations managing cultural institutions such as museums; and three town governments. In addition, a grant was awarded to the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe for archaeological investigation of four National Register sites located on the Mashantucket Pequot Indian Reservation in Ledyard.

Grant-assisted work is diverse, including restoration of stained glass windows (one of which is a Tiffany) and WPA murals, as well as the more typical "bricks and mortar" undertakings. The restoration of the Ancient Burying Ground in Hartford, containing 315 historic brownstone and marble gravemarkers, is a particularly noteworthy project. One of three "leading edge" cemetery restorations in the country, the Hartford project is using a professional stone conservator, an historic archaeologist, and a stone carver to ensure that each stone receives the most appropriate treatment. The Connecticut Historical Commission is one of several sponsors of a one-day seminar planned for September 24, 1988, on the planning and execution of a cemetery restoration effort. A second area of developing grantee interest is that of preserving municipal parks. The Connecticut Historical Commission has sponsored the restoration of a park element in Edgerton Park in Hamden and has received numerous inquiries from private nonprofit groups formed to protect monumental city parks of the nineteenth century (see G.2.c. below).

The General Assembly appropriated $300,000 to the Historic Restoration Fund in FY 1988; applications are due on February 15, 1988, and grants will be awarded in the late spring. Considerable public interest continues to be expressed in the program, and the Connecticut Historical Commission has submitted a budget request of $700,000 to the General Assembly for FY 1989 (see G.2.b. below).

Effective January 8, 1988, the Connecticut Historical Commission will hire a new staff member in the job title of National Register Specialist/Architectural Historian to coordinate the Historic Restoration Fund program, as well as the federally sponsored Certified Local Government program (see II.F. below).

D. Connecticut Endangered Properties Fund

The Connecticut Endangered Properties Fund, administered by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation for the purchase, stabilization, and restoration of threatened resources, is fully operational, with nine projects being assisted in FY 1988. The Connecticut Historical Commisison, which was the pass-through agency for $500,000 in state bond funds matched by the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, continues its state-mandated oversight role of the Connecticut Endangered Properties Fund. The Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation is requesting an additional $1,000,000 for the fund from the General Assembly for FY 1989.

E. Computerization System

The Connecticut Historical Commission contracted with the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services for a computerization analyst to prepare a written report on the specific hardware and software needs of the Commission, including the State Historic Preservation Office, as determined by on-site analysis of program requirements. Following completion of the report in June 1987, the Commission submitted to the General Assembly a request for $87,000 to implement the recommendations contained therein. The report was coordinated with a study of computerization of the Statewide Historic Resource Inventory form for history/architecture, a project funded by a 1986 Survey and Planning matching grant. The SHRI computerization report is available at the Commission.

F. State Register of Historic Places

The State Register of Historic Places, which utilizes the same eligibility criteria for listing as the National Register of Historic Places, consists of over 29,000 entries to date. A property is listed on the State Register through one of the following actions:

1. Included in the initial statewide inventory of historic and architectural resources conducted during 1966-67;
2. Included in a local historic district;
3. Approved by the State Historic Preservation Board (State Review Board) for nomination to the National Register;
4. Approved by independent action of the Connecticut Historical Commission.

Although honorary, State Register designation is intended as a statewide preservation tool to recognize historic properties. It is particularly useful in giving endangered properties the protection of public recognition. In addition, listing qualifies properties owned by local governments and nonprofit organizations to be eligible for grants-in-aid from the state's Historic Restoration Fund. State Register entries in 1987 included residential districts in Haddam and Norwalk, a general store in Wilton, a Georgian Revival high school in West Hartford, several architecturally distinguished churches and houses, a lighthouse in Norwalk Harbor, and a Victorian railroad station complex in Milford. A number of state-owned properties were also listed, including Fairfield Hills Hospital and Lovell Farm in Newtown, Mount Tom Tower in Litchfield, and the Abner Slade II House in Barkhamsted.

G. Legislation

1. 1987 Enactments

a. Historic Bridge Survey

Special Act 87-109 authorizes $10,000 for a survey of the state's historic bridges to be conducted by the Connecticut Department of Transportation in consultation with the Connecticut Historical Commission.

b. Scenic Roads

Public Act 87-280 empowers the Commissioner of Transportation to designate all or part of a state highway as a scenic road after consultation with the Commissioners of Environmental Protection and Economic Development. Changes to a scenic road must, if practical, maintain the road's character.

c. Heritage Parks

Public Act 87-463 requires the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, in consultation with the Commissioner of Economic Development and the Connecticut Historical Commission, to study establishing a system of heritage parks linked by a common social or economic theme. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection may designate park boundaries, themes, and physical sites. Designations must be consistent with the State Outdoor Recreation Plan and must be made after considering a park's local heritage and state economic benefit. Park sites need not be contiguous and may be operated by private or public agencies. $100,000 is included within the budget for the study.

d. Office of Archaeology

Public Act 87-466 establishes an Office of Archaeology in the State Museum of Natural History at the University of Connecticut, Storrs. It requires the museum's board of directors to appoint a State Archaeologist and staff. Funds in the amount of $26,000 are included in the budget, based on three-quarter year funding. The primary responsibilities of the Office of Archaeology will be to provide technical guidance to concerned citizens, local property owners, and town governments regarding the proper management of the state's archaeological resources. Connecticut Historical Commission staff will provide extensive consultation regarding respective roles and responsibilities.

2. 1988 Priorities

a. Connecticut Main Street Program

A Connecticut Historical Commission budget option has been submitted to the Office of Policy and Management for a proposed Connecticut

Main Street program based on the successful model developed by the National Trust Main Street Center. For a total yearly program budget of approximately $189,000, the Connecticut Main Street program, staffed by a state coordinator, an architect, and a secretary, would assist in the commercial revitalization of towns and small cities by means of four key elements: organization, promotion, design, and economic restructuring.

b. State Development Grants

The Connecticut Historical Commission, in seeking to continue the Historic Restoration Fund beyond the $300,000 granted for the current fiscal year, has requested support from the Governor and the General Assembly for a third annual appropriation in the amount of $700,000. The ongoing loss of federal development grants has forced Connecticut and other states to turn to their legislatures for vital "bricks and mortar" monies for the protection and restoration of historic resources.

c. Historic Parks Survey

Authorization and funding for a survey of historic parks in the state are being sought by Connecticut Preservation Action, substantially assisted by the Preservation Committee of the Connecticut Chapter of the Society of Landscape Architects. If approved, the survey will be administered by the Connecticut Historical Commission.

II. FEDERAL PROGRAMS

A. Review and Compliance

FY 1987

Despite the usual high-volume (1,681 federal and state projects), high-pressure context, Review and Compliance staff effected a number of significant accomplishments during FY 1987. Foremost was the execution of an inter-agency agreement with the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management which creates a CATEGORICAL NO EFFECT for 496 federal subgrant programs. After extensive analysis, State Historic Preservation Office staff determined that specific applications within these subgrant programs do not require substantive State Historic Preservation Office review since proposed actions/undertakings will almost never affect Connecticut's cultural resources. This joint agreement will expedite the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management's clearance of such programs, minimize unnecessary State Historic Preservation Office staff involvement, and provide incentive for examining additional creative review alternatives.

Staff strengthened coordination with the Connecticut Department of Housing regarding the State Historic Preservation Office's preferred use of town-based memoranda of agreement for the state's Small Cities-sponsored rehabilitation loan programs. State Historic Preservation Office efforts have resulted in Advisory Council on Historic Preservation ratification of processual memoranda of agreement with six Connecticut communities and renewal of one other. The memoranda commit the respective town governments to completion of comprehensive inventories acceptable to the State Historic Preservation Office and the adoption of National Park Service rehabilitation standards as program guidelines. The City of Waterbury's commitment to a processual memorandum of agreement for its 13th Year Community Development Block Grant programs is particularly notable in light of substantive compliance-related difficulties in that community; State Historic Preservation Office staff also reviewed delinquent files for the 11th and 12th Year Community Development Block Grant programs.

Staff of the State Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Highway Administration, and the Connecticut Department of Transportation finalized a marketing process for historic bridges scheduled for replacement/demolition as part of the state's extensive infrastructure improvement program. State Historic Preservation Office staff also coordinated an archaeological data-recovery program associated with the new highway alignment of Route 6; required archaeological studies for the project represent the most comprehensive salvage efforts ever undertaken in Connecticut.

Extensive State Historic Preservation Office involvement was initiated concerning two large-scale controversial undertakings proposed during FY 1987. Iroquois Gas Transmission System has proposed 60 miles of gas pipeline through western Connecticut. Staff provided technical guidance on Iroquois' survey methodologies for the identification of archaeological resources, including shipwrecks and submerged terrestrial sites which may exist offshore in Long Island Sound. Staff also provided Iroquois with extensive documentation on historic structures and districts which may be visually affected by the proposed gas corridor.

The State Historic Preservation Office consulted with the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection regarding the proposed abandonment of B&M's Canal Line (New Haven to Cheshire). Four stone arch railroad bridges and significant segments of the historic Farmington Canal (listed on the National Register of Historic Places) are located along the line. Staff has aggressively pursued the preservation of these resources as part of a state-sponsored historic trail. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation convened a panel hearing concerning the Interstate Commerce Commission's foreclosure of a meaningful opportunity to comment vis-a-vis Section 106. The State Historic Preservation Office expects to continue coordination during FY 1988 regarding public acquisition efforts, Historic American Engineering Record-quality documentation requirements, and recommended preservation restrictions for the historic properties affected by the abandonment.

The State Historic Preservation Office published and distributed an Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources to appropriate federal and state agencies, town government officials, and cultural resource management archaeologists. The document provides in-depth technical guidance concerning federal and state legislation dealing with archaeological properties. The Primer will facilitate expedited project review and advocates the State Historic Preservation Office's conservation approach to archaeological site management.

FY 1988

Intensive coordination with the Connecticut Department of Transportation is expected during FY 1988. Staff initiated review of CONNDOT's preliminary bridge inventory data during FY 1987 in order to identify National Register-quality structures; CONNDOT photographed 800 bridges based on age (greater than 50 years) or pre-selected type (truss, covered, arch, stone slab, etc.) to facilitate this "first cut." CONNDOT has committed to a professional, comprehensive bridge inventory during FY 1988; joint agency development of the project will require significant State Historic Preservation Office staff involvement. CONNDOT and the Federal Highway Administration will also cosponsor National Highway Institute Course #14211, Historic and Archaeological Preservation, in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office in order to improve intra-agency coordination and understanding within CONNDOT's numerous program departments.

Project review during FY 1987 has revealed that the U.S. Postal Service has commenced several programs (creation of new facilities to replace undersized ones; handicap access improvements to leased facilities; acquisition of increased staff parking areas) that may significantly affect historic resources. Further, staff turnover has resulted in the loss of U.S. Postal Service personnel familiar with Section 106 requirements. In-depth coordination with the U.S. Postal Service regional office is anticipated by the State Historic Preservation Office in order to pursue protection of historic post offices and improve communication/coordination between the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the U.S. Postal Service, and the State Historic Preservation Office.

Continued technical assistance will be provided during FY 1988 regarding three large-scale controversial projects which may significantly affect cultural resources: the Iroquois Gas Transmission System (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission); Boston & Maine Railroad Corporation's Canal Line abandonment (Interstate Commerce Commission); and the Route 6 highway corridor (Federal Highway Administration and Connecticut Department of Transportation).

The State Historic Preservation Office expects publication during FY 1988 * of a "User's Guide" to the architectural and archaeological survey data on deposit with the University of Connecticut's Homer D. Babbidge Library. The document will facilitate increased access to these data regarding compliance-related projects, while enhancing the archival protection of the original survey materials.

B. National Register of Historic Places

FY 1987

The State Historic Preservation Office sponsored 20 district nominations, two multiple resource areas, and two thematic groups, collectively representing Connecticut's six historic contexts (the state has been divided into six ecoregions for comprehensive historic preservation planning purposes). The properties selected for nomination reflect the diversity and continuum of

Connecticut's rich cultural heritage. Submissions were distributed among cities and towns/villages, with community centers, main streets, urban, suburban, and rural residential neighborhoods, and mill complexes represented. Individual properties, including thirteen houses, four bridges, three schools, two estates, two town halls, a church, a commercial building, an early girls' club, an industrial building and a public park were also nominated.

The following National Register programmatic objectives for FY 1987 were implemented:

1. All properties identified in Connecticut's initial statewide inventory (1967) by the State Historic Preservation Board as eligible for designation were either nominated or processed for nomination in FY 1988.

2. The in-house team of four National Register consultants was assigned properties approved for National Register study through 1978, as well as threatened and district properties approved for study through 1985.

3. State Historic Preservation Office staff developed the agenda for a workshop on the new National Register forms. The workshop was scheduled for November 5, 1987, and designed to emphasize the multiple-property format.

As in the past, evaluation of Connecticut's historic properties for registration was based on comprehensive historic resource inventories. Three National Register consultants were hired in July 1987; each was assigned non-archaeological nominations in accordance with the agency's National Register priorities. A pool of approximately 20 independent professional National Register consultants continued to actively assist clients on a free-lance basis. Staff promoted the nomination process by speaking at conferences, holding public information meetings, writing articles, and conferring with the media, municipal agencies, nonprofit organizations, and the public.

FY 1988

The following National Register programmatic objectives, incorporating both long-standing and new initiatives, will be implemented:

1. The in-house team of three National Register consultants will be assigned properties approved for National Register study in accordance with the agency's established National Register nomination priorities. Resources approved for National Register study through 1979 and 1980 will be given special attention.

2. When a decision has been reached as to which of the state's six historic contexts (ecoregions) will receive priority attention in comprehensive historic preservation planning, activity in survey and registration will be coordinated closely for that area. Efforts will be made during FY 1988 to identify an historic context for state-sponsored research. Once the historic context has been selected, the National Register study list will be examined in order to identify

those communities which contain concentrations of properties approved for National Register study. Those results will be annotated to indicate which study units (towns and cities) have completed intensive-level surveys and are suitable candidates for multiple property nominations. Final selections will be made in accordance with the State Historic Preservation Office's National Register priorities as well as in terms of possible funding sources.

3. The State Historic Preservation Office will host a workshop on November 5, 1987, on the new National Register forms and the multiple property format as applied to Connecticut's historic contexts and study units, i.e., its cities and towns. State Historic Preservation Office staff, State Historic Preservation Board members, and National Register consultants will be in attendance. Beth Savage. Connecticut's liaison at the National Register office, will make a presentation and conduct a question and answer session.

C. Preservation Tax Incentives

FY 1987

Consistent with national statistics, in Connecticut there was a decline in the number of Tax Act projects in FY 1987. This falloff in numbers was expected as a result of the changes affecting real estate in the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Nevertheless, strong interest in Tax Act projects continued in New Haven, Norwich, and Middletown; these cities, in terms of numbers of projects, rank in that order after Hartford. Of particular note was the concentration of activity in the Downtown Norwich Historic District, where in the last two years more than 20 percent of the district's contributing buildings have been rehabilitated utilizing the Preservation Tax Incentives program. Rehabilitation efforts on Main Street, in the center of downtown, have been assisted by Norwich's Facade Improvement program, a federally funded program.

Interest in mill conversions also continues, with new multi-million dollar projects underway in Torrington and Plainfield, and ongoing projects which are reaching completion in Beacon Falls, Middletown,Vernon, and Manchester. And, with financing now in place, the conversion of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Mills complex in Enfield, which at $61.5 million is the state's largest Tax Act project, is scheduled to begin in 1988. Twenty-one million dollars in equity is being provided by a corporate partner in a limited partnership rather than through equity syndication.

FY 1988

The start-up of a major new multi-building Tax Act project is anticipated in New Haven. Approximately 20 buildings in the Ninth Square Historic District will be rehabilitated for commercial and residential use. Additional interest in the Preservation Tax Incentives program should result from an upcoming one-day workshop on the Tax Code as it affects the rehabilitation of historic buildings. The workshop is to be held by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, with local participation and sponsorship, in Hartford in March 1988. Principals in real estate and development from such communities as Bridgeport, Middletown, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Waterbury will be encouraged to attend.

D. Survey

FY 1987

1. Architectural and Historic Resource Survey

a. Data Management

Emphasis on sound management of the rapidly expanding State Historic Resource Inventory in terms of prompt review, processing, and microfilming continued. The volume of completed survey reports (including inventory forms) is vast and requires attention to ensure quality control and ready access. There is a continuing backlog in this area.

b. Connecticut Historic American Engineering Record Index Update

A preliminary index to the approximately 450 properties contained in the Connecticut Historic American Engineering Record survey was prepared. It was circulated to the State Historic Preservation Office staff, State Historic Preservation Board members, and local historic preservation organizations in an effort to update information concerning the condition of these properties. The index was then finalized for distribution to interested parties and placed in the permanent file. Eight to ten percent of the properties identified have been lost due to demolition, fire, or replacement (bridges).

c. Survey Projects

Surveys funded in FY 1986 but completed in FY 1987 included Danbury, Greenwich, Litchfield, Preston, Putnam, Waterbury, and Westport. Several communities donated surveys prepared in conjunction with their Community Development Block Grant programs. These included Naugatuck, Thomaston, Torrington, Winsted, and Wolcott.

2. Archaeological Resource Survey

The State Historic Preservation Office continued its direct linkage between survey and planning efforts and the National Register inventory-nomination process for significant archaeological properties. Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., in its ongoing intensive archaeological study of Mashantucket Pequot culture history, surveyed for contact period remains in Mystic (Town of Groton). Staff evaluation with PAST Inc. of the inventoried archaeological properties will result in the nomination of appropriate Pequot-related sites/districts to the National Register. The Farmington River Archaeological Project examined additional state-owned forest lands. In addition to producing inventory forms and National Register nomination(s), data from the project will facilitate state agency coordination with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and protection of important archaeological resources as part of park and forest management activities.

Staff organized and chaired a symposium, "Archaeological Preservation: Case Studies from Connecticut," at the Society for Historical Archaeology's 1987 Annual Meeting. Six papers shared important data on archaeological preservation approaches; the presentations were directly tied to research efforts facilitated by State Historic Preservation Office-sponsored Survey and Planning assistance. The State Historic Preservation Office published an expanded version of one paper as the Archaeological Resource Protection Handbook (Kearns & Kirkorian 1987), which was distributed to all 169 Connecticut town governments and the state's archaeological community. The document provides an exhaustive analysis of protection strategies available to Connecticut town governments concerning the state's prehistoric and historic archaeological heritage. It offers a basic framework for the State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of State Archaeologist further to assist local communities in the creative management of archaeological sites.

FY 1988

1. Architectural and Historic Resource Survey

A strong two-pronged approach will continue to be taken in the Survey program. The first effort is an aggressive data management policy and the second is a substantial increase in the number of documented properties in the Statewide Historic Resource Inventory (SHRI).

a. Survey Microfiche Deposit at Connecticut State Library

The first deposit of microfiche copies of the SHRI at the Connecticut State Library occurred in 1987 and will continue in 1988, thereby greatly enhancing the availability of the records to the public. The SHRI is housed as Record Group #24 in the History and Archives section of the library, providing a strong complement to other architectural collections such as the WPA Census of Old Buildings and the Colonial Dames Survey of Historic Homes, as well as photographic holdings such as the Clark Collection.

b. Survey Projects

Surveys funded in FY 1987 but to be completed in FY 1988 include Fairfield, Redding, and Westport. Communities which will donate surveys to the Connecticut Historical Commission which have been prepared in conjunction with their Community Development Block Grant programs include Beacon Falls, Enfield, and Watertown.

New applications for projects proposed to begin in FY 1988 include Glastonbury, Scotland, Waterbury, and Wilton. The Waterbury survey is noteworthy because it will complete the identification and evaluation process for the entire city.

c. Data Management

The microfiching of newly completed surveys is ongoing and three large deposits of completed surveys have been made to the Special Collections Department of the Homer D. Babbidge Library, University of Connecticut. The in-house microfiche collection needs much in the way of cataloging and organization, a strong priority for 1988.

d. Governor's Task Force on Paper Preservation

Following the Connecticut Historical Commission's receipt of an invitation to participate in the above-referenced task force, the agency's Survey Director was appointed to serve. The Commission has a strong interest in the state's historical records, particularly architectural records. Plans, drawings, specifications, and office records provide invaluable insight into the state's built environment. Recently, the Commission was contacted by a private company which had discovered in its vault blueprints of the Governor's Mansion; none had previously been available. In light of the planned restoration of the Mansion by Mrs. William O'Neil, wife of the Governor, and the Connecticut Department of Public Works, the blueprints will provide detailed information on the building's original appearance. The Connecticut Historical Commission, the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Connecticut State library are sponsoring an upcoming one-day seminar for archivists and librarians on the condition of architectural records in the state. In the Fall, a second one-day seminar on conservation issues and techniques is planned. The Commission and the State Library will work together to promote the creation and funding of a project to locate and catalog architectural records held by state agencies.

2. Archaeological Resource Survey

Archaeological inventory efforts appear headed for a year of transition, with none of the state's principal archaeological organizations (American Indian Archaeological Institute, Public Archaeology Survey Team, Inc., and Farmington River Archaeological Project) scheduled to apply for National Park Service grant assistance. Consequently, the survey program's successful linkage with the nomination of archaeological resources will probably be rendered ineffective. Staff will extensively consult and coordinate with the professional archaeological community to resolve perceived difficulties and expand the State Historic Preservation Office's archaeological survey-nomination program during FY 1988-FY 1989.

Staff anticipates intensive coordination with the Office of State Archaeologist and the Connecticut Department of Administrative Services/Bureau of Information Systems concerning the currency and updating of, and direct access of State Historic Preservation Office staff to, the prehistoric archaeological information on the University of Connecticut's IBM mainframe.

E. Planning

FY 1987

1. Cultural Resource Planning Draft Document (RP3)

Implementation of the principal recommendations of the draft document Historic Preservation: A Cultural Resource Management Plan for Connecticut was begun in the Survey and National Register programs. The Survey program streamlined its report format in order to correspond to new multiple resource nomination formats and identified survey documentation gaps in each historic context. The National Register Coordinator and the Survey Director continued to promote and implement preparation of townwide multiple resource nominations. Demonstration projects included the Town of Southington.

2. State Properties Survey/Management Plan

The Connecticut Historical Commission provided a review and comment opportunity to the Connecticut Office of Policy and Management and the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection concerning the report resulting from the survey of state-owned properties sponsored by the Commission. Staff incorporated pertinent recommendations into the final document, which is scheduled for publication/distribution in FY 1988.

FY 1988

1. Cultural Resource Planning Draft Document (RP3)

Following the receipt of constructive input concerning the draft document Historic Preservation: A Cultural Resource Management Plan for Connecticut from federal and state agencies, Connecticut's preservation community, and the RP3 Advisory Committee, recommendations will be incorporated in a revised version of the document. It will then be distributed to facilitate the accomplishment of preservation goals by the broadest range of participants.

2. Survey and Registration

Staff will analyze information collected by a questionnaire distributed to Connecticut's preservation constituency and land-use agencies and assess which historic contexts in the state should receive top survey priority. Since many communities in Connecticut do not have a party to act as a Survey and Planning grantee (local sponsor) the Connecticut Historical Commission will institute an in-house survey program to complement and supplement the survey grant-in-aid progam. Following selection of the priority historic contexts, the National Register study list will be evaluated to identify those communities (study units) with (1) concentrations of properties appropriate for National Register study and (2) already-completed intensive-level surveys, thereby making them suitable candidates for multiple property nominations.

F. Certified Local Governments

FY 1987

The State Historic Preservation Office continued to actively encourage municipalities to participate in the Certified Local Government program. In Connecticut's two Certified Local Governments, the City of Bridgeport utilized grant-in-aid funds to prepare a preservation plan for downtown, and the Town of Westport used grant funds to sponsor survey and nomination work.

FY 1988

1. Bridgeport

The Mayor of the City of Bridgeport appointed a Task Force on Cultural Resources during 1987. The Survey Director of the Connecticut Historical Commission participated in the ongoing activities of the task force. A report to be issued in February 1988 will contain a series of recommendations addressing historic preservation issues, thereby providing a "blueprint" for future projects. Historic Preservation Fund grants will be used in 1988 to fund a review and evaluation of current Bridgeport zoning regulations and their impact on historic properties. Additional funds will be used to create a master index of all Bridgeport properties possessing some level of architectural significance, including those identified for the following programs: Statewide Historic Resource Inventory; State and National Registers of Historic Places; National Historic Landmarks; Historic American Buildings Survey; and Historic American Engineering Record. The master index will include over 6,000 properties when completed.

2. Westport

The Town of Westport will complete a townwide inventory of historic buildings in July 1988, thus culminating four years of survey effort sponsored by the Westport Local Historic District Commission. The district commission, demonstrating an exemplary dedication to the protection of historic buildings on a townwide basis, has nominated several endangered buildings to the State Register of Historic Places. It is anticipated that completion of the survey will give the district commission solid data concerning the type and relative rarity of historic buildings in Westport, as well as guidance for future protection activities.

3. East Hartford

The Town of East Hartford has submitted an outstanding Certified Local Government application which will be processed and sent to the National Park Service for final approval in February 1988. It is expected that East Hartford will become Connecticut's third Certified Local Government community. The town has completed a townwide inventory of over 1,000 historic buildings, but it currently has very few buildings protected from federal impact by listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Nominations to the National Register as well as preservation planning are the town's Certified Local Government priorities.

4. Certified Local Government Coordinator

Effective January 8, 1988, the Connecticut Historical Commission will hire a new staff member in the job title of National Register Specialist/Architectural Historian to coordinate the Certified Local Government program. The Historic Restoration Fund program (state development grants) will also be administered by the staff member (see I.C. above).

G. Other Activities

FY 1987

The State Historic Preservation Office continued to fund the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation, the statewide nonprofit, to (1) publish a preservation newsletter issued three times a year and (2) offer consultation and technical assistance programs.

The following article and paper were produced by State Historic Preservation Office staff:

1. "Funds for History: The Historic Preservation Grant Program." The Connecticut League of Historical Societies Bulletin, Vol. 39, May 1987, pp. 6-11. Co-authors: Mary M. Donohue and Patricia Kenyon.
2. "The Submerged Underground Workings of the Newgate Prison-Mine Complex (East Granby, Connecticut): Preliminary Research and Environmental Safety Observations." Paper presented at annual meeting of Society for Industrial Archeology, Renssalaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, May 28-31, 1987. Co-authors: David A. Poirier and William E. Penn.

FY 1988

The State Historic Preservation Office will continue to fund the activities of the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation as described above. An all-day workshop for local historic district and historic properties commissioners is planned. Other workshop topics include Architectural Records in Connecticut (April 21, 1988); Historic Gravestone and Burial Ground Restoration (September 24, 1988); and Conservation of Architectural Records (Fall 1988).

The Connecticut Historical Commission will publish the following in January 1988:

> *The Land of Steady Habits: A Brief History of Connecticut*
> by Bruce Fraser, Executive Director, Connecticut
> Humanities Council.

The above publication will provide a framework to assist the State Historic Preservation Office in developing major themes for the historic contexts identified pursuant to comprehensive historic preservation planning.

Revised 2/09/88

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1988

Delaware

Introduction

The goals for Fiscal Year 1988 are 1) to automate internal management controls, 2) to complete the historic and architectural survey of the state at reconnaissance level, 3) to develop comprehensive National Register level survey reports and prepare nominations in high priority areas, 4) to implement the statewide historic resources plan while continuing to develop regional plans for archeology, 5) to work with the state to develop new protection strategies for cultural resources, 6) to expand the public outreach program and 7) to expand the Certified Local Government program.

Administration

Retrospective: Throughout the fiscal year internal control systems were upgraded, particularly in the area of grants management, and revised operating procedures were imlemented.

Prospective: The primary goal for Fiscal Year 1988 is to consolidate the control mechanisms developed during FY87 and to transmit the written procedures to the National Park Service. Some of the grant management mechanisms will be computerized such as grants fiscal status and project schedules.

Review & Compliance

Retrospective: During Fiscal Year 1987 the Bureau reviewed 584 projects from federal, state and local sources for their potential effect on cultural resources. We were greatly assisted in this effort by our continued laison with the historic preservation planners in New Castle County and the City of Wilmington. We also investigated having the state review and compliance system certified under the new Advisory Council regulations. It was decided that the new regulations provided sufficient flexibility to meet our needs.

Prospective: We need to maintain a high quality of review while providing a responsive system that avoids unnecessary conflicts and project delays. We anticipate 580 reviews for Fiscal Year 1988. We plan to expand the use of programmatic memoranda of agreement, particularly with the agencies generating the highest volume of reviews, and continue operating under existing PMOA's in an effort to streamline the review process. We will also implement a computerized tracking system for cases that will provide both review status data and attachment "A" product data. This will be cross-referenced to the state inventory files and National Register files so we can track effects on classes of properties in different areas of the state.

National Register

Retrospective: The goal during Fiscal Year 1987 was to focus National Register activity in areas where threats to historic resources occurred as a result of development. To this end, three historic districts nominations were submitted, two from northern Delaware in areas subject to development pressure and one for a small town in central Delaware. In addition, a thematic nomination was submitted containing 17 properties in a commercial district in a growth area of southwestern Sussex County.

Prospective: The need continues to focus National Register activity in areas of development pressure. During Fiscal Year 1988, one sub-grant will continue National Register level evaluation in an area of significant threats to historic resources in northern New Castle County. With a continuation grant the University of Delaware will complete National Register evaluations in Indian River Hundred in eastern Sussex County. Additionally, we plan to submit three district nominations for historic areas undergoing revitalization and one multiple property nomination. During the fiscal year increasing emphasis will be placed on addressing the National Register priorities outlined in the state plan.

Tax Act

Retrospective: As anticipated, activity during Fiscal Year 1987 was less than FY'86 due to the changes in the tax laws. Nevertheless, 17 Part I's, 7 Part II's and 15 Part III's were reviewed and submitted.

Propsective: This program has successfully encouraged quality rehabilitation activity in Delaware. However, we do not anticipate significant renewed activity in this program area during FY'88. A low level of involvement similar to FY'87 is expected.

Survey

Retrospective: The goal during Fiscal Year 1987 was to complete the reconnaissance level historic site survey and to concentrate the archaeological survey in areas of rapid development. Seven hundred and thirty-eight historic resources were added to the inventory from the urban areas of Wilmington and its suburbs. This did not complete survey of the unincorporated areas of northern New Castle County as anticipated due in part to the difficulty in finding qualified historic site surveyors.

Archaeological survey commenced on the Nanticoke Drainage late in the fiscal year to provide additional background data for the development of a archaeological resource management plan for this area.

Prospective: With most of the Fiscal Year 1987 survey sub-grants continuing into FY'88 and with the award of the planned FY'88 survey subgrants, we will complete the statewide survey of historical and architectural resources at the reconnaisance level in Kent and New Castle Counties while several small municipalities in Sussex County will remain unsurveyed. The archaeological survey will again focus on two, high priority areas, New Castle County and the Atlantic Coast drainage of eastern Sussex County, where development pressures threaten many sites. This site data will also provide new data for the refinement of archaeolgical resource management plans in those areas.

Planning

Retrospective: Six plans or reports were completed during Fiscal Year 1987. Four plans related specifically to the statewide planning process. First, the statewide historic resources draft operating plan was completed. This provided the framework for the establishment of preservaton priorities and plan implementation. Second, the Atlantic Coast archaeological resources plan was completed. This provided the framework for detailed site assessments of eligibility and has already been of great assistance in making day-to-day management decisions concerning archaeological resources. Third, the Bellevue State Park cultural resources plan was completed. Finally, the City of Wilmington Archaeolgical Resources plan for the remainder of the City was completed. In addition, the New Castle County preservation planner prepared historic preservation elements for the revised New Castle County Comprehensive Plan and a report for the County's Annual Profile.

Prospective: The need for Fiscal Year 1988 is to implement the statewide historic resources plan. This will be accomplished through a grant to the University of Delaware Center for Historic Architecture and Engineering to conduct workshops with local planning officials and to amend the plan based on feedback obtained at the workshops. One regional archaeology plan will also be completed; the Nanticoke River drainage. Also within the high priority Nanticoke drainage a cultural resource management plan will be completed for Trap Pond State Park. A Bureau priority for the Fiscal Year will be to more thoroughly integrate the high quality plans that have been and are being developed into the decision making framework. We will continue to integrate planning data into survey and National Register data files to ensure linkages throughout the system. This will be accomplished through the automated data system. Planning data will be routinely consulted in reviewing review and compliance cases.

Certified Local Government

Retropsective: Local government involvement has a long history in the Delaware historic preservation program. During Fiscal Year 1987 two local governments remained certified; 1) The City of Wilmington and 2) New Castle County. Two sub-grants were also awarded for survey related activities. In addition, Bureau staff conducted two orientation workshops for the CLG Commissions on the responsibilities of a CLG board.

Prospective: We plan to broaden the role of local governments by encouraging more applications for CLG status and assisting current CLG's in carrying out their historic preservation activities more effectively. Three FY'88 sub-grants are planned for existing CLG's. The Wilmington CLG grant is to significantly broaden the public outreach element of the program by preparing newsletters and brochures and presenting workshops on preservation issues. The two New Castle County grants are to support the operations of the historic preservation planner which includes historic sites, National Register nominations, technical assistance and public outreach. The Bureau plans to sponsor three workshops or training sessions for CLG's. One workshop is planned for prospective CLG's while the other sessions will be for existing CLG's and cover design review criteria, the National Register program and tax incentives for rehabilitation.

Development/Acquisition

Retrospective: No activity except file preparation for microfilming.

Prospective: No activity planned except as noted above.

Covenants and Agreements

Retrospective: During Fiscal Year 1987, a covenant and agreement monitoring system was establish. Letters were prepared and mailed to a test group of 5 grantees and sites visits were conductd. Refinements in the system were made and a schedule for FY'88 site visits established.

Prospective: The first goal for Fiscal Year 1988 is to contact and visit grantees whose covenants will be expiring to prepare a final review on conformance with the covenant provisions. The second goal is to contact all remaining subgrantees and notify them of 1) covenant or agreement requirements, 2) expiration dates, and 3) schedule for site visits as appropriate.

District of Columbia

FY87 Subgrants: Completed and Continued

Completed FY87 subgrants included two community-based comprehensive surveys, two building type surveys, and a grant for development of a public education curriculum. The building type surveys were both phase II completions of work begun in the previous year. One of these was a survey of public school buildings in the District of Columbia between 1864-1930 and the second was a survey of apartment buildings in the District through 1945. Both of these surveys originated through the need to effectively meet certain program requirements. The public school survey documented a unique resource which is being increasingly surplused and lost to new development because of rising land values. Since the subgrantee was primarily interested in a quality publication, photographic coverage was particularly good. The survey has also provided the basis for a multiproperty nomination to the National Register and will be useful in the future during review and compliance procedures.

The apartment building survey originated as an attempt to bring order to the process by which apartment building rehabilitation projects were being certified to qualify for historic preservation tax credits. Determinations of eligibility were being made both by MARO and the SHPO without sufficient criteria for making these determinations. The phase I reconnaissance survey of approximately 4000 buildings served as a planning tool for the more substantive phase II work. An historic context for the building type was developed, criteria were established for evaluating the significance of apartment buildings and a computer program for organizing the vast quantities of inventory data was developed. During phase II, all identified buildings were evaluated using the criteria developed in phase I, a narrative history of the development of apartment buildings in the District of Columbia was prepared, nomination forms for eleven buildings were prepared, and a number of public information meetings and publications were prepared. This survey information is now in daily use in the SHPO office in review and compliance and survey as well as tax applications.

The community-based comprehensive surveys were carried out in the Deanwood and Brookland neighborhoods. The Deanwood survey is of particular interest since it was initiated by a strongly organized community group and will serve as a model for continuing survey in areas of the city which have not previously been surveyed. The Brookland survey included an intensive archeological component. Public excavations were conducted at Brooks Mansion, a National Register property and were enthusiastically attended by large groups of school children. This survey data is already being used on a day-to-day basis in the office, particularly in review and compliance situations.

Current subgrants have developed further the approach to comprehensive survey as detailed above. A second phase of the Deanwood expanded the work into the adjacent Burrville-Eastland Gardens areas when evaluation of the earlier study demonstrated that this would be necessary to adequately develop an historic context and criteria for evaluation and make recommendations concerning National Register nomination. The basic approach to intensive comprehensive survey developed in Deanwood is now being followed as well in the Columbia Heights/Cardozo, Sheridan-Kalorama, Woodley Park, and the Congress Heights neighborhood surveys. All of these surveys are being conducted through strong community organizations. The data is being entered into the computer program developed during the apartment building survey as a test of the adaptability of this program for general survey in the District of Columbia. A task force of representatives of all participating subgrant groups has been formed to facilitate this task. Subgrantee consultants from the previous grant cycle are sharing their methodology and expertise with the new subgrantees so that all of the ongoing survey will be as cohesive as possible.

One thematic survey, D. C. Blacks in the Arts, is being conducted in the Shaw Urban Renewal Area. This survey is being coordinated with and assisted by the D. C. Office of Business and Economic Development and the D.C. Department of Housing and Community Development. It will explore the history of the Shaw area as a unique and nationally important center of Black creative activity, using the survey techniques developed in the earlier subgrant surveys.

Projections for FY 1988

Program goals for FY 1988 continue to focus on implementation of the D.C. Comprehensive Plan, Title VIII, Preservation and Historic Features Element. This document provides the major policies, principles and goals for the city's historic preservation activities. The role of the Historic Preservation Division as staff to the State Historic Preservation Officer and the D.C. Historic Preservation Review Board, is to expand and refine the principles expressed in the Comprehensive Plan and to develop a framework for providing information and guidance to public and private preservation efforts.

Building on the work of the past three years, the plans for FY 1988 include the following objectives:

1. Develop fully one additional historic context.

2. Design and initiate a strategy for comprehensive survey of historic structures in the District of Columbia, which will lead to the eventual goal of completion of the structural inventory.

3. Expand services and assistance to public agencies and private citizens through improved procedures and guidance.

4. Develop a public education and outreach program with written informational materials, public lectures and exhibits.

Several projects initiated in 1987 are planned for completion in 1988, and projects to begin in 1988, contribute toward these goals, as follows:

To complete a historic context on apartment buildings: This context is a result of a two-phase subgrant which focused on the survey and evalution of apartment buildings in the District. In order to bring public comment into the process, a workshop will be held with the Advisory Neighborhood Commissions throughout the District. The workshop will be directed toward introducing the various communities to the planning process, and then involving them in the development of preservation strategies for apartment buildings.

To continue with comprehensive surveys to identify the historic resources in the District of Columbia: Toward this end, surveys of the H Street, N.E. corridor, the 16th Street, N.W. corridor, and a continuation of the Columbia Heights/Cardozo subgrant will be part of the FY88 program.

The H Street, N.E. grant will focus on an intensive survey of properties fronting on the H Street corridor between 2nd and 15th Streets, N.E. This project will include research, investigation and identification of architectural, cultural and archaeological resources of historic significance of the H Street Commercial corridor through the World War II era. The Columbia Heights/Cardozo subgrant includes architectural, archaeological and cultural resources of historical significance through World War II. This survey will serve as a planning tool for future preservation initiatives within the community.

Survey will continue along the 16th Street, N.W. corridor (lower 16th street is an historic district). This survey will identify architectural and cultural resources along 16th Street, N.W. to the Maryland border. This survey will also include a historic evaluation and identification of archaeological resources which may exist in the area.

A historic landscapes survey is proposed which focuses on developing a methodology for the survey of historic landscapes in urban areas. This study will consider elements such as overall geological landform in relation to significant physical planning activities. The grading of and planting in streets, parks and other Federal and District public works projects will be addressed, as well as natural features, open space qualities and other landscape features. Guidelines will be developed for the use of archaeological investigation in the survey of urban historic landscapes.

The Historic Preservation Division has been developing an archaeological public outreach program. This includes lectures given to students in public schools, and a variety of exhibits at D. C. Public Libraries, Schools, and other public facilities. Staff has also been writing articles on archaeological projects for dissemination in the D. C. government.

An additional subgrant is proposed to initiate a reconnaissance level architectural, historical and archaeological survey of the far northeastern quadrant of the District of Columbia, specifically those areas east of the Anacostia River. These preliminary survey efforts will identify those areas of the quadrant where more intensive surveys should take place, and will guide the SHPO staff in directing future community-based survey efforts.

A subgrant is proposed to identify the surviving boundary stones which mark the border between the District of Columbia and the State of Maryland. These stones, erected at the time of the formation of the federal district, are threatened with vandalism, removal, and neglect. The proposed survey will locate the remaining stones and will propose conservation/treatment strategies for each individual stone based on its specific needs. This grant will be coordinated with the Maryland SHPO.

Indiana

FY88 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Division of Historic Preservation and Archaeology, on behalf of the State of Indiana, continues in its efforts to preserve and protect the cultural resources of our State. This report is designed to describe the current status of the State's preservation program, and indicate what actions will be taken in FY88 to increase our effectiveness.

Over the past several years the State has been able to add several new staff members. While this has enabled the State to improve its program, it has caused us to re-evaluate the internal organization of the office. At the present time almost all of the staff report directly to the Division Director. While this worked fine when the staff numbered less than half a dozen, the current complement of eleven makes this management style extremely cumbersome. The State therefore is contemplating a reorganization of the office, creating perhaps four Section Chiefs who would act as middle management. In this way, the Division Director could free himself from some of the more pedestrian problems which come up day by day.

The State has again made improvements in the field of Review and Compliance. Additional staff has been employed to work in this area -- we now have two people working full-time on architectural/historical reviews, one full-time archaeologist, and one additional archaeologist working on a temporary basis. This has allowed the State to improve its performance in Review and

Compliance, and also to inaugurate the process of computerizing data in this program area. The State is also considering expanding its archaeological staff in order to perform in house some of the archaeological records checks and other professional activities currently being done by various universities. A decision on this matter will be made by State officials within the next six months.

The State of Indiana has seen a drop in the number of National Register nomination submittals over the last months. We understand that this is a situation common to most states, and may be a result of the new tax laws, which reduced the historic preservation tax incentive. To combat this, the State is conducting public meetings in newly-surveyed counties at which owners of historic properties are encouraged to consider submitting nominations. In addition, a list of the ten "most significant" properties is being prepared for each newly-surveyed county; local county historical societies are then encouraged to prepare nominations for any or all of the structures on this "top ten list". Finally, the State has inaugurated a series of National Register instructional meetings. These meetings are conducted on a semi-annual basis and are designed to assist qualified professionals interested in working on nominations. It should also be noted that Nancy Long, one of the State's professionals who has been working in the National Register and Survey program areas for almost nine years, will be leaving in March; the State will be hiring a new person to work in these areas, and will, of course, have to devote some time to training this person.

Indiana's FY87 Survey program included considerable effort in both the archaeological and the architectural/historical survey areas. (It should be noted that the State staff itself does very little survey due to time limitations; instead, the State devotes a large percentage of its Survey and Planning grant funds for survey subgrants.) In FY88, the State will once again fund a number of county-wide architectural/historical surveys of an intensive nature. To assist these projects, The State will be revising and expanding its Survey Manual; this new version should be completed by April, 1988. The State's efforts in archaeology will place additional emphasis on historic Indiana and early European settlement sits, along with its investigations of prehistoric occupation.

In 1986 the State made a major grant to a university in central Indiana to expand its Planning efforts. The results of this project will be presented to the State in the early summer of 1988. We expect that the material resulting from this project will have a significant impact on the nature of our future efforts in both Survey and Planning activities.

The State continues in its efforts to assist the public with preservation tax incentive project. We have seen a decrease in the total number of such projects, but the projects which are being proposed are of greater complexity, and often are comprised of a number of related structures. In the past we have been concerned with a lack of consistency shown on reviews of similar projects. We sense that this problem is being addressed and look forward to more consistency in future reviews by NPS.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank Dennis Montagna of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office for the technical assistance which he rendered to our office. His expertise in the restoration of bronze statuary proved valuable to us in a number of delicate situations in 1986 and 1987.

Again in FY88 there have been no federal funds allocated for Development activities. In response to this situation, and similar situations in other federal natural/cultural resource programs, a State-funded grant program designed to assist historic preservation and urban parks and forestry efforts, was proposed in the State Legislature. This proposal was strongly supported by a great number of private citizen groups, local governments, colleges and universities, and private parties. The bill has just been passed by the State Legislature, and we expect the Governor to sign it into law very soon. At this time no funding has been authorized for this program; we hope that money will be included in the new State biennial budget new year. Current staff will administer any State-funded development grants in essentially the same way that Federal grants were administered in the past.

In response to a question raised by NPS in the Program Audit, the State has recently devised and implemented new Covenant monitoring procedures. The State's grants manager has the lead role in this area; our recent hiring of an assistant grants manager should allow more time for this activity also.

The State hopes to expand its Certified Local Government program in FY88. An FY86/87 grant was designed to provide assistance to three potential CLG communities; we hope that at least two of these can be certified in the coming year. The State has had no problem providing 10% of its annual grant allocation to CLG's -- in fact, lately CLG's have been receiving a much greater percentage. This is due in part to the special preference given to CLG's in our grant process. However, it causes us to wonder if some of these governments would continue their efforts if grant funds were not available. As more and more local governments are certified, it is inevitable that not all will receive grant funds each year. Our FY88 efforts will have to include the development of a program to encourage CLG's to continue their preservation efforts even if federal grant funds are not available.

The State hopes to expand its public information and education activities in FY88. We are planning more informational meetings and seminars, and hope to begin publication of some informational brochures on the National Register and tax act programs. We also hope to sponsor more activities during the annual National

Historic Preservation Week.

Within the last twelve months our office has gained access to the State computer system. We now have two computer terminals and a printer, and our staff people are in various stages of development in computer literacy. We have become more proficient in the use of the computer, and in FY88 hope to develop more systems to log various applications, to control grant funds, to maintain outlay and effort records, and to manipulate survey data. Use of computer equipment will, we think, prove to be a major step forward in developing the State's preservation program.

Maine

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

FY87 Accomplishments

ADMINISTRATION:

During FY87 the Commission tightened its procedures for administration, including a new bi-weekly system for tracking staff products by program area to complement existing time-sheets for staff effort by program area. A written public participation plan was also greatly expanded. The Commission's parent department and Governor McKernan recognized the need of the SHPO office for an additional clerical staff position, which was provided for in the Governor's 1988 budget. The Commission now hopes that the Legislature will agree in FY88 to the funding of this new staff position.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE:

Dozens of hitherto unknown prehistoric sites were identified in phase I surveys of northern interior lake margins in connection with FERC hydropower re-licensing requirements enforced by the Commission.

NATIONAL REGISTER:

During FY87 the Commission nominated 2 historic districts, 34 buildings, and 1 thematic group to the National Register. The Commission believes that the quality of its nominations has dramatically improved over the past year, with the arrival of Kirk Mohney on the staff to co-ordinate this program area. Indeed Mr. Mohney was singled out for commendation for his thematic nomination in an internal NPS memorandum.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES:

Twenty-eight Final Certifications of Rehabilitation were commented upon in FY87, an 18% increase over the number in FY86.

SURVEY:

Notwithstanding continuing limitations on FY87 federal funds, much was accomplished on both an in-house and sub-granted basis. In the area of prehistoric archaeology, several more sites of Paleo-Indian date were discovered and the Commission anticipated a major report on these in FY88. Historical archaeology is now defining a whole new 17th-century building type in northern New England, with "earthfast" (post-in-ground) houses uncovered in York (1634), Augusta (by 1649), and Woolwich (1648). These intensive-level survey discoveries are requiring field workers to radically modify reconnaissance-level methodology for sites of this period, at least in loci which are lacking in readily-available fieldstone for construction of more conventional footings. It should also be noted that the Commission in FY87 created a modern basement laboratory for preliminary processing and analysis of finds, as well as computerization of archaeological inventories.

PLANNING:

In FY87 the Commission completed definition of its study units (by chronology/culture group for prehistory and by broad themes for the historic period) and developed a detailed timetable for completion of the first edition of the comprehensive plan. As with many states this will take the form of two volumes, one for prehistory, the other for the historic period.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION/PASS-THROUGH:

Continued surveys in Bangor (architectural) and York (architectural and archaeological) have greatly broadened the inventory data base for both of these municipalities.

DEVELOPMENT:

FY87 was the second year of a four-year program of state restoration grants. These are modelled precisely on the old federal A & D program of the 1970s, and as with FY86, $500,000 in 50% matching grants were awarded.

ACQUISITION:

N/A

COVENANTS AND LETTERS OF AGREEMENT:

In addition to the 41 such documents which the Commission holds for HPF-funded properties, more than 70 properties have so far been assisted with state restoration grants wich require the same covenants as stipulated by NPS-49.

OTHER ACTIVITIES (PUBLIC EDUCATION):

The publication of the Oxford County Historic Resources Inventory has been widely heralded by both the private and public sectors. Publication of inventories of other counties are being planned for public benefit. The statewide conference on historic planned landscapes was well-attended, as were the 79 staff lectures delivered to diverse audiences in all parts of the state.

FY88 Problems and Needs

ADMINISTRATION:

Inadequate clerical services for the staff were identified during FY87 and it is hoped, as noted above, that the Legislature will agree this year with the Governor that this is a priority requiring additional state funding.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE:

The only problem here is an ever-increasing workload, but the staff is not (at any rate yet) over-extended in this program area.

NATIONAL REGISTER:

The problem here is to balance the demands of the public with the need to mesh nominations with the priorities identified in the evolving comprehensive plan.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES:

No identified problems and needs. The new logging system developed in FY87 seems to be working very well.

SURVEY:

The biggest problem here--barring none--is the continuing shortage of federal survey funds. These have fallen by some 90% since 1980, partly because of gradual increases in in-house costs, but mostly because of the decline in total federal funds available. Recognizing this drastic decline and recognizing the basic importance of this program area, Governor McKernan has this year for the first time included in his budget funds to establish a permanent Maine Historic Resources Survey. While the initial funding level (if approved by the Legislature) of $94,000 is nowhere near what is needed annually, it would be a significant beginning. Survey subgrants anticipated for FY88 to address areas suffering from both heavy development pressures and coastal erosion include: Northeast Casco Bay and Frenchman Bay (prehistoric), Pemaquid Estuary, Veazie Area, Isles of Shoals, and Upper Kennebec Valley (historic archaeological), and Frankilin County (architectural).

PLANNING:

The need here is to keep up with the timetable for development of the first edition (Volumes I and II) of Maine's comprehensive plan which the Commission established in FY87.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT CERTIFICATION/PASS-THROUGH:

The need is to increase the number of such Maine municipalities. As of early FY88, the Commission staff is working with two promising candidates, the Town of Topsham and the Penobscot Indian Nation.

DEVELOPMENT:

N/A

ACQUISITION:

N/A

COVENANTS AND LETTERS OF AGREEMENT:

No current problems or needs.

OTHER ACTIVITIES (PUBLIC EDUCATION):

A major problem is protecting abandoned or nearly defunct religious properties, particularly in rural areas. An FY87 survey has identified the resource and an FY88 statewide conference will address this issue. The Commission has never had any printed item explaining concisely its various programs, so the publication of an illustrated brochure is planned. Since the Commission's state restoration grants program is due to expire in 1989, a report on the first year's projects, it is hoped, will generate increased awareness of the program. Additional entries of the Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Maine will also be developed. The staff is anticipated to deliver nearly 100 lectures to diverse groups across the state.

Maryland

FY 1988

STATE OF MARYLAND/MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST

ANNUAL WORK PROGRAM NARRATIVE

42

A. Retrospective - Maryland Historical Trust Accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1987

Introduction

As in the last two fiscal years, the accomplishments of the Maryland Historical Trust relate most directly to the special conditions attached to Maryland's HPF Award, which continued to emphasize improvement in overall survey and planning systems (both within, and outside of the office), the implementation of historic preservation planning, and continuation of the "Certified Local Government" program. Most importantly, Trust staff members produced a variety of tools that help implement provisions of the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*, the state's first published historic preservation plan since its 1970 version. During the year, the office began its single most important new initiative -- planning for a integrated program to identify, register, protect and interpret the State's rich underwater archeological heritage, through direct efforts of Governor Schaefer and the Governor's Advisory Committee on Underwater Archeology. In addition to continuation of HPF-funded survey and planning projects that key into the office's program of comprehensive survey of cultural resources in areas of the State experiencing increased development pressure, the Trust continued its efforts to inventory historic resources on state property and prepare management plans and recommendations for those resources.

In addition to adding over 2,130 historic resources to the Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, Trust NR program staff were instrumental in adding 38 properties to the National Register (which included over 570 contributing resources) and assisted the Trust's Office of Preservation Services in commenting on 22 Determinations of Eligibility. During FY 1987, the Trust continued to assist 10 local governments in participation in the Certified Local Government program (Talbot County became the State's 10th CLG during the year). In the protection program area, the office initiated a new system which resulted in the complete integration of archeological concerns into all direct (i.e. state grant and loan) and indirect (i.e., easement and state income tax deduction) programs. In addition, the office continued to streamline delivery of compliance services to local; state, and federal agencies through greater reliance on Programmatic Memoranda of Agreements, and continued efforts to expedite projects in areas of critical development pressure. The Trust's Office of Community Education continued a number of high visibility community education functions, including a new monthly magazine ("Preservation Progress"), two new news-sheets ("By-Ways" and "Update"), workshops for CLGs, and workshops on the National Register. The division also worked with the Office of Preservation Services to initiate a very popular new workshop series called "RX for Preservation", which were targeted towards historic homeowners, and explained the use of the *Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* and preferred preservation treatments.

Many of Maryland's major accomplishments have been included in the Attachment A of our FY 1987 End-of-Year Report. The most important of these, as well as other accomplishments which may be of assistance to other states, are listed below:

1. Comprehensive Historic Preservation Planning

a. Better Integration of Office's Delivery of Services Through Administrative Reorganization

As a direct outgrowth of the 1986 State Preservation Plan, the State Historic Preservation Office's administrative units were reorganized during FY 1987 to provide better delivery of services to Maryland's citizens, and to better link decisionmaking of programs with similar, if not identical missions (especially in treatment and protection program areas). The old and new systems are briefly described below:

Pre-FY 1987	Changes in FY 1987
1) Survey and Planning Services	1) Office of Survey and Registration
.Identification	.Identification .Part I Evaluations (1986 TRA)
.Part I Evaluations (1986 TRA)	.Evaluation/NR
.Inventory	.Inventory
.Graphics	.Historic Markers
.Long/Short-Range Planning	.Graphics
.Federal/State "Section 106" Compliance Review	
.Library/Records Management	
2) Office of General Administration	2) Office of Management and Planning
.Fiscal/EEO/Personnel Services	.Fiscal/EEO/Personnel Service
	.Long/Short-Range Planning
	.CLG/HDC Services
	.Coordination of all Office Activities
	.Library/Records Management

3) **Technical Preservation Services**	3) **Office of Preservation Services**
.Part I, II, III Reviews and Assistance (1986 TRA) .State Income Tax Deduction Rehab Program Reviews .Easement Acquisition and Monitoring .State Bond Bill Review .Technical Assistance	.Part II/III Reviews and Assistance (TRA 1986) .State Income Tax Deduction Rehab Program Reviews .State Grant and Loan Programs .Easement Acquisition and Monitoring .Federal/State "Section 106" Compliance Review .State Bond Bill Review .Technical Assistance
4) **Office of Public Affairs**	4) **Office of Community Education**
(Same as to right)	.Volunteers Coordination .Educational Outreach .Writing/Editorial Services
5) **Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum**	5) **Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum**
(Same as to right)	.Museum Functions for Archeological Park .Public Education/Outreach .Lower Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center

b. Using the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Internally

Although the State Preservation Plan was completed in 1986, many of the document's recommendations needed to be organized so they could be used by each program area within the Trust. Much of this organization was accomplished, with the following results:

1) Survey and Inventory

A basic "cover page" was designed and began being used as a survey standard by all recipients of HPF-monies for Survey and Planning projects, as a way to organize survey data for future inventory computerization (this includes data on historic contexts and themes, geographic location, chronological/developmental periods, and resource types) (See Attachment #1).

4) Integration Into Architectural and Archeological Inventory/Manuscript Series

The goals and objectives of the Plan, as well as the organizational "historic context" framework, have now been integrated into many publications of the Trust. In particular, preservation planning staff heavily edited "preservation needs and recommendations" section of a HPF-assisted manuscript on the historic architecture of Somerset County, Maryland. Similar comments were provided to members of the Trust's Lower Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center (located at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum). The architectural history of Carroll County, Maryland (produced by Joe Getty, with a field survey assisted previously with HPF monies), also relied heavily on State Plan data. (This will be published in FY 1988).

c. Using the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan Externally

As noted in the State Program Narrative for FY 1987, an equally important task before the SHPO office was to continue to identify "external" users of the Plan, and assist them in learning more about the Maryland Plan and how to use it effectively. A wide variety of activities were accomplished by the Trust that helped meet these needs. These included:

1) Production of "Preservation Policy White Papers"

The following documents were completed and widely distributed during the year:

*#1- Regional and County-by-County Assessment of Archeological Survey Coverage in Maryland
*#2- Regional and County-by-County Assessment of Historic Standing Structures Survey coverage in Maryland
*#7- Historic Preservation in Maryland - An Analysis of Its Impact on the State's Tourism Industry
*#8- Historic Preservation and Affordable Housing in Maryland - A Summary (see Attachment #3)

2) Integration Into State Planning Systems

In particular, the State Plan's recommendations were included -- and in fact were highlighted -- in the July 1987 document entitled FY 1988 Maryland Recreation and Open Space Action Programs (see Attachment #4). In addition, the Plan and its recommendations were discussed at an August meeting with representatives of the State Highway Administration, specifically as "historic contexts" should (and will be used) to determine inventory and NR-eligibility. (It should be noted that complete copies of the Plan and all "white papers" were made available to State Highway Administration's Office of Planning and Preliminary Engineering on August 25, 1987; a duplicate set was also made available to the Baltimore Office of the Federal Highway Administration as of the same date.)

For projects where survey data is produced as part of mitigation of adverse effect, survey data forms also now have begun to include standard summary paragraphs under the "Statement of Significance" section, with the previously listed data fields, noting Plan data. At least one Memorandum of Agreement for a threatened resource -- the Seven Foot Knoll Lighthouse -- used this new organizational system. (see Attachment #2).

2) "Historic Context" Production

In FY 1987, Trust staff determined that a long-range plan for the preparation of standardized "historic context" data (similar to that produced by the Wisconsin SHPO office) should be initiated, based in large part on level of threat to a wide variety of resource types (as indicated by federal and state Section 106 review levels). Thus, during the year, basic data began to be assembled on contexts on three distinctly different scales ("Western Maryland", on the regional scale - impacts because of surface coal mining); historic bridges (statewide and county scales - impacts from FHWA bridge replacements); and rowhouses in Baltimore (city scale - impacts from HUD, CDBG and affordable housing programs). At least one of these is planned to be completed to "fully developed" context level in FY 1988.

3) Internal Use of Comprehensive Plan by Goals and Objectives, Organized by New Administrative Divisions

One of the most difficult tasks that confronted the SHPO office was the reorganization of the Plan and its goals and objectives, so the implementing/action steps could be further organized and used by each administrative unit. Major work by Preservation Planner Peggy Weissman produced a "first draft" of an internal management plan in the summer of 1987 (the final version of this document is described in detail in the "Prospective" section). This document was produced as the result of two meetings with senior program administrators, and resulted in five year projections of office priorities, assigning "high," "medium," or "low" values to actions which were "one-time only," non-discretionary, and discretionary activities.

3) Making Plan Available to "Targeted Audiences"

In addition to the mailing of the Plan to approximately 150 federal, state and local governmental units and individuals in FY 1986 (10 comments on same were received in FY 1987), the Trust targeted Chairmen of all Historic District/Preservation Commissions, including those with "Certified Local Governments") to receive copies of the Plan. Our May 6, 1987 letters describing the Plan, and how it might be used by each jurisdiction, were mailed.

Copies of the Plan and other "Preservation Policy White Papers" were also made available to the following:

.NPS Planning Branch, Washington, D.C. (Larry Aten and Pat Tiller)
.City of Baltimore, Office of Physical Development (Ron Kreitner)
.Mid-Atlantic Regional Office, National Trust for Historic Preservation (Linda McClelland, 8/12/87)
.University of Maryland, School of Architecture and Library (David Fogle and Sally Sims).

Preservation Planner Peggy Weissman also discussed the Plan and its goals in detail with two applicants for FY 1988 Survey and Planning funds. In letters dated May 7, 1987, Ms. Weissman "walked through" two applicants (one from the Washington County Department of Housing and Community Development, and one requesting funds to undertake a survey of black historical resources) on how the Plan is used within the Trust's Survey and Planning application.

In three other highly targeted instances, the Plan's recommendations were made available and used in long-range local planning documents. In Cumberland, the City is considering educational/museum recommendations described in the Plan that relate to the construction of a Western Maryland Museum. In July, the Trust's recommendations relating to the link between preservation and tourism and economic development were incorporated into a regional report entitled "Allegany County Task Force for Economic and Community Growth Report." Lastly, specific protection and enhancement programs -- whose need were highlighted in the Plan -- were described in detail to program staff of Governor Schaefer, in response to a query on how to revitalize the Western Maryland town of Lonaconing.

4) Meetings with County Planning Departments - Recommended Use of State Preservation Plan

During the year, Trust planning personnel met with representatives of the planning departments of Charles, Dorchester, Frederick, Anne Arundel and Howard counties, to discuss how the Plan could be used within existing local planning systems. Trust staff met four times with the Anne Arundel County Office of Planning and Zoning to discuss the addition of an archeologist to their staff (an architectural historian is already on-staff) to provide necessary multi-disciplinary expertise on the local level as called for in the Plan. Two of these efforts were particularly noteworthy. In Howard County, Deputy Director Mark Edwards meet on three occasions with representatives of the planning department, the County Executive, as well as private contractors (Urban Research and Development Corporation of Bethlehem, PA), to discuss how the Plan could be employed as a focus for improvements in protection of historic resources. (This should lead to specific improvements, including the creation of a "preservation unit" within the DOP, and expansion of the County's existing preservation ordinance, in FY 1988).

The second project involved a presentation before the Frederick County Commission on August 11th on how preservation concerns could be integrated into the planning process of one of Maryland's fastest-growing counties. (To illustrate this, the Trust developed a standardized slide presentation, using the Plan's goals and objectives, highlighting in particular stresses and threats, which can now be "customized" and used by the public see Attachment #5) Following this, staff met with County planners to discuss ways the Trust could immediately assist the county in improving review of planning and zoning actions that impact historic and archeological resources. The Trust also provided detailed recommendations on programs that could be implemented to meet these needs (see Attachment #6).

5) Use of Plan by Local Governments

As noted in last year's Program Narrative, one "Certified Local Government", Baltimore County, used the State Plan to briefly describe proposed actions it would take, through its Historic Preservation Commission, to address a variety of preservation needs. This process was utilized by the Bel Air Historic District Commission during the winter of 1987. Using the State Plan as a guide, that group produced a five year plan to guide the activities of that body until 1992 (see Attachment #7).

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b. Surveys Conducted Using Non-Federal Funds

Survey activity continued in Harford County, funded entirely by the County; local funds were also used to initiate survey work in the towns of St. Michaels (Talbot County) and East New Market (Dorchester County).

An archeological survey of the Myrtle Point property in St. Mary's County was conducted prior to development of the parcel. All funds were provided by the developer.

Final archeological research at the Benjamin Banneker Homesite in Baltimore County was completed utilizing funds from the County and the Maryland Humanities Council (see extensive discussion under "Community Education" program area). This project was described in two articles, "New Excavations at the Banneker Site," published in the Commission on Afro-American History and Culture's magazine Pendulum, and "Digging for the Facts About Benjamin Banneker," which appeared in the August 1987 issue of American Visions magazine (see Attachment #10).

The Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center conducted an intensive archeological survey at the "Susquehanna" site (St. Mary's County) utilizing grant funds from the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn Michigan. The property is owned by the U.S. Navy who allowed access to the site and provided laboratory work space (see more extensive discussion under "Community Education" program area).

c. Survey Undertaken for Federal Agencies

The comprehensive architectural survey of the Indian Head Naval Ordinance Station in Charles County continued as a major in-house survey activity in FY 1987. A draft report was completed and field survey activity was finalized for the primary industrial areas; work continues in the residential and storage facility areas. Survey work is anticipated to be completed in FY 1988.

Efforts continued in FY 1987 to acquire Federal funding to undertake intensive documentation of National Register-eligible sites in the Maryland Coal Region, thus far without success.

d. Surveys Undertaken for State Agencies

The Trust assisted seven state agencies during FY 1987 in meeting their responsibilities under state historic preservation legislation (Article 41, Section 181 A-R, Annotated Code of Maryland) enacted in 1985.

All survey related work of State-owned properties was site-specific this year, and included numerous individual properties for the *State Highway Administration*, the *Department of Natural Resources* and the *Maryland Environmental Trust*. Individual projects were studied on behalf of the *Maryland Commission for Afro-American History and Culture*, the *State Railway Administration*, the *St. Mary's City Commission*, and the *Department of General Services*.

The Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center assisted the Department of Natural Resources in excavating a series of 19th century burials which were being exposed by erosion along the river bank. The burials were archeologically excavated for reinterment elsewhere.

e. *Surveys Conducted by Trust-Supported Regional Historic Preservation Centers*

The Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center (SMRPC) administered a survey of the *Myrtle Point* property in St. Mary's County. The survey was totally funded by the property's developer. All work was conducted by project-specific contractual staff who were hired for this project (see more extensive discussion under "Community Education" program area).

f. *Trust-Assisted Volunteer Surveys*

Volunteer survey work was conducted by local groups in *Davidsonville (Anne Arundel County)* and the *Bay Hundred District of Talbot County*. Survey material was also produced by one graduate student from the University of Maryland for a site in Prince George's County and by a Loyola College student who produced a detailed guide to architectural research collections in the Baltimore region.

g. *Technical Assistance*

Technical assistance was provided by the Office Survey and Registration staff to a wide range of organizations, as follows:

1. Federal Agencies

Trust staff continued to work with the National Park Service on a series of projects. An 18th century dwelling in Charles County was dismantled for reconstruction at the Accokeek National Colonial Farm Park, with the Trust monitoring the dismantling and archeology. Staff members participated in planning discussions related to the Thomas Stone National Historic Site ("Habre-de-Venture") in Charles County, and continued to participate in the evaluation of the early farmhouse at Hampden Mansion in Baltimore County. Archeologist Beth Cole provided technical assistance to the Department of the Army for a study of cultural resources at the Harry Dicemond Laboratories in Charles County, to the Department of the Navy for a study of a potential building site adjacent to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis, and to the U.S. Forest and Wildlife Service for a study at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Prince George's County.

2. State Agencies

Office of Survey and Registration Chief Orlando Ridout and Historic Site Survey Coordinator Peter Kurtze worked closely with the Department of Natural Resources in ongoing efforts to preserve an important 19th century bank barn at Calvert Cliff's State Park (Calvert County) and prepared documentation for the Olive Green House, a DNR property in Frederick County. Orlando Ridout V and staff archeologist Beth Cole worked with the afro-American Commission on interpretive material for an exhibit on the life of Benjamin Banneker and provided technical assistance to the St. Mary's City Commission on the Spencer Howard tobacco barn and the Brome Howard House. Various members of the staff worked with the State Highway Administration on the analysis of "The Wilderness," an important late 18th ruin and archeological site, and assisted the Department of General Services with technical issues raised regarding the Maryland State House, the Governor's Mansion, and the Shaw House, all in the center of the Annapolis Historic District.

3. Local Organizations and the Public

The Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center assisted the Golden Beach Community Association in archeologically investigating a 17th-19th century cemetery prior to its restoration by the community. Survey and Registration Chief Orlando Ridout V and Survey Coordinator Peter Kurtze were routinely asked to provide technical assistance to a wide range of organizations and individuals. In FY 1987, these include Riversdale Mansion and the archeological ruins of Oxon Hill Manor in Prince George's County; Arcadia and the Cramer Rick Neck Cove, Londontown Public House, St. Anne's Parish House, and Linthicum Walks in Anne Arundel County; the Sudlersville Railroad Station and the Gray House in Queen Anne's County; Christ Church in Calvert County; and Third Haven Meeting House in Talbot County. Detailed record drawings and specifications were prepared for the Shoal Creek Stable in Dorchester County and were initiated for four other projects that will continue into FY 1988.

3. Registration

a. Overview of Nominations Produced

During FY 1987, 38 Maryland resources were listed in the National Register of Historic Places. This represents a drop of only one from the previous year (39) (see Attachment #11). Eleven of the listed properties came through the "Certified Local Government" program. This figure is more than twice the number received in FY 1986 through this program (5). Eight of these CLG nominations came from Prince George's County which has made National Register nominations an active part of its CLG program. CLG nominations are expected to increase from other jurisdictions, (e.g. Montgomery County) as these governments complete resource identification projects now in progress. During FY 1987, the National Register staff was reduced from two to one full time person. (It is anticipated that this will adversely affect the number of nominations which will be processed in FY 1988.)

b. Linkage With HPF-Funded Survey and Planning Projects

Historic Preservation Fund subgrant projects accounted for four individual properties and the Cathedral Hill Historic District in Baltimore as well as the eleven properties produced by Certified Local Governments. Other nominations were generated by HPF projects but had not yet been officially listed by the end of the fiscal year.

4. Protection

a. Implementation of New "Maryland Underwater Archeology Program"

As an outgrowth of needs identified in the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*, in February 1987, Governor William Donald Schaefer publicly acknowledged his support for state efforts to protect the rich underwater archeological resources of Maryland. Recognizing the state's current lack of legislation designed to protect sites in state territorial waters, Governor Schaefer has called on the Trust to move forward with a program to establish a "Maryland Underwater Archeology Program" (MUAP) (See Attachment #14) under its auspices. The program is envisioned as having components allowing the identification, evaluation, protection, recovery, curation, and exhibition of underwater archeological resources. The state's initiation of the "Maryland Underwater Archeology Program" may also result in the recovery of artifacts from shipwrecks and other submerged sites.

In order to implement the Governor's directive, the Trust took the lead in creating a Governor's Advisory Committee on Maritime Archeology (G.A.C.M.A.), which met for the first time on July 20, 1987. Members included nationally known leaders in the fields of underwater archeology and curation, members of the diving community, and administrators of existing underwater programs in other states:

*F. Ross Holland, Jr., Chairman (National Foundation for Maritime Conservation)
*Donald G. Shomette (Private Maritime Historian)
*Edward Miller (Sanctuary Program Division, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)
*Dr. Thomas E. King (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation)
*Dr. J. Barto Arnold, III (Texas A&M University)
*Alan B. Albright (Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)
*John B. Broadwater (State Underwater Archeologist, Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks)
*Michael Roberts (President, TimeLines, Inc.)
*John Kiser (President, Sea Colony Aqua Sports)
*Dr. Ralph Eshelman (Director, Calvert Marine Museum)
*Katherine Singley Dannenberg (Private Artifact Conservation Specialist)
*Robert Sonderman (Laboratory Supervisor, National Park Service)
*Emory Kristof (Photographer, National Geographic Society)
*Curt Petersen (Director, Conservation Laboratory, Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)
*Elizabeth A. Comer (Director, Domestic Tourism, State of Maryland; formerly Director, Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology).

Also included were representatives of a broad spectrum of state agencies, including the Maryland Historical Trust, the St. Mary's City Commission, the Maryland Geological Survey's Division of Archeology and the Office of the Governor, and observer/participants represented organizations such as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Partners for Livable Places, the U.S. Naval Academy, and the Society for Historical Archeology.

After welcoming remarks by Governor Schaefer, the Committee discussed the components of the proposed "MUAP" Program, envisioned goals of the Advisory Committee, and designation of Committee chairman. The group also viewed slide presentations by Mr. Schomette on Maryland Maritime archeology, and by Wayne Clark, on Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum and its role as the selected location of the State Artifacts Collections and Curation Laboratory (see below). The second day of deliberations focused on organization of two subcommittees, one on artifact collection and curation and other on maritime archeology. A complete agenda of the meeting is included as Attachment #15.

The second meeting of the Committee was held September 28th through 30th, 1987. The Committee examined two papers expressing two approaches to commercial salvage as it relates to the proposed state program. Prepared by Tom King, the paper entitled "Why the State of Maryland Should Permit Commercial Salvage of Submerged Historic Properties," argued for a controlled pro-salvage component in state law. The second paper, prepared by Edward Miller, was entitled "Is Recovery for Profit in the Public Interest?". It argued for the prohibition of all for-profit salvage. Copies of both of these papers are included herein as Attachment #16. The balance of the meeting included a spirited debate on this topic, a discussion on the orientation of a state resource management program, as well as other topics. A complete agenda of the meeting is included as Attachment #17.

b. Plan and Design Facilities and Programs for the State Artifact Conservation and Collections Laboratory

A necessary component of the MUAP Program is a state facility for the conservation and curation of artifacts recovered from underwater sites. No such facility currently exists in the state. To meet the pressing need in Maryland for a State facility to conserve, curate, study and interpret the state's archeological heritage, the General Assembly approved $60,000 in General Construction Loan (GCL) funds in 1986 to design the Museum Services Center, and approved $200,000 in GCL funds in 1987 to design the Maryland Artifact Conservation and Collections Laboratory. Major planning for this project was begun during FY 1987 and will be continued during FY 1988. The Trust's Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum staff will work with the design firm selected for this project in developing detailed specifications for the facilities, and will assist members of the Governor's Advisory Committee in producing a fact-finding report which will be presented to Governor Schaefer by December 1987. (See Attachment #18 for more complete description).

c. Implementation of 1985 State Historic Preservation Legislation

In 1985, the Maryland General Assembly passed expanded and strengthened state historic preservation legislation, which affirmed that the preservation protection and enhancement of significant historical and archeological property is the official policy of the state. In FY 1987 the implementing regulations for the new legislation were drafted by the Trust, modeled closely after the Section 106 regulations. The draft regulations will be circulated for state agency comment and implementation in FY 1988.

d. Compliance Review of Federal and State Projects

Trust compliance staff members continued to provide technical input into over 2,200 federal undertakings; approximately 1,200 state projects, and over 180 local projects to protect historic resources from impacts associated with federally, state, and locally-assisted projects. Significantly, as part of this process, 79 historic resources were treated as eligible for National Register listing, through the "consensus" DOE process, thus decreasing the time normally spent in the preservation review process.

e. Improved Intergovernmental Coordination Between Agencies and Private Organizations Regarding Preservation Planning and Development

During FY 1987, Trust staff members accomplished the following:

*Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark R. Edwards moderated a panel entitled "Historic Preservation in Maryland-Exploring A Working Partnership," as part of Chesapeake College's 7th annual Eastern Shore Culture Week. This presentation, which included representatives of Preservation Maryland, Inc., the MHT Board of Trustees, and the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, highlighted the need for cooperative action between all affiliated preservation groups, including local HDCs, Certified Local Governments, and local historical societies. Some 30 such organizations from the Eastern Shore heard the address, which was featured in an article entitled "Preservation Said Worth Effort," in The Star-Democrat of October 31, 1986. This effort may lead to other efforts, coordinated by Chesapeake College, to examine other topics, including the relationship between land use-planning and historic preservation on the Shore.

*Chief Administrator of Archeological Programs Richard Hughes presented a slide and video illustrated lecture on Maryland's maritime archeological heritage and the new state program initiative to establish a maritime archeology program at the Trust to the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) in June, 1987. The ACHP held a special session in Annapolis at the invitation of the Trust to consider national needs for the protection of maritime archeological resources and to formulate an ACHP advisory statement regarding the 1987 Abandoned Shipwrecks Act now before the U.S. Congress.

*Also related to the Governor's initiative to establish a Maryland Underwater Archeology Program (MUAP) at the Trust, Mr. Hughes, Director J. Rodney Little, and Patterson Park and Museum Director Wayne Clark met with officials of the National Geographic Society and with Robert McNulty, President of the Partners for Liveable Places in June 1987, to discuss areas of possible coordination, funding, and joint ventures regarding maritime archeology in Maryland. Areas discussed included a joint expedition to investigate significant shipwrecks in maryland, the sharing of equipment, personnel and facilities, and a joint exhibition on Maryland maritime archeology.

*Extensive consultations were conducted with the Calvert County Department of Planning regarding inclusion of archaeological resource preservation as part of the State's Critical Areas Program requirements now being formulated, and also as an integral component of a recently drafted Townhouse and Multi-Family Development zoning ordinance.

*Compliance review staff met with representatives of the National Park Service and the National Colonial Farm regarding the proposed moving of "Olive Hill," an 18th century building in Charles County, to the Farm, to be used in a public interpretation program. The meeting resulted in agreement on stipulations to be included in a Memorandum of Agreement, including 1) professional review of dismantling and moving of structure; 2) archeological investigation of house original location and surrounding areas; 3) graphic and photographic recording to Historic American Buildings Survey standards of house, prior to move; 4) SHPO Office review and approval of siteing plan of building in new location.

*The Trust successfully finalized and executed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Housing and Community Development's Community Development Administration. The Memorandum sets forth the preservation responsibilities of CDA and the Trust in the administration of the State's Housing Initiative Programs.

*Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark Edwards met with representatives of Charles County and Chesapeake City, respectively, to discuss preservation strategies for each jurisdiction. Mr. Edwards met with planning officials from Charles County, and with representatives of the Charles County Committee of the Trust, to review a draft of a historic preservation ordinance for Charles County, and provide recommendations regarding the preservation of a historic preservation plan for the County. Mr. Edwards and Mr. G. Bernard Callan (Chairman of the Frederick HDC, and a Frederick County representative on the MHT Board of Trustees) spoke on using preservation as a revitalization strategy for Chesapeake City.

*Meetings with the State Highway Administration about Wayside Inn (Howard County) and Bunker Hill (Anne Arundel County) continued negotiations for protection of historic houses from new road construction. In both cases, the owners were involved in discussions to move the road further from the structure and/or provide a berm and landscaping to reduce the new visual and audible intrusions.

*A draft memorandum of agreement was prepared for marketing the historic Hampstead Hill Elementary School in Baltimore by the State Department of Education as a result of state assistance for replacement school construction.

*Trust review and comment on Frederick County's rezoning applications was initiated, the first such review of countywide zoning issues.

*Deputy Director Mark Edwards, Project Review and Compliance Administrator George Andreve, and Assistant Administrator Al Luckenbach met with representatives of the Harford County Public Works and Planning Departments, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and federal and state highway authorities, to discuss an innovative proposed "historic bridge programmatic memorandum of agreement." This document would define the responsibilities of all agencies noted above, regarding preservation and maintenance of the county's historic bridges. Because of County involvement in this project, the resultant agreement would be unique in the state and the nation, and will allow non-historic bridges to be replaced expeditiously, while preserving and enhancing the county's wide variety of historic wooden, iron, and concrete bridges. (It is anticipated this agreement will be executed in FY 1988.)

*Director-SHPO J. Rodney Little and Project Review and Compliance Administrator George Andreve met with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Federal Highway Administration, the State Highway Administration and Prince George's County Government about a new alignment for Calvert Road and its effects on the College Park Airport. Afterwards, they participated in the FHwA's public meeting for comments by interested persons.

*Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark Edwards presented ideas to the Frederick County Commissioners on how historic preservation concerns could better be implemented into Frederick County's planning progress. The presentation was covered by a number of local newspaper and radio stations. At a subsequent meeting, Richard Hughes, Chief of Archeological Programs, Peggy Bruns Weissman, Preservation Planner, and Beth Cole, Archeological Survey Administrator, met with Frederick County planners to discuss ways in which the Trust could assist the County immediately in improving protection that historic resources receive.

*Mr. Edwards spoke in September as part of a workshop attended by 25 people at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground, in Harford County. The workshop was organized to discuss historic preservation responsibilities, and to introduce a cross section range of proving ground personnel--from program managers to maintenance workers -- with representatives of other state and federal agencies with which they would have to work. Mr. Edwards spoke on "The Role of the SHPO Office in the Preservation Process."

*Mr. Edwards and National Register Administrator Ronald Andrews met with members of the Oxford Town Council and the Oxford Historic District Commission in September regarding improvements that could be made to the Town's historic area zoning ordinance and future technical assistance the Trust could provide regarding a variety of preservation and development issues. The office will issue a written report to the Town, and will work with the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions to provide assistance to the HDC during late 1987 and early 1988.

*The Office of Management and Planning and the Office of Preservation Services prepared a joint response to Marion Pines, of Baltimore's Neighborhood Progress Administration, regarding the "American National Plaza" project in Canton. Because the project will be assisted by a $8.5 million HUD Urban Development Action Grant, and will have an adverse effect on historic resources listed in, or eligible for listing, in the National Register of Historic Places, the City, HUD, the Trust, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation began consultations to discuss ways to mitigate these project effects. At minimum, stipulations to be included in a Memorandum of Agreement included site archeology, project redesign, possible retention of one or more historic buildings on site into the proposed construction, full professional architectural recordation of the site, and interpretation of data generated by the project through a public educational effort placed within the new project.

*Richard Hughes, Chief Administrator of Archeological Programs, worked with multiple state and federal agencies including the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Aviation Administration to resolve archeological effects associated with the extensive Port America development in Prince George's County.

d. Development of State-Owned Historic Properties

During FY 1987, the final plans and specifications for the rehabilitation of the John Shaw House, the Maryland Historical Trust's headquarters in Annapolis, were completed by the consultant architect retained by the State of Maryland. Staff also continued to work with state officials and local representatives on the site development plan for the LaVale Toll Gate House in Allegany County.

Trust staff member Catherine A. Masek served as liaison for the on-going renovation and redecorating of Government House, the Governor's residence in Annapolis. This multi-year, multi-faceted undertaking entails both modernization and preservation of both the house and its furnishings.

e. Technical Assistance/Training: Interpreting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards

The Maryland Historical Trust initiated an extremely popular,highly successful lecture/workshop series during FY 1987. Entitled "RX for Preservation" the program entails a combination of evening lectures (usually on three topics pre-selected by the sponsoring local organization from the fifteen topics offered) followed the next day by 6-8 site visits made by a team of MHT-staff. Topics most frequently requested at the programs to date have included interpreting the Secretary's Standards, significant building features, masonry, additions, interior finishes, store fronts, historic roofing, and exterior paint problems. During FY 1987, "RX for Preservation" sessions took place in Wicomico, St. Mary's, and Dorchester Counties and in Chesapeake City in Cecil County. Over 200 Marylanders attended these sessions, which were a joint effort by the Trust's Office of Preservation Services and Office of Community Education (see Attachment #19).

Staff also provided technical review and comments on the design guidelines prepared and subsequently published by the Town of Bel Air, Harford County. As part of this technical review, MHT staff met several times with local HDC members and community officials and staff. It is hoped that the Bel Air Guidelines, which were published after the end of FY 1987, will serve as a model for other CLGs as they draw up design guidelines for their own communities.

5. "Certified Local Governments"

Maryland's CLG program continued to be an important focus of SHPO activity during FY 1987. The Maryland Historical Trust continued to work with nine jurisdictions (Baltimore County, Calvert County, the City of Frederick, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, the City of Rockville, the City of Annapolis, the Town of Bel Air, and the Town of Chestertown. The SHPO office and the National Park Service also approved one other jurisdiction -- Talbot County -- for participation in the CLG program.

Talbot County was certified by the National Park Service on August 4, 1987. MHT staff members Mark Edwards, Ron Andrews, and Lauren Bolin conducted an all-day training session in Easton, the county seat, at which the CLG process and the role of the SHPO office were discussed, as well as CLG responsibilities. In addition, the NPS videotape, "Preservation Possibilities," and a second tape focusing on the Frederick Historic District Commission, were shown, and copies of the Main Street "Technical Notes" (see Attachment #20) were distributed. The afternoon was devoted to the National Register process and the role of CLGs in that process.

The Trust also contacted a number of communities interested in becoming CLGs during FY 1987. Inquires included one from the Town Council of Centreville in Queen Anne's County, and one from the Director of Planning for Charles County. In addition, solicitations were sent to the Town of Chesapeake City, in Cecil County, the Town of Havre de Grace in Harford County, the City of Hagerstown in Washington County, and Howard County. In an effort to broaden public awareness of and participation in the CLG program, general solicitations for applications for CLG certification were announced through the State clearinghouse in November 1986 and in the Trust publication "Update" in December 1986. Additionally, copies of the press release announcing the program's availability were sent to the Maryland Association of Counties and to the Maryland Municipal League.

CLG Grants

Seven FY 1986 CLG pass-through grants, totalling $53,880, to CLGs were monitored and completed during FY 1987. The completed projects were:

GRANTEE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Mayor and Alderman of the City of Annapolis (Annapolis Historic District Commission)	Manuscript for design guidelines for new construction	$ 2,240
Baltimore County (Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission)	Study of transfer of development rights for Towson	$ 3,000
Town of Bel Air (Bel Air Historic District Commission)	Publication of Guidelines for renovation and new construction	$ 2,000
Town of Chestertown (Chestertown Historic District Commission)	Publication of brochure on property ownership in the Chestertown Historic District	$ 3,000
Montgomery County (Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission)	Publication of bi-monthly newsletter and survey of 20th century resources	$10,000

GRANTEE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Prince George's County (Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission)	Architectural and historic landscape survey	$23,640
Mayor and Council of Rockville (Rockville Historic District Commission)	Printing of comprehensive plan, production of historic sites inventory booklet and annotated map	$10,000
	TOTAL	$53,880

In May 1987, Maryland Governor William Donald Schaefer announced a total of seven FY 1987 pass-through grants to CLGs, totaling $50,750. (See Attachment #21) The new projects are:

GRANTEE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
City of Annapolis (Annapolis Historic District Commission)	Publication of revised Annapolis Historic District Commission design guidelines for new construction in the historic district	$ 3,000
Baltimore County (Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission)	Design guidelines project, Phase I	$ 4,010
Town of Bel Air (Bel Air Historic District Commission)	Historic District Commission educational program	$ 1,900
Calvert County (Calvert County Historic Commission)	Property owner, contact initiative	$ 1,500
Montgomery County (Montgomery County Historic Preservation Commission)	20th century resources survey, Phase II; design guidelines project; slide/tape architectural history of county; Preservationist newsletter	$12,875

GRANTEE	PROJECT	AMOUNT
Prince George's County (Prince George's County Historic Preservation Commission)	Historic resources survey and registration project, Phase IV	$21,465
City of Rockville (Rockville Historic District Commission)	Black historic resources model historic preservation plan	$ 6,000
	TOTAL	$50,750

As part of its effort to help CLGs improve the quality and quantity of the non-Federal match for their FY 1988 grant applications, the Maryland Historical Trust pushed grant application date back to February 1, 1987. This enabled CLGs to begin negotiations with their respective jurisdictions in a more timely manner and developed a more reasonable grant cycle than a November notification by each Historic District Commission of its priorities and MHT response prior to December 12, 1986.

Education/Technical Information and Training for CLGs

Education and the dissemination of technical information to CLGs, as well as to historic district commissions across the State, continued to be a major aspect of the CLG program effort in Maryland in FY 1987.

High priority was given to a cooperative project with the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, to produce a variety of educational materials relating to historic area zoning and the responsibilities of HDC commissions. With DHCD, the Trust produced four "technical notes" -- two page summaries which can be distributed easily -- on the following topics: 1) historic area zoning and the role of HDCs in Maryland; 2) a description of the Annapolis HDC; 3) a description of the Frederick HDC; and 4) a description of the Berlin HDC. (See Attachment #21).

Steps were taken in July 1987 to ensure that all CLGs received copies of these new "tech notes." In June 1986, the Trust also provided CLGs with information about the National Center for Historic Preservation Law and in May 1986, with copies of Maryland Senate Bill 327 ("Income Deduction for Preservation of Historic Properties"); this bill technically expanded eligibility for "502-M", the deduction which until then had been available only to National Register listed properties or those located within a National Register historic district, to landmarks designated by a CLG.

In addition to the "tech noted," MHT staff also worked with the City of Annapolis to produce published design guidelines and criteria during FY 1987. Also completed during FY 1987 was the 10-minute videotape, Built by Design, produced for the Trust by the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions (MAHDC). The tape explains the values of incorporating historic preservation and architectural/design review through local historic area zoning in both urban and rural settings. MAHDC completed the tape as part of the contractual services performed for the Trust to support historic district commissions in various parts of the state.

Historic District Commission Assistance

In addition to administering grant monies available through the "Certified Local Government" program, Trust staff members continued to provide professional and technical assistance to historic district commission (HDC's) in Maryland. The following jurisdictions requested assistance in 1987: Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, Havre de Grace, Charles County, East New Market, Burkittsville, Hagerstown, Washington County, Westminster, Chesapeake City, Frederick County, City of Annapolis and Oxford.

CLGs, as well as other historic district commissions, attended a day long workshop in Annapolis on June 25, 1987 dealing with the National Register. While not as targeted as the special Talbot County workshop described above, this session, conducted by MHT's National Register Administrator Ronald L. Andrews, contained many of the same elements as the later workshop.

As part of the Trust's targeted educational training effort, $10,000 in State funds made available to the Trust in FY 1987, were passed through to the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, in part to assist the Trust in overall commission training. Other specific products completed as part of this project include were: 1) general assistance to 23 other non-CLG jurisdictions regarding local designation and review issues; 2) production of six issues of the MAHDC newsletter, and dissemination of same; 3) technical report for the Burkittsville Historic District Commission on administration of the jurisdiction's historic area zoning ordinance, including recommendations for improvement in administrative procedures, public education program, and future work programs; and 4) completion of architectural survey of East New Market (40 buildings inventoried), to be used by the East New Market Historic District Commission to designate individual landmarks within the town.

Additionally, the Trust continued its efforts to work with the National Park Service by participating in the MARO-sponsored workshop on CLGs held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania on June 15 and 16, 1987. MHT staff member Orlando Ridout V participated as a panelist and discussed determining local assistance needs; also participating on the same panel was Cherilyn Widell, representing MAHDC, who talked about providing assistance to local governments.

Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark Edwards also continued work with the "Annapolis Historic District Study Commission" to act more specifically on the recommendations made by that group in FY 1986. Mr. Edwards provided specific information on design guidelines and definitions for such terms as "routine maintenance," for upcoming educational materials that will be produced by the Annapolis Historic District Commission.

Lastly, the Trust provided expert testimony to the Maryland House of Delegates Committee on Constitutional and Administrative Law, in their deliberation over a proposal by the City of Hagerstown to eliminate the residency requirements for members of local historic district commissions, as now required under Section 8, "Historic Area Zoning," of the Annotated Code of Maryland (See Attachment #22). Preservation Maryland, Inc. and a number of other HDCs wrote to oppose the bill. This proposed legislation, which would have set a dangerous and undesirable precedent, was defeated in committee.

6. Preservation Tax Incentives/Other State Enhancement/Treatment Programs

a. ERTA Activity

Because of the changes to the tax structure brought about by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, the level of ERTA activity in Maryland during FY 1987 fell by 50% from FY 1986. Consequently, review times both at MHT and at the NPS have decreased as well. Baltimore City continued to lead the state in number of projects certified, with continued activity coming from Hagerstown, Frederick, and Havre de Grace. During FY 1987, 175 requests for evaluation of significance (preliminary and Part Is) and 125 separate preliminary certifications of rehabilitation (Part IIs), 100 separate final certifications (Part IIIs), and 25 joint Part IIs/Part IIIs were forwarded to the National Park Service. Despite this temporary drop in actual applications, interest in the tax incentives remained strong during FY 1987, as evidenced in requests for staff as speakers and in news articles. (See Attachment #23)

b. Covenants and Development Grants

Specific activities undertaken in FY 1987 under each sub-program area and as follows:

1. State Capital Grant Fund: In addition to the ongoing administration of 44 previously initiated projects, twelve (12) new development projects were begin in July 1987. Assisted with $200,000 in State Capital Grant Funds appropriated by the Maryland General Assembly, these 12 projects were selected from among the 28 projects, requesting a total of $1,425,000.00 in grant assistance, that applied. These 12 new projects include not only such traditional project structures as churches, former small-town banks, and a former railroad stations, but also rare and endangered resources, such as an iron truss bridge and an underground spring and tunnel system developed in the 19th century for industrial use (thus helping to meet established goals and objectives for treatment and protection included in the State Preservation Plan). (See Attachment #24) As part of the administrative effort associated with these new projects, Trust staff revised and updated the already extant State Capital Grant Manual, a compendium of relevant procedures, rules, and regulations, including the Secretary's Standards, and held a seminar in Annapolis during which the manual's contents were explained.

2. State Capital Revolving Loan Fund: Loans totalling $75,000.00, were settled for three new acquisition and development projects during FY 1987. Commitments were made for five new loans, totalling $355,000.00, to be settled in FY 1988, also were made in FY 1987. Of the three loans actually settled, one was to a private persons for acquisition, one was to a local non-profit group for rehabilitation, and one was to private persons for rehabilitation of a historic barn. Of the five new loans, one was to a political subdivision for acquisition of an abandoned but significant railroad station, one was for preservation of one of endangered skipjack fleet, one was to a non-profit organization for conversion of an architecturally significant church rectory into its organization headquarters, and one was to a minority non-profit organization for structural stabilization and rehabilitation of an abandoned church into community meeting facilities and cultural museum.

3. Easement Program: The number of easements on which the Maryland Historical Trust holds preservation easements grew from 251 in FY 1986 to 274 in FY 1987. All 23 of these new easements are in perpetuity and were acquired either as gifts or in exchange for State Capital Grant or Revolving Loan Fund or State bond bill assistance. As part of its ongoing effort to monitor and enforce its existing easements more effectively, the Maryland Historical Trust formalized the membership scheduling of its existing Easement Committee. Made up of MHT staff members, the Easement Committee members and their alternates now represent specific 36 CFR 61 academic disciplines, including architectural history, historical architecture, history, and archeology; an outside historical landscape architect is being sought for the committee. As a further outgrowth of the stepped-up monitoring effort, the MHT conducted seven seminars/workshops for our statewide network of volunteer easement monitors during the spring and summer of 1987. At these workshops, attended by approximately 80 volunteers from across the state, participants learned about the Secretary's Standards, how to identify significant building elements, and "inspection etiquette." The Trust is very pleased with the success of this program, now in its second year; because this combined staff/volunteer effort, 90% of the Trust's easement properties were inspected during FY 1987.

4. State Income Tax Deduction for Preservation of Historic Property (502-H) Program: During FY 1987, more than 80 rehabilitation projects were certified by the Maryland Historical Trust as eligible to utilize this state income tax deduction. Work undertaken by private homeowners under this program totaled in excess of $1.5 million during FY 1987.

7. Community Education/Educational Outreach/Technical Assistance:

a. Routine MHT Information/Education Program:

As in previous years, many of the most significant activities in the 1987 Annual Work Program area were accomplished, with the exception of the production of some of the printed materials. The resignation of the Office of Community Education's writer-editor in June and the subsequent loss of an anticipated $25,000 in state funds which were to be spent on publications accounted for the reduction in newsletters, brochures, exhibits and printed matter in general. The most successful outreach program centered around "RX for Preservation", two-day workshops based on the Ohio SHPO model, held across the state. A workshop explaining the new National Register guidelines was held in Annapolis in September. A great deal of time was spent planning for the 1987 Annual Conference which was held in November. One issue of Preservation Progress (the reformatted SWAP) was produced prior to the writer-editor's resignation (see Attachment #25) which highlighted in office's National Register program in a special center, removable section. Six issues each of two bimonthly newssheets were produced - **Update**, (See Attachment #26), written for Board members, County Committee Chairmen and public officials, and **Byways** (See Attachment #27), written for County Committee members. Trust Office of Community Education staff also assisted the Governor's Office in preparations marking Maryland Day, which included preservation articles in each of the state's 23 counties (See Attachment #28). Preservation Week activities centered around the awarding by the state's Lieutenant Governor of the Calvert Prize, the state's highest preservation honor, three preservation project awards, and two preservation service awards (See Attachment #29). In May, as a "Historic Preservation Week" activity, a calendar of statewide preservarion activities was also disseminated to the County Committees and other preservation organizations (see Attachment #30).

b. New Publication and Educational Outreach to "Targeted" Audiences: Banneker Archeology Public Program Education

One of the major activities of the Office of Community Education was the production of a new *1987 Directory of Maryland Preservation Organizations*, which updated the Trust's first such directory published since 1981 (See Attachment #31). This directory contained the names and addresses of over 400 preservation-related organizations throughout Maryland, and is another tool to assist in streamlining communication between such groups on preservation issues. The *Directory* was advertised in a variety of newspapers, including the Annapolis *Public Enterprise*, *The Record Observer/Bay Times*, and the *Cumberland Times* (see Attachment #32).

In an effort to provide Maryland's local and non-profit preservation organizations with improved skills in obtaining funding, motivating volunteers, and establishing fiscal control systems, the Trust sponsored the first of a multi-year program of workshops entitled "Nonprofit Management Training" in December, 1986 (See Attachment #33). Speakers included representatives from Preservation Maryland (the statewide preservation non-profit), Prince George's Heritage, Inc., and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. At this meeting, Catherine Masek of the Trust's Office of Preservation Services, also spoke on the office's innovative system of utilizing volunteers to monitor easements.

One of the Trust's most successful efforts to analyze a significant historic archeological site -- the Benjamin Banneker Home Site in Baltimore County -- and to involve the public in this activity, was completed in FY 1987. The Benjamin Banneker archeology project focused its efforts on laboratory analysis, report preparation and public education activities. The investigations succeeded in identifying and examining numerous artifacts associated with Banneker's occupation and use of his homestead. Analysis of the archeological data continued to provide new insights into this significant figure in our history to guide Baltimore County's interpretation and development of the historical park. The final County's interpretation and development of the historical park. The final report on the archeological investigations will be completed in 1988.

The project's educational activities, funded by a grant from the Maryland Humanities Council, enabled the education coordinator to reach 725 members of local school and special groups with slide presentations. The project's lecture series continued in 1987 with talks on: "18th Century Slavery in Baltimore County," by Dr. Robert Hall; "18th Century Astronomy and Almanacs," by Fred Hickock; and "Benjamin Banneker: An Historical and Archeological Perspective," by Robert Hurry (See Attachment #34).

Project staff also presented several papers on the Banneker investigations at various amateur and professional archeological society meetings. Finally, MHT staff members are finishing work on a prepared slide show with accompanying guidebook entitled, "Benjamin Banneker: The Discovery of His Homestead." This educational resource is slated for completion in 1988 and will be available for use statewide by schools and interested groups through the library systems and the project's sponsoring agencies.

c. Educational/Public Outreach Efforts of Staff of Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

The education program of the Trust's museum arm continued to expand activities offered to visiting school groups and the general public. Three seasonal interpreters were hired during FY 1987 to help improve the program and to meet the increased demand for community outreach and visiting school trips. During the spring of 1987, 600 students were introduced to archeology during the Calvert County outdoor education program. Professional staff and volunteers answered questions for the over 5,000 visitors who stopped by JPPMS SEARCH tent at this fall's Patuxent River Appreciation Day ceremonies in Solomons. In addition, a new education program brochure was produced to increase field trips to the museum; it is estimated that this new brochure resulted in over 600 additional students visiting the museum in the fall.

A traveling educational exhibit on the museum's programs was also produced with the assistance of Dennis Kund. The Education Program once again administered the grant from the Maryland Summer Centers for Gifted and Talented program within the Maryland Department of Education (See Attachment #35). This grant provided support for the three Centers for ARchaeological Research in Baltimore, Calvert and Anne Arundel Counties. Plans are already underway for two centers next year at Baltimore and St. Mary's County, which will both be residential centers.

d. Papers Presented/Published/Public Speaking Engagements

In FY 1987, MHT staff members delivered lectures and workshops around the state on a variety of topics and issues as well as authorizing a number scholarly articles and reports. A list of the reports and scholarly articles produced dealing with archeology is attached (See Attachment #36). Additionally, Orlando Ridout V, the Trust's Chief Office of Survey and Registration, and Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark Edwards spoke at numerous public meetings. A list of these speaking engagements is attached (See Attachment #37).

The major education/outreach effort by the Trust's Office of Preservation Services during FY 1987 was the development of the "RX for Preservation" workshop series discussed in Section 4e above. A list of the Office of Preservation Service's other speaking engagements during FY 1987 is attached (See Attachrent #38).

8. Growth of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum

The museum continued to grow both physically and in terms of its programs during its fourth year. The 1987 session of the Maryland General Assembly appropriated $15,000 for the design of the Farm Exhibit Building. In response to the state's positive efforts toward constructing the building, Mrs. Jefferson Patterson pledged the largest cash donation every given to the Museum - $210,000 - towards the construction of the building and the completion of the major exhibits. This funding was given on the condition that the state provide its share of the building and the completion of the major exhibits. This funding was given on the condition that the state provide its share of the building construction cost and provide staff for the operations of the educational and day-use programs at the new museum building. The state has responded by providing $130,000 in the CLG 1988 capital request and by requesting approval of a full-time Farm Curator and seasonal Farm Interpreter in the FY 1989 operating budget. The completed building will house a collection, already valued in excess of $50,000.00, of tools and equipment already donated to the museum.

B. Prospective - Maryland Historical Trust Planned Accomplishments for Fiscal Year 1988

Introduction

As noted in the past four program overviews, the 1980s have produced an entirely new set of problems for the Maryland Historical Trust, and other State Historic Preservation Offices in general. While FY 1988 marked the first year -- in over six years of attempts -- that the State received an increase in its HPF award, the preservation needs described in Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan still must be addressed with creative new initiatives, and by using federal funds to leverage greater state and local financial commitments to support such programs. Because of these challenges, the Comprehensive Plan will be used in FY 1988 to better establish office priorities, and to widen preservation "constituencies" to support preservation programs, while maintaining basic levels of service to the public to at least match the levels of past achievement.

Each area of SHPO responsibility is listed below. An assessment of problems and needs will be given, as well as proposed solutions and examples of particular types of actions or products which will be produced. While not meant to be exhaustive, this information should be adequate to define the parameters of each program element for the year to come.

1. Conducting a Statewide Survey and Maintaining a Statewide Inventory

a. Problems and Needs:

Over the past decade, the vast majority of survey work in Maryland was conducted using matching subgrants to local organizations and government agencies. The level of HPF funds available for Survey and Planning subgrants has declined significantly in the last two years, forcing the Trust to seek other methods and sources of funds to maintain a viable survey program. Concurrently, the completion of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan has served to define new directions which need to be explored in the survey and evaluation of cultural resources. Trust staff hope to shift the survey program increasingly away from local, geographically based surveys to broader thematic studies with direct linkage to context development for the Comprehensive Plan followed by thematic National Register nominations. An inherent problem with this type of survey is the difficulty in finding one or more sponsors to provide matching funds. As a result, identifying new sources of funding and sponsorship will be an increasingly important program activity. Concurrently, the demand for thematically sorted data underscores the need to develop more sophisticated and easily accessible data retrieval systems.

A. Solutions:

The modest increase in the National Historic Preservation Fund has permitted the Trust to initiate two Survey and Planning Subgrant projects in FY 1988. These projects received the highest scores in the Trust's Open Project Selection process; both meet especially critical needs as identified in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan:

1) Black Historic Sites Survey, Phase I ($7,500). The Maryland Commission on Afro-American History and Culture will undertake a statewide thematic overview survey of architectural and archeological resources important to black history. This Phase I study will develop the data and overviews necessary to prepare a guide to black cultural resources in Maryland. Publication of the guide is expected to be undertaken as a joint project following the completion of this survey.

2) Comprehensive Architectural Survey of Worcester County, Phase II ($15,000). The County Commissioners of Worcester County are sponsoring this multi-year study of an important Eastern Shore county under heavy development pressure due to the summer report industry near Ocean City, Maryland. This county is one of three in the state which are considered to be significantly deficient in survey quality and comprehensiveness. Anticipated to include three years of field survey and one year for preparation of a published inventory, the study will also include National Register nominations.

Other actions are planned to maintain an acceptable level of survey activity in the state. While the mandatory requirement of pass-through funds to "Certified Local Governments" has directly reduced the amount of funding available for Survey and Planning grants, the CLG program has concurrently provided new opportunities for survey activity. Trust staff will continue to encourage CLG grant applicants to incorporate survey into their grant requests, and an encouraging result of prior work is a movement to initiate modest survey efforts with 100% local funding in some communities. This has occurred in East New Market and St. Michaels in the past year; it is hoped that similar efforts can be launched elsewhere.

A more direct effort to resolve this funding problem will be undertaken by seeking to establish a state survey grant fund. A line item of $100,000 was included in the Trust's state budget for FY 1989 and cleared all Departmental approvals, but was deleted at a higher review level. Concerted efforts to push through a similar request in the next budget will be included as a high priority item in the Trust's annual work plan for the upcoming year.

The Trust will also continue to work with local governments to encourage local survey and preservation planning activity. At least five Maryland counties are conducting survey work without Survey and Planning grant funds; two of these are assisted by CLG funds.

Trust staff members continue to undertake survey and registration work, generally on a site-specific basis, but periodically undertaking broader comprehensive surveys. The intensive survey of the Indian Head Naval Ordinance Station in Charles County is one such project, and is now in the final phase of completion.

Increased emphasis will also be placed on expanding the inventory of archeological sites. Staff support was not available for this activity except to a limited degree in FY 1987, but after July 1, 1988 it is anticipated that more staff time will be available and a systematic effort can be launched.

Q. Problems and Needs:

Access to survey and inventory data will be a key element in implementation of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. Here, expanded computer capability will hold the key.

A. Solutions:

Efforts will continue in FY 1988 to acquire necessary hardware and software to allow direct access and retrieval of survey and inventory data. Software conversion will be necessary to transfer the previously entered "Maryland Automated Geographic Information" (MAGI) data base, and level of additional access will depend upon future programming and optical scanning capabilities.

The Trust also participated in a pilot effort to provide direct computer linkage between a state office and the National Register Office in Washington , D.C. This system uses a modem to join the two offices.

Internal activities that will continue to improve data access include the ongoing update of mylar U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps used to locate all site files and the upgrading of inventory files by the Inventory Registrar.

Q. Problems and Needs:

As mandated in the Trust's 1985 state historic preservation legislation, a Maryland Register of Historic Properties will be created and maintained.

A. Solutions:

In FY 1988, the Office of Survey and Registration will develop standards and guidelines for identification and evaluation and will establish and implement the Maryland Register of Historic Properties.

Q. Problems and Needs:

With the implementation of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, Historic Preservation Fund subgrant guidelines and the "Open Project Selection Process" require revisions to direct subgrant activities to critical needs identified in the Plan.

A. Solutions:

Efforts have already been undertaken to ensure that subgrants address critical needs. However, the subgrant applications will be revised to directly address the Trust's goals, and define in more specific terms those issues most critical to the Maryland preservation program. The "Open Project Selection Process" criteria will also be revised to include specific requirements mandated by the Plan, and these new criteria will be incorporated into the application materials distributed to potential applicants.

2. Nominating Properties to the National Register of Historic Places

Q. Problem:

The number of listings in FY 1987 remained essentially level with the previous year, at a time when the Trust's Register staff was cut in half and the survey program (which generates a significant portion of the NR agenda) was dramatically reduced. This was accomplished in part because of an increase in the number of nominations submitted by "Certified Local Governments." Nevertheless, expanding the number of NR nominations is considered an important part of the Trust's agenda, as it provides the opportunity to link protection and enhancement programs to greater number of resources.

A. Solutions:

Increased participation in the National Register program by "Certified Local Governments" is considered to be the most promising source for new nominations. Efforts will also be directed to rebuilding the in-house Register program staff. This will now be done by the assignment of Assistant Office of Survey and Registration Administrator Lauren Bowlin to the Register program on a half-time basis and increased secretarial assistance anticipated after July 1, 1988. Approval and funding for a permanent staff position to assist this program is and will continue to be a top priority of the Office of Survey and Registration. Staff will also continue to undertake in-house nominations with emphasis placed on historic districts and thematic studies, and will provide technical and editorial assistance to outside preparers.

Q. Problems and Needs:

Increase the number of nominations generated from local and regional survey projects.

A. Solutions:

The completion of the field survey of Somerset County will generate a final round of nominations by the historic sites surveyor, including one thematic nomination of historic churches in the county. A voluntary effort is also planned to generate a second group of nominations from that county prior to the publication of an architectural history of the county. With work getting underway on a comprehensive survey of Worcester County in FY 1988, it is anticipated that the first nominations generated by that survey will arrive within this fiscal year. The Trust is also working with the Maryland Bureau of Mines in a joint effort to prepare National Register nominations for the Maryland coal region. The Bureau of Mines has been unsuccessful thus far in acquiring funds for this project, from the Office of Surface Mining. However, if implemented, this project will not generate registration products until FY 1989.

Q. Problems and Needs:

Increase public and professional understanding of National Register documentation requirement and linkage with the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*.

A. Solutions:

Trust staff will hold a series of workshops to explain NR documentation requirements and priorities growing out of the findings of the *Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan*. Regarding the latter, the Trust will hold at least one workshop to review the use of historic contexts in determining resource significance. Targeted audiences include CLG staffs and historic preservation commission members, archeologists, professional consultants, and the general public. Improved understanding of documentation requirements among members of these groups is expected to boost the number of nominations received from them.

3. Preparing and Using the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan

Q. Need:

Although the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan was completed during FY 1986, the document's recommendations must be fully integrated into the State Histroric Preservation Office's work program for the upcoming year, and the following four years, as stated in the Plan.

A. Solution:

The Trust's Office of Management and Planning will hold at least two meetings with Trust senior program administrators, to examine the recommendations made in the Plan. This effort will determine whether the recommendations identified are still "high priority" items, and will reorganize the Plan's recommendations into Attachment A program areas within each of the Trust's new administrative units (i.e., the Office of Management and Planning, Office of Preservation Services, Office of Survey and Registration, and the Office of Community Education). From this meeting, a "work plan" will be developed for the next fiscal year, and for the period ending in FY 1992, which specifically identifies work items to be produced. Of particular importance is the fact that key staff will be listed for each task, and timeframes for action will be given. This document will be reviewed quarterly to determine whether projected "targets" are being met, and items identified for action are actually being accomplished.

Q. Need:

Full development of at least one "historic context" identified in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, and preparation of completion schedule for all "historic contexts."

A. Solution:

As noted in the FY 1987 program "retrospective," preservation planning staff at the Trust continued development contexts at three distinctly differenct scales, ("Western Maryland," on the regional scale-impacts because of surface coal mining); historic bridges (statewide and county scales - impacts from FHWA bridge replacements); and rowhouses in Baltimore (city scale - impacts from HUD, CDBG and affordable housing programs).

In FY 1988, the Trust will continue development of these contexts, but will, in all probability, complete only one to the "fully developed" level, as described in revised Chapter 30 guidance for preservation planning. This will be "rowhouses in Baltimore City," which will assist the SHPO office, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the State's Community Development Administration better link level of protection and treatment to resource significance.

In addition, the Trust will develop a proposal to examine "Public Schools in Baltimore 1815-1941" through development of a "historic context" for this resource type, a thematic resource survey and registration project, which will lead to a programmatic memorandum of agreement, where HUD funds are employed. (This program is described in greater detail on page 54 of this "prospective".)

The Trust will also develop a proposed completion schedule for all "historic contexts" included in the Plan. To this end, the Preservation Planner Peggy Weissman will review the status of past work and the threats to the resources within each context. This general overview of the status ofeach of Maryland's contexts will set priorities for context development, so that the Trust's management needs will be met. The analyses in the overviews, can be continually revised and expanded as new information is obtained. As the Trust's computerization project is implemented, data from the MHT inventory will be organized and retrieved using context categories.

Q. Need:

To target scarce Survey and Planning matching grant-in-aid funds to projects that involve substantive preservation planning components, especially that involve survey, and protection of threatened archeological resources.

A. Solution:

The modest increase in the federal Historic Preservation Fund award to Maryland in FY 1988 will permit the Trust to initiate at least one Survey and Planning subgrant project that highlights the above-noted needs; this project received a high score, using the Trust's "Open Project Selection" process, and help meet needs articulated in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan:

1) Anne Arundel County Archeological Resource Management Study ($7,500). This project will be the first of a multi-phase effort to develop a survey of archeological resources in the county and will result in the preparation of a management plan for the protection of those resources. The county has already undertaken a comprehensive architectural survey, and has begun to incorporate preservation planning into local regulatory actions. The archeological study will be undertaken in conjunction with the State Historic Preservation Office, and will develop coordinated strategies for resource protection.

Q. Need:

Better integration of "historic context" data and research questions into preparation of archeological reports, architectural inventories, and "scopes of work" for state agencies working with the SHPO office to meet their historic preservation agencies under federal and state preservation laws.

A. Solutions:

During FY 1988, all functional divisions with the Trust will endeavor to better integrate key components of the Plan into routine work, both internally and externally. In particular, preservation planning staff with the Trust's Office of Management and Planning will:

*coordinate preservation planning recommendations with staff of the Office of Community Education, and the Office of Survey and Registration, which are working cooperatively in the production of historic standing structure inventories for Somerset and Cecil counties;

*work with staff Archeologist Dr. Ethel Eaton to ensure context data is reflected in the in-house archeological management study being prepared on the Trust-sponsored archeological investigation of the Fells Point Waterfront, in the City of Baltimore.

*work with the Maryland Stadium Authority and the Baltimore Center for Urban Archeology, to integrate Plan data into the "scope of work" for archeological data recovery that will be required as a result of construction of a new baseball stadium near Camden Station, near Inner Harbor, in Baltimore.

*work with the Department of State Planning, to integrate the Trust's preservation goals and objectives, into the State Comprehensive Outdoor and Recreation Plan being prepared for FY 1990. Under Policy J ("protection of significant and archeological sites"), the Trust will:

  *continue to direct survey and planning grants to communities under development pressure, in line with the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. This consideration is a criterion in the selection process for survey and planning grants; past projects have included published inventories, streetscape studies or designs for rehabilitation, formalization of local historic district legislation,local preservation plans, or other specialized planning studies. In fy 1989 and 1990, survey and planning grant projects will continue to address these needs and work to identify endangered properties across the state.

  *as in FY 1988, continue to implement a statewide preservation plan following the recommendations contained in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. The Trust has created an administrative plan which identifies how the plan's recommendations will be implemented within specific programs of the office and within yearly timeframes. This includes a number of new program initiatives, to be pursued by the Trust in coordination with other preservation agencies and private organizations.

  *intensify its efforts to provide local governments with preservation information and work to integrate preservation concerns within broader land use planning programs on the county and local level. This will include increased educational and training programs through workshops and other activities conducted by the Trust's Office of Public Affairs.

*continue in FY 1989 and 1990 to coordinate with other state agencies on project review and impact assessment, through the State Clearinghouse and the 1985 state preservation legislation. The Trust will continue to initiate interagency plans or agreements for historic resource management; during FY 1989, the Trust will finalize a programmatic memorandum of agreement with the Community Development Administration (part of the Department of Housing and Community Development) and the Baltimore City Department of Housing and Community Development. This agreement will be executed in conjunction with a model "historic context" being developed by the Trust to provide treatment strategies for Baltimore rowhouses, one of the most frequently reviewed resource types in the state.

*as in FY 1988, continue to seek easement donations on historic and archeological sites. In FY 1989, however, the program will identify and target specific types of endangered properties which will be sought for easement donation.

*as in FY 1988, continue Trust's financial assistance programs to provide grants, loans, and tax incentives for preservation and rehabilitation projects. Selection criteria for the State Capital Grant, Revolving Loan Fund, and the New Preservation Initiatives Fund emphasize projects which protect endangered resource types. The PIF program was created in 1988 specifically to assist threatened resources, with selection criteria addressing this need. The other grant and loan programs will revise selection criteria in FY 1989 to more specifically address endangered resources and other criteria recommended in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.

*as in FY 1988, continue Trust educational activities to expand and reach targeted audiences of decisionmakers, as recommended in the Comprehensive Plan. Workshops for local officials and planners are scheduled for FY 1989, to better integrate preservation activities within local governments. The Trust will also continue to present its "Building Doctor" workshops to provide technical information on various aspects of rehabilitation and restoration projects.

*as in FY 1988, continue Trust Regional Preservation Centers to coordinate preservation within some of the state's regions. The Southern Maryland Regional Center at the Trust's Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum will in FY 1989 assist in the "Earthwatch" program (Patuxent River Interdisciplinary Research Expedition), partly funded by the National Geographic Society.

*as in FY 1988 continue to encourage the identification, evaluation, and protection of urban and rural districts and landscapes (especially agricultural landscapes), through coordination with the Maryland Environmental Trust and the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Foundation. The Tidewater Agricultural Buildings Survey and the Prince George's County Historic Roads and Landscapes project are examples of this, as are other projects involving design guidelines in local communities.

- *as in FY 1988, continue the Certified Local Government program to assist in building local government capability for preservation. In FY 1988, the Trust assisted a preservation plan for the City of Rockville, a study of transfer development rights in Baltimore County, and a study of historic roads and landscapes in Prince George's County, all through the CLG program. In FY 1989 and 1990, the CLG program will continue to assist such projects and aid additional qualified local governments to meet certification standards.

- *as in FY 1988, continue efforts to implement an office-wide computerization system to improve the accessibility and analysis of our data, and provide this information to other agencies. In FY 1989 and 1990, the office's computerization plan should become operational.

- *establish the Trust's "Maryland Underwater Archeology Program" pending approval by the General Assembly in the Spring of 1988 of state underwater archeology legislation for same. This program will study and protect underwater archeological sites and shipwrecks and provide conservation facilities for recovered artifacts. Educational and exhibition activities will also be conducted.

Q. Need:

The Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan's recommendations must be communicated more effectively to local governments, other local, state, and federal agencies, and the general public, so they may be integrated into other various planning processes.

A. Solutions:

During FY 1988, preservation planners with the Trust's Office of Management and Planning will contact a variety of agencies and organizations, to ensure that the Plan's recommendations are included and used within numerous planning processes. In particular, this contact will include:

- *correspondence with 20-30 jurisdictions that are preparing local "Critical Area" plans, under the state's critical areas legislation, that discusses mutually supportive conservation/historic preservation goals and objectives, and which encourages each jurisdiction to use existing preservation incentive programs at the Trust;

- *detailed contact with the planning staff of the St. Mary's County government, to include historic preservation goals and objectives within the comprehensive rezoning plan now being prepared by that government;

*detailed contacts, including meetings, with representatives of the Anne Arundel County and Howard County governments, respectively, to discuss incorporation of historic preservation planning into each county's planning process. In the case of Anne Arundel County, this will include consultation in the production of an internal protective review process entitled "Review Process for Historic and Archeological Sites"; and

*at least two meetings with representatives of the Baltimore City planning department, representatives of the Baltimore Chapter of the American Institute of Architect's Urban Design Subcommittee, Baltimore Heritage, Inc. (the Trust's designated "preservation affiliate"), and other local planners, to discuss preparation of a comprehensive downtown historic preservation and development plan.

Q. Need:

To continue dissemination of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, and the Trust's "preservation policy white papers," as well as general information about Maryland's planning process, to targeted audiences.

A. Solutions:

The Trust's preservation planning staff will continue to provide information about the state's planning process, as well as goals and objectives, to varied audiences. In addition to the office's workshops (described on page 49 of this "prospective") targeted to CLGs and other local government representatives, the Trust will:

*participate in the "advanced planning" workshop discussion about preservation planning at the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers' annual meeting, in Washington, D.C. to be held in March, 1988;

*participate as tutors in a National Park Service-sponsored two-day workshop on "basic preservation planning," to be held in May, 1988 in Washington, D.C.;

*provide copies of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan and all "preservation policy white papers" to Lloyd Chapman, Chief of the Preservation Planning branch, with the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service;

*provide copies of the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, all "preservation policy white papers," a copy of a talk given to federal agency representatives on the SHPO's role in preservation planning, a copy of April, 1986 remarks made at the Society of Architectural Historians meeting, on how the Planning Standards have improved identification and evaluation activities in Maryland, to David Banks and Steve Morris, of the Preservation Planning Branch of the National Park Service.

*provide preservation planning goals and objectives information, as well as data about "rate-of-loss" of historic standing structures and archeological sites, to the news department of radio station WXTR (Marlow Heights, MD), as part of that station's plans to respond to a public affairs issue -- historic preservation and regulation of growth in Lower Southern Maryland, and in particular through better land use planning tools.

*participate in a regional meeting of transportation planners from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, entitled "The Mid-Atlantic Project Development Conference," to discuss the Plan in relation to "Cultural Resources and 4(f)."

*produce 23 county-by-county "preservation planning information sheets," which summarize basic data included in the Plan. Oriented towards use by county and regional planning departments, these summaries will include information on rates of loss of historic and archeological resources, preservation needs, preservatin tools, etc.

*participate in a "preservation education task force," which will examine preservation and community education/outreach priorities for the State of Maryland in the 1990s. this group will involve members of Boards of Directors for the Trust, Preservation Maryland (Maryland private non-profit statewide preservation agency), and the Maryland Association of Historic District commissions, as well as representatives of local preservation groups, historical societies, and other groups. This group will formulate a long range plan on how organizations can work comparatively to meet their needs, and raise increased state and local funding for preservation. Ideas to be examined will include:

  *formulation of a "Preservation Community Education Outreach Fund." This fund will be used to regrant funds to jurisdictions and private non-profit preservation organizations, to provide technical assistance to local governments, support local publications, produce media materials (video tapes, slide-tapes, etc.) and pay for sponsoring local conferences and workshops;

  *increase in state capital grant/revolving loan fund. State funds for "bricks and mortar" projects have been held to $400,000-$500,000 annually; many properties have been unable to be assisted. Proposal calls for funds to be increased to the $2,000,000 level, enabling 20-30 additional properties to be assisted annually.

  *revolving loan fund for archeological resource preservation. State, federal and local laws require identification and preservation of archeological sites affected by government projects; costs of this work lie with project developer, but may not have been included in project budget, causing project delays. Proposal calls for $200,000 to capitalize emergency loan fund to bridge time period of additional project fund availability, allowing project to proceed on schedule 20 projects could thus be assisted annually.

*survey and planning grant fund. Matching grants to jurisdictions for survey and identification of historic and archeological sites are needed. Inadequacy of current survey is major factor in delay of clearance for projects funded by state or federal governments. Proposal call for $100,000 to capitalize this fund.

*endangered properties revolving grant/loan fund. Historic properties threatened with immediate damage or demolition cannot be assisted in often-limited timeframes of federal or state funding. Proposal call for creation of a $250,000 "seed grant" to establish revolving fund administered by private non-profit preservation organization, in conjunction with state office to meet emergency needs.

*technical assistance to historic district commissions. Maryland has 33 local historic district commissions and 10 "Certified Local Governments" needing additional training/materials to effectively administer their designated preservation responsibilities. An additional $65,000 is needed annually to assist existing local government and volunteer boards, and to develop additional commissions as needed.

*staff for "small towns assistance team" at Maryland Historical Trust. Many small Maryland jurisdictions have a variety of preservation problems often related to lack of qualified staff. An additional $150,000 is needed annually to create a grant fund and to hire a preservation planner and preservation architect to provide assistance to these small towns.

*training for non-profits for historic property rehabilitation for affordable housing. Worthwhile projects to rehabilitate historic buildings for needed housing, by organizations and government agencies, are often unwittingly damaged. Proposal calls for a $50,000 annual grant to train personnel involved in housing rehabilitation projects in preservation practices, to documentproject costs in one case study per year, and to publish results.

*add preservation architects to state historic preservation office. Prompt delivery of funding to historic property owners (public and private) is hampered by lack of design assistance and approval in state preservation office; this function how handled by Department of General Services, now overburder with non-historic projects. $90,000 is needed annually to hire two qualified historic architects to prompt delivery of services to private individuals and state agencies.

*comprehensive computerized data files. Lack of electronic access to relational database slows program functions and information/services to the public and to other state agencies. Proposal calls for $75,000 annually, in five-year program, to acquire hardware and personnel to completely computerize this office by 1993.

- in-house publications fund for improved education and outreach. Lack of funding has severely curtailed the state's preservation community education and public outreach capabilities. Some $50,000 is needed annually to produce basic educational materials, plus 5-10 specialized publications.

*Make available its "preservation policy slide tape" presentation, which describes stresses and threats to historic and archeological resources, discusses state Preservation Plan goals and obvjectives, and offers recommendations on how there can be integrated into local planning systems, to at least one County Committee/County Affiliate Organization, as part of a long-range strategy to educate decisionmakers and the public about the benefits of historic preservation.

4. Administering the Program of Federal Grant Assistance for Historic Preservation Within Each State

Q. Problem:

Achieving stable levels of state financial assistance for the acquisition and development of historic property, directed to the most worthy and needy resources.

Although Maryland has been fortunate to have a state legislature which has annually provided replenishments for Trust-operated grant and loan funds, the level of appropriation has been low. At the same time, the level of Legislature-approved direct grants (i.e., "pork-barrel" projects, not subject to a competitive, objective selection process based on resource significance, level of threat, urgency of need, or other factors) for historic preservation acquisition and development activities has exceeded the amounts provided the Trust programs. The Trust, through its Office of Preservation Services, does utilize an "Open Project Selection Process" in the selection of grantees. Clearly, new initiatives are needed to increase state appropriations, and administrative improvements are necessary to re-orient the selection process to meet these new objectives. Targeting of funds to historic resources most in need of assistance, for example, as well as modifications to grant and loan selection processes, were highly ranked recommendations described in the office's 1986 Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.

A. Solution:

The Trust will compile and analyze all available data on the history of legislature-directed and Trust-directed grant and loan activities and their relative success. Additional data will be compiled on the statewide need for assistance. Key members of the legislature, will be contacted to communicate the results of the findings, in an effort to increase levels of Trust-discretionary funding and/or to initiate a process of Trust review of proposed "pork-barrel" projects prior to the commitment of funds.

Additionally, the Trust's Office of Preservation Services selection criteria will be evaluated and modified, to ensure adequate consideration of the following criteria:

a) Are the five broad goals of the Trust addressed?

b) Are research questions identified in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan addressed?

c) To what extent does the project promote tourism or economic development?

d) To what extent does the project visibly contribute to community improvement and serve a demonstrated community need?

Q. Problem:

Targeting state grants and loans to assist endangered resources.

One of the strongest recommendations which was made in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan centered on assisting endangered resource types that were in need of assistance. The Plan provided recommendations that outline steps that the SHPO office should take to assist "classes" or "groups" of threatened/endangered historic resources. In FY 1988, efforts must be made to deal programmatically with at least one "class" of resources. Likewise, targeting of state grant and loan funds should occur as well.

A. Solution:

Using the Plan's recommendations and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation Planning as guidance, the Trust will prepare a treatment plan that examines preservation strategies for one of the state's most threatened groups of historic resources - the Chesapeake Bay Skipjack Fleet (NR, thematic listing May 16, 1985), this nation's last surviving fishing fleet that operates under sail. In particular, the plan will make recommendations on targeting existing funds, securing new funding, and examine new financial tools (including sale-leaseback, limited partnerships, and other arrangements) for preservation of this Fleet. The plan will also examine interpretation possibilities, and discuss ways that one or more of the vessels can be viewed and used by the public.

In particular, efforts will also be made to secure applications for state financial assistance to aid one or more of these vessels. At this point in time, applications are being solicited, and three grant/loan packages to assist this particular resource type appear probable. These include:

*Skipjack Thomas Clyde Funds (combined state grant and loan monies) will be requested by its owner to match private funds, to allow this vessel to continue to be used as an oyster dredger. The funds will be used for hull, mast and boom repairs, as well as modernization of dredging equipment. This will result in a "model-project" which illustrates the viability of this way of life to younger watermen.

*Skipjack Elsworth. Funds will be requested by Echo Hill Outdoor School, Inc. (Talbot County) to acquire this vessel for educational purposes. The vessel will be used as a floating laboratory, and will join a second skipjack "Bernice J." in environmental education activities.

The Trust will continue to seek to maximize the leveraging power of its available programs of financial assistance through innovation and the coupling of Trust resources with non-Trust resources. toward that end, in FY 1988, the Trust will initiate a new program, entitled the "Preservation Initiatives Fund," which will couple Trust grant and loan funds with non-Trust monies to encourage innovative projects which:

a) treat particularly unique or threatened resource groups

b) propose an especially innovative adaptive re-use

c) provide on the job training in preservation trades, skills or crafts

d) provide low-cost rental housing

e) enhance tourism

f) offer outstanding opportunities to learn about historic construction techniques and resource types

g) support locally based revolving funds

(Many of these special evaluation criteria are a direct result of recommendations included in the Trust's 1986 Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan.)

Q. Problem:

Better promotion and effectiveness for the preservation easement program.

The Trust has inadequate staff to deal sufficiently with the preparation of new promotional materials and the aggressive solicitation of new gift easements. Although the evaluation of the composition and nature of the approximately 300 historic properties on which the Trust holds easements was completed in FY 1987, refinement of the office's new easement acquisition priorities has not yet been completed. The improved monitoring of easements achieved in the past year through the training of volunteer easement inspection teams has revealed considerable numbers of easement violations. The overwhelming majority of such breaches are not serious, but need to be dealt with in a judicious and effective manner. Staff knowledge in the area of historic landscape and horticulture is very inadequate.

A. Solution:

The budgetary groundwork for a new professional position in the easement program will be prepared in FY 1988, and the training and development of volunteer easement monitors will continue. Planning for the publication of new easement solicitation and promotion materials will be completed.

An ongoing easement acquisition priority list will be created, utilizing the analysis of existing easements and information from other easement holding organizations in Maryland on their holdings. The input of CLGs and local preservation groups will be solicited.

A new easement breach policy will be developed which, among other things, will establish a hierarchy of violations and matches a Trust action corresponding to the level of seriousness of the breach. Efforts will be redoubled to prevent such violations through periodic gentle reminding of property owners of their responsibilities. A non-staff expert in the field of historic landscape and/or horticulture will be added to the Trust's Easement Committee, which functions as an easement property design review panel.

Q. Problem:

Need to ensure maximum variety, availability and public knowledge of historic preservation tax incentives.

The reduction in activity of the highly neccessful and widely used federal rehabilitation tax credits has focused attention on the value of tax incentives of all kinds as preservation tools. Existing and new varieties of tax incentives must be promoted and created to spur increased rehabilitation activity now eliminated because of federal tax reform.

A. Solution:

In FY 1988, much work will be undertaken with CLGs, local governments, and the public to make them aware of the state property tax credit and, rehabilitation deduction programs. The property tax credit is available only when a local government passes local legislation authorized under state legislation and much jurisdictions as Baltimore as will be supported in their efforts to take advantage of the credits. The State Comptroller's office will assist the Trust in coordinating information on the state deduction through dissemination in Maryland State Income Tax forms and literature. Additionally, the Trust will draft departmental legislation which will be introduced at the 1989 session of the Maryland General Assembly which will guarantee property tax benefits to preservation easement donors.

Q. Problem:

Need to provide improved educational materials/outreach on programs of technical assistance

Despite (and perhaps because of) record levels of interest and activity in rehabilitation of historic properties, the "how-to" guides on sensitive rehabilitation have not reached a wide enough audience. Rising materials and labor costs, as well as the lack of skilled workers, often belie the claim that rehabilitation is more cost-effective than new construction. New tools must be produced in FY 1988 to assist the Trust in meeting these continued needs.

A. Solution:

In FY 1988, the Trust will continue the very successful "RX for Preservation" workshop series. Six clinics will be held in various parts of the state, which will consist of general education on common rehabilitation problems and techniques with intensive site visits to properties requiring rehabilitation.

The Trust will participate with the states Juvenile Services Administration and the Home Builders Association of Maryland, and the Reserving Hill Community Association, in a rehabilitation demonstration project in on the job training in appropriate rehabilitation skills. Two early 20th century mansions will be rehabilitated for continued use as half-way houses in a training program that will benefit delinquent youth and unemployed community residents.

Additional technical educational programs will be developed to benefit federal, state and local governments. In particular, they will be designed to also discuss federal Section 106 and state regulatory programs outlined below.

5. Advising and Assisting Federal and State Agencies and Local Governments in Carrying Out Their Historic Preservation Responsibilities

Q. Problems and Needs:

The Trust must continue to develop its programs for providing technical assistance to federal and state agencies and their agents in meeting their Section 106 and state regulatory responsibilities.

A. Solution:

In FY 1988, the Trust will accomplish the following:

*Meet with the Department of State Planning to discuss ways to effectively implement the Trust's proposed state Section 106 environmental review regulations, under the state's 1985 historic preservation law (Article 41, Sections 5-307 and 5-308).

*Complete drafting and implementing the complementary regulations and guidelines to the already drafted state regulations which parallel the Section 106 regulations.

*Conduct at least five workshops for CLGs, local governments and state agency officials on the state federal regulatory processes, and on the interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. Produce corresponding guidance papers.

*Encourage Programmatic Memoranda of Agreement which de-emphasize project-by-project review, which encourage agency self-determination, and which emphasize a Trust role as a trainer, educator and monitor of agency activities.

*Develop in-house standardized treatment models for groups of resource types using historic contexts. One of these models will relate to the "Baltimore City Rowhouse Historic Context, "one of the products the office's preservation planning staff will complete this fiscal year.

*Hold Monthly meetings with City of Baltimore and Colonial Dames representatives to discuss development of a master plan for Mount Claire Mansion (on which the Trust holds an easement).

*Meet with representatives of the National Park Service, National Capital Region, to discuss two projects being reviewed under Section 106 (NPS-owned and leased; one in C&O Canal and the other at the Monocacy Battlefield) and with designated developers also seeking to use the rehabilitation tax credit program.

*Comment on impacts from proposed rezoning to Frederick County historic property ("Hedge Apple Farm, Buckeystown), under provision of Frederick County Zoning Code. (County code requires Trust comment on impacts to all NR-listed properties, when rezoning requested.)

*Participate in the Department of Housing and Community Development's workshop for "Small Cities CDBG Program," and summarize the Section 106 review process, review procedures, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

*Testify before Maryland House of Delegates Committee on Constitutional and Administrative Law, in support of HB 147, which calls for a technical correction in the state's historic preservation legislation enacted in 1985, that will allow the Trust to waive duplicative state preservation compliance review, on a case-by-case basis, when a project also is subject to federal Section 106 review.

*The Trust will provide testimony to the Economic and Environmental Affairs Committee of the Maryland Senate on Joint Resolution No. 6, which calls for the creation of a gubernatorial task force to study the impact of existing building and fire codes on historic buildings.

*Meet with the Department's "Harford County Small Cities Assistance Program," to describe MHT financial assistance programs that could be targeted for use by towns such as Bel Air, Havre-de-Grace, and Aberdeen.

*With private individuals and representatives of the Harford County government, sponsor a "Grantsmanship Seminar" which focuses on how to write successful grant applications for Trust financial assistance programs.

*Work with State Highway Administration and Howard County officials on a cooperate effort to survey a number of historic properties in the Elkridge area, so that these may be listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and appropriately marketed for adaptive re-use.

*Contact U.S. Navy and U.S. Coast Guard representatives to discuss NR listing/eligibility, and funding assistance available through the "Light House Bicentennial Fund."

6. Cooperating with the Secretary of the Interior, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and Other Federal, State and Local Governments, Organizations and Individuals to Ensure that Historic Properties are Taken Into Consideration at Levels of Planning and Development:

Q. Need:

To have enacted, in Maryland state law, clear title vested in the state (through the State Historic Preservation Office) for, and a program to protect, all archeological sites and shipwrecks located on state sovereignty submerged lands. In addition, streamline redundant state archeological functions now carried out by two separate state agencies -- the Trust, through the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Division of Archeology (i.e., "State Archeologist's Office"), within the Department of Natural Resources.

A. Solution:

Based on recommendations included in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan, and those provided by the Governor's Advisory Committee on Underwater Archeology, the Trust will draft "model" state legislation for the creation of a comprehensive program to identify, register, and protect underwater archeological resources. As envisioned, this law will:

*Extend the protections in place for historic sites on non-submerged state lands to submerged lands;

*Affirm that shipwrecks and other submerged historic sites on state lands are the property of the state;

*Provide a mechanism whereby title to artifacts recovered on state lands can be transferred to private individuals or entities;

*Clarify what activities involving state-owned archeological sites can be performed without obtaining a permit;

*Guarantee public access to shipwrecks and other state-owned archeological sites for recreational and exploratory purposes;

*Allow for responsible commercial recovery of shipwrecks and other sites under state supervision;

*Allow for protection of significant archeological sites on privately-owned land *if* the owner requests such protection;

*Provide for consultation with affected groups such as sport divers, watermen, dive shops and archeologists in the development of implementing regulations;

*Establish a state program for the protection of historic shipwrecks as called for in the federal Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 which is expected to be enacted during this session of congress;

*Reorganize the state's archeology program to eliminate duplication of personnel, offices, equipment and supplies;

*Expand the state's existing archeological program without additional costs.

If adopted into law by the Maryland General Assembly, the Trust will hire a professional underwater archeologist and an assistant, to administer this new program. Major work items would include drafting of implementing regulations, working with the sport-diving community to educate divers about the importance of archeology, and negotiations with educational institutions on cooperative interpretation programs.

Q. Needs:

To improve intergovernmental coordination between agencies at all levels regarding preservation planning and development.

A. Solution:

Trust compliance staff will continue efforts to improve the level of knowledge about the preservation compliance process at all levels of government, through an aggressive effort to meet, explain, and teach individuals involved with this goal. Planned activities include:

*at least one meeting with the Maryland Commission on Indian Affairs to discuss formulation of a state policy on the burial/reburial of Native American archeological remains.

*a meeting with the Department of State Planning to discuss ways to effectively implement the Trust's proposed regulations for review of state-assisted projects under Article 41, Sections 5-307 and 5-308 of the Annotated Code of Maryland.

*provision of technical assistance to the National Park Service in the production of an interpretation program and General Management Plan for the Thomas Stone National Historic Site ("Habre-de-Venture") in Charles County.

*making recommendations to Howard County about the correct use of HUD CDBG funds to rehabilitate historic properties, especially in the Elkridge Landing area. These recommendations will, hopefully, improve the County's CDBG program programmatically and will include "hands-on" educational training of Howard County rehabilitation personnel by Trust staff.

*assistance to representatives of the National Park Service, particularly from the National Capital Regions in developing acceptable rehabilitation proposals for properties located on NPS-owned parks being leased to private developers.

*continuation of review and comment to the Frederick County Planning and Zoning Commission on potential impacts to NR-listed properties from private undertakings which require zoning changes.

*continuation of Trust participation in workshops, such as those sponsored by DHCD, for small cities utilizing CDBG funds. Areas of assistance will include areas such as summarization of Section 106 review requirements and help in establishing review procedures.

*continuation of discussions with the City of Baltimore's Neighborhood Progress Administration to find ways to improve Section 106 review of rehabilitation of historic structures for affordable housing. This discussion will center on a range of resources (e.g., abandoned public schools, rowhouse) that will produce "typologies" describing key character-defining features, and ways to reduce review time (through streamlining of the Section 106 review process). The Trust will work with the City to survey a group of 25-35 abandoned schools that will hopefully lead to a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. This initial survey is planned to be followed with a more detailed, jointly-funded study of 245-255 other public schools in the City. During 1988, a rowhouse typology also will be produced that will lead to parallel program review improvements via a new Programmatic MOA covering the use of HUD, CDBG funds. These documents can be used to develop treatment plans to be used by developers, thereby assisting the City in properly marketing these historic buildings.

*evaluation of the impact of insensitive, existing building and fire codes on historic resources by conducting a statewide survey. This survey is designed to collect "honor stories" about insensitive treatments of historic buildings necessitated by code requirements for use at legislative hearings. These hearings will be held to help determine the merits of drawing up either model legislation or statewide legislation which is more sensitive to the special requirements of historic buildings. The Trust and DHCD will encourage formation of a gubernatorial task force to study this matter.

*through the Trust's Easement Committee, work towards developing formal procedures for dealing easement breaches, as well as a "hierarchy" of violations. Through these changes, as well as the expansion of the already existing volunteer easement monitor program (and its associated series of annual statewide training workshops) the Trust expects to be more successful at actually enforcing the easement terms at the approximately 300 properties on which it holds easements.

*continuation of participation in DHCD's targeted multi-program task forces, such as the "Harford County Small Cities Task Force" and the "Local Government Assistance Group." These programs are, and will continue to offer a variety of finance to specially targeted communities. Trust staff will continue to serve on these task forces, to help make both local and other state officials aware of the special needs and considerations of dealing with historic resources. The task forces already in place will continue to function during FY 1988, and new ones for Crisfield in Somerset County and for Oakland in Garrett County are expected.

*cooperation with the Maryland Main Street Program in its efforts to carry out a project in Oakland, in Garrett County.

*a proposed on-site meeting with representatives of the U.S. Coast Guard and US Navy about NR listing, determinations of eligibility, financial assistance, and development of sensitive, appropriate preservation plans for the lighthouses of Chesapeake Bay (in part as a result of the FY 1988 Lighthouse Bicentennial Fund).

*an on-site meeting to confer with the Maryland Stadium Authority and its architectural team in order to assist in development of plans for the adaptive reuse of the Camden Station and Warehouse in Baltimore City. In 1987, the authority formally announced its intention to demolish these NR-listed structures, located in the heart of downtown Baltimore, to make way for parking for the proposed 2 new sports stadia. Trust staff will continue to work with the authority during FY 1988 to find an alternative solution.

*an on-site meeting with representatives of the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Department of General Services, the Department of State Planning, the Juvenile Services Administration, and the Homebuilder's Association of Maryland to tour and discuss the rehabilitation of two early 20th century mansions at 907 and 909 Druid Park Lake Drive. These houses will be rehabilitated in part by juvenile offenders being trained in building skills and the direction of the home builders."

*conduct of field recording and research leading to NR listing of six structures remaining from a 19th century iron manufacturing complex at Elkridge Landing in Howard County. These materials will be used to assist the Maryland Department of Natural Resources, which is expected to acquire the property early in calender year 1988, in its efforts to market the buildings for an appropriate adaptive-reuse.

Q. Need:

To provide direct financial and technical assistance to groups resources which are especially endangered or located in geographic areas where familiarity with preservation programs is not extensive.

A. Solutions:

During FY 1988, the Trust intends to develop and implement a program as a direct result of recommendations made in the Maryland Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan of paired grants and loans targeted at specific resource types. Dubbed the "Preservation Initiatives Fund," the intent is to evaluate applications in accordance with the Trust's established "Open Project Selection Criteria," and then on the basis of how well projects meet seven additional, published special criteria. Those special "targeting criteria" are expected to be:

1. Projects which will preserve a particularly unique or threatened resource group (e.g. skipjack fleet, tobacco buildings, iron bridges, or archeological resources);

2. Projects which include an especially innovative adaptive reuse proposal;

3. Projects which will provide on-the-job training or demonstration opportunities in special preservation skills, trades or crafts;

4. Projects which will result in the production of low-cost rental housing by a government or non-profit owner after minimal rehabilitation in conformance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards;

5. Projects which, upon completion, will strongly enhance local tourism;

6. Projects which will offer a particular opportunity to learn about historic construction techniques and/or for expanding understanding of a particular resource type; and

7. Projects entailing the acquisition or rehabilitation of a structure which, upon completion, will be sold or otherwise utilized to create a locally based revolving loan fund.

In an effort to maximize the limited state preservation dollars available, the Trust intends to offer a combination of a State Capital Grant funds, in an amount up to 1/3 of the total project cost and a Revolving Loan, in an amount up to 1/3 of the total project cost. These funds must match private (non-state) funds, and total at least 1/3 of the entire project cost.

It is hoped that this approach not only will enable the Trust to assist more projects, but that it also will enable us to increase the Trust's expenditure rate for the State Capital Grant Fund very quickly. The Trust has experienced difficulty in recent years in actually expending grant funds. This problem stemed primarily from two sources: (1) the uncertainty created by the Tax Reform Act of 1987 as to whether or not grants could be awarded to non-profit organizations without jeopardizing the tax free status of the States bonds, and (2) a $300,000 "windfall". Both of these issues have been brought into line and the Trust will be able during FY 1988 to resume regular timely expenditure. The issue of the expenditure rate is important because it has resulted directly in either a reduction or a great struggle to retain level fund for the State Capital Grant Fund. With the expenditure rate brought up to an acceptable level in 1988, the Trust expects to be successful in its efforts to convince the Maryland General Assembly to increase the funding level for State FY 1989 (which begins July 1, 1988).

*The Trust will also revise its existing "Open Project Selection Process" selection criteria for both the State Capital Grant Fund and the Revolving Loan Fund to ensure that those funds as well as Preservation Initiative Fund monies are utilized to the fullest extent possible in carrying out capital project needs identified in the Goals and Objectives of the State Preservation Plan. Areas of special consideration are likely to be identified categories of threatened resource types, assistance in creation of local revolving funds, and creation of emergency funding capability.

*As mentioned above, the Trust will continue to participate in DHCD's locally and regionally targeted task forces to assist local governments in identifying projects which may be eligible for direct or indirect financial assistance from the Trust and will continue to assist local jurisdictions and individuals in completing required applications.

*During FY 1988, the Trust will continue the highly successful, popular "RX for Preservation" lecture/site visit series begun in FY 1987. At least five of these two-day technical events will be carried out during FY 1988. Attendance at the FY 1987 series averaged 60 per workshop, but attendance at the FY 1988 series is expected to be higher. The Trust views this program as one of its chief vehicles for providing technical information directly to a large number of citizens.

7. Providing Public Information, Education, Training and Technical Assistance Relating to Federal, State and Local Preservation Activities.

a. Need:

To continue to provide preservation education, information, etc., to all levels of government and to the general public.

A. Solutions:

*The Trust will continue its efforts in FY 1988 to provide the standard education tools used previously, including press releases, newsletters, workshops, conferences, meetings, lectures, and an annual report. With the hiring of a new writer/editor early in FY 1988, the Trust will be able to resume production of its quarterly newsmagazine, **"PRESERVATION PROGRESS,"** with an anticipated circulation of approximately 200. The Trust also intends to continue publication of its two bi-monthly news sheets -- **"UPDATE,"** a monthly sheet with a circulation of circa 500 mailed to all Board of Trustees members, County Committee/Affiliate Organization chairmen, county executives and mayors, planning and zoning officials, and preservation leaders across the state and country -- and **"BYWAYS,"** mailed to Board members and all individual County Committee members. Both of these news sheets will continue to provide a timely vehicle to let the greater preservation community know what is occurring at the Trust, across the state, and in its regions. New for FY 1988 will be the introduction of **"PROGRAM"** sheets, 2-page fact sheets on specific Maryland preservation initiatives such as financial assistance programs, easements, etc. A major priority for the Trust's publications program will be the production of a general interest brochure describing the Trust and its programs. An annual report also will be produced.

*A major statewide conference, jointly sponsored by the Trust, Preservation Maryland, and the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions is scheduled for November 1987 in Annapolis. Titled "The Business of Preservation," the conference will have sessions covering such topics as preservation as tourism tool, growth of the bed and breakfast industry in Maryland and successful use of the federal investment tax credits. Scheduled speakers include the mayors of Charleston, South Carolina, New Bedford, Massachusetts, and Princeton, New Jersey.

*The popular, highly successful "RX for Preservation" technical lecture/site visit series, begun in FY 1987 and modeled on the Ohio State Historic Preservation Office's "Building Doctor" series, will be continued in FY 1988. Five already are scheduled for the upcoming fiscal year: Montgomery County in October 1987, Hagerstown in November 1987, Carroll County in March 1988, Talbot County in April 1988, and Harford County in May 1988. The Trust expects that at least one and possibly two additional ones will be conducted before the end of FT 1988. The series lectures will continue to deal with technical preservation problems and solutions which meet the Secretary's Standards: the site visits provide a hands on opportunity to put those solutions into practice.

*The Trust will work with DHCD's Office of Tourism to publicize the Trust "historic markers program." These efforts will include the seeking of funds to finance a general informal sheet explaining the program.

*The Trust, in conjunction with Preservation Maryland and the Mid-Atlantic Office of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, will sponsor two workshops dealing with the management of non-profit organizations. Both scheduled for December 1987, the first workshop will be held at Waverly, in Marriottsville, Howard County with the second held in Easton, on the Eastern Shore. The three sponsoring agencies believe that sponsorship of such day-long workshops is an important educational function since so many of their "users" are non-profit organizations. It is hoped that better managed historical societies, historic house sponsors, etc. will be better able to preserve the historic resources in their charge.

*The Trust will continue its work on the production of the county inventory manuscripts for Cecil and Somerset Counties during FY 1988. Trust staff expects to edit both inventories and because of staff shortages, to enter into an outside contract for completion of the historical essay for the Cecil volume.

*As previously discussed, the Trust expects legislation implementing the Governor's Advisory Commission's recommendations on underwater archeology will be introduced during the 1988 Session of the Maryland General Assembly. As part of Trust's outreach efforts relating to that probable legislation, Trust staff will prepare briefing books and attend and testify at public hearings. Just as importantly, Trust staff will meet with sport divers, amateur archeology groups, etc. and other interested members of the general public to explain the development of Maryland's model underwater program for site identification, survey and research efforts, public education, conservation and curation. As part of the planned dialogue with other preservation professionals, the Trust's Chief of Archeological Programs, Richard B. Hughes, has accepted an invitation to speak at the National Trust for Historic Preservation's annual meeting in Washington, D. C. in November 1987.

Q. Need:

Through the Trust's museum arm, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, continue to provide targeted education, information, etc. to local government units, to the general public, and to preservation organizations in the lower southern Maryland region.

A. Solution:

*A field school, involving students from the State University of New York and the University of North Carolina, will be conducted during the summer of 1988 with the assistance of $9,000 **EARTHWATCH** grant. The students will test two Middle Woodland period sites and one Early Woodland period site.

*The Summer Center's Gifted and Talented Program will again be based at JPPM (see "Retrospective"). Students will be working at the Susquehanna site.

*The ever-increasing staffing requirements linked to the park and museum tour and educational program requirements (park now used annually by nearly 1,000), will be further addressed during FY 1988.

Q. **Need**:

To reorient the Trust's educational outreach programs in order to more effectively meet local government and statewide educational needs.

A. **Solutions**:

*Once the annual conference scheduled for November 1987 is past, the Trust intends: (1) to analyze the effectiveness of the sessions and speakers in fulfilling the informational needs and expectations of attendees, to determine exactly what the composition of the audience at the annual meeting is; and (2) evaluate how effectively the programs offered have met the identified educational needs of local officials and the general preservation public. The Trust is giving special consideration to the merits of a "super" "RX for Preservation," consisting of 1-to-1 1/2 days of technical preservation workshops specially tailored to local needs.

*Based on a major recommendation of the Comprehensive Plan, the Trust intends to initiate a dialogue with, and sponsor joint meetings between, its Board of Trustees and the Boards of Preservation Maryland and the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions. It is expected that these boards will examine future directions for all three organizations, in particular the development of a strong statewide preservation network.

8. Cooperation with Local Governments in the Development of Local Historic Preservation Programs, Certifying and Monitoring These Programs, Administering the Mandated Pass-Through of HPF Funds to These Governments.

Q. **Problems and Needs**:

To continue certification of local governments for participation in the CLG program, and provide information to existing governments and preservation commissions about the CLG program in general, and about the mandated pass-through of federal funds required under the 1980 Preservation Amendments Act.

A. **Solutions**:

Maryland was successful in receiving NPS concurrence in the certification of seven local governments for participation in the program in FY 1985, two governments in FY 1986, and one additional government in FY 1987. It is anticipated that at least one jurisdiction (the City of Hagerstown) will be approved for participation in the program in FY 1988, and the Trust intends to work with at least two other governments (Laurel and St. Michaels) for possible future involvement in the CLG program. Deputy Director-Deputy SHPO Mark Edwards will also continue to work as a member of a City-appointed task force to implement recommendations contained in a report produced in FY 1986 on improvements to the Annapolis Historic District Commission and ordinance.

A high priority for the Trust in FY 1988 will be to secure outside funding to produce the "Maryland HDC Commission Members Handbook," which was originally produced for the Trust in 1983 by the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions with state funds. This publication will include a detailed analysis of the state's enabling legislation for historic area zoning, and contain information on the following: 1) special tax provisions at the state level for the rehabilitation of historic buildings in Maryland; 2) special programs for HD commissions; 3) historic buildings and building codes, including 4)procedures and rules of order; 5) the role of a HDC member; 6) boundaries, landmarks, lists and maps; 7) rating buildings in a historic district; 8) historic sites surveys; 9) using survey materials; 10) adding areas to district or designating additional landmarks; 11) using survey data as an information and public education/public relations tool; 12) a plan for volunteer survey; 13) commission and staff qualifications; 14) administrative procedures; 15) review of large projects; and 16) educational outreach programs.

As in FY 1987, CLGs will receive special attention in the form of educational training, in particular focusing on state and federal preservation review processes, and interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. The Trust will hold two educational training sessions with the Annapolis Historic District Commission on these topics, as well as its role as a CLG, and the SHPO office's role in the federal-state preservation partnership; a similar, but more basic training session will also be held with the Hagerstown Historic District Commission.

The Trust will also again contract with the Maryland Association of Historic District Commissions, to perform a variety of educational services to Maryland HDCs. A state grant of $10,000 will be used to:

*provide general assistance to Maryland's 33 historic district/preservation commissions. This assistance will take the form of answers to telephone inquiries about the establishment and administration of local historic area zoning ordinances; answers to written requests for information on same; attendance at commission meetings (when requested); and assistance to the Maryland Historical Trust and local governments regarding initiation and administration of the "Certified Local Government" program in Maryland.

*produce six issues of the MAHDC Newsletter, printing and dissemination of same to all Maryland historic district/preservation commissions.

*render specific technical assistance to the Historic District Commissions of the Towns of Oxford and Easton, Maryland so that each commission has tailored to its particular needs written:

1) Rules of Procedure

2) Application forms with instructions on who must file and how to file

3) An information sheet on the review process, how to appeal a decision of the Commission, and what constitutes a change sufficient to require resubmission of the application or reappearance before the Commission

4) Future work program

5) Assessment of conformance with Certified Local Government requirements with suggestions for correcting any deficiencies and a plausible timetable for implementation.

*make recommendations based on field experience of the types of educational programs or technical assistance the Trust can best deliver to local historic district commissions.

At the present time, applications for FY 1988 CLG funding are now under review by Trust staff. Projects that have requested funding include:

Jurisdiction	Project Description
1) City of Annapolis (City of Annapolis Historic District Commission)	*printing and publication of 500 copies of "Design Guidelines for New Construction."
2) Baltimore County (Baltimore County Landmarks Preservation Commission) designation; summarize economic benefits.	*production of 20 minute videotape on historic preservation in Baltimore County: present examples of sites and district; explain various levels of ("Education" sub-program component).
3) Town of Bel Air (Bel Air Historic District Commission)	*presentation of slide show (prepared using last years CLG funds) approximately 10 times; stage a poster contest for Preservation Week; prepare one National Register nomination; prepare information brochures on financial programs and preservation contractors. ("Education" sub-program component).
4) Calvert County (Calvert County Historic District Commission)	*perform archeological Phase II survey of St. Leonard's Creek area; preparation of National Register nomination for same.
5) City of Hagerstown (Hagerstown Historic District Commission)	*perform survey of City Park Historic District area; produce approximately 250 state inventory forms; prepare National Register nomination and local designation information. ("Survey" sub-program component).

6) **Montgomery County** (Montgomery County Historic District Preservation Commission ("Education" sub-program area).	*preparation of design guidelines for Kensington; hiring of support staff for Historic Preservation Commission; publications of bi-monthly *Preservation* newsletter.
7) **Prince George's County** (Prince George's County Historic District Commission)	*preparation of five National Register nominations; upgrading of inventory data on 40 sites; survey of ten new sites; preparation of slide/tape presentation on pattern-book housing; publications of *Friends of Preservation* newsletter; publication of illustrated inventory of locally designated historic sites. ("Survey" sub-program area).
8) **Talbot County** (Talbot County Historic District Commission)	*production of architectural analysis, preparation of historic significance statements, for four to six selected properties; completion of all other materials to allow integration into Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties. ("Survey" sub-program area).

Efforts will also continue to be made to publicize Maryland's CLG program through print, radio, and other media programs. In addition to producing standardized materials (disseminated through DHCD's Office of Public Affairs, and standard Trust avenues), direct contact to discuss the CLG programs will be made with representatives of at least three jurisdictions -- the City of Baltimore, the City of Laurel, and the Town of Havre-de-Grace. As in FY 1987, the Trust will continue to use the two NPS videotapes on the CLG program, entitled "Preservation Possibilities," the "Frederick HDC in Action," and the MAHDC-produced "Built by Design" as integral components in efforts to interest jurisdictions in becoming Maryland CLGs.

Lastly, the Trust will endeavor to find new ways to provide funding assistance to support CLG and HDC activities, in selected jurisdictions. In at least one locality -- Calvert County -- it is envisioned that the Trust will provide matching funds, through the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, to allow hiring of a preservation planner to assist Calvert County in a variety of historic preservation programs. This person will assist the general public through the provisions of technical assistance, field survey, prepare NR nominations, and work with owners of historic properties applying for "certificates of appropriateness" through the HDC to successfully complete this review. Additional time may be spent with owners of historic properties to obtain their approval for HDC designation of their properties, thus increasing the numbers of properties protected under the County's preservation ordinance.

Massachusetts

FY PROGRAM OVERVIEW

A. Major Accomplishments of FY 87

Administration: FY 87 was a transition year for the MHC: a year when the Commission and staff addressed policy issues, spurred on by the decline of federal funds and in anticipation of MHC's 25th Anniversary in 1988. The MHC was thus prompted to review our policies and programs in all areas of the office. Six monthly meetings of the Commission were set aside for policy discussions, the content of which ranged from Commission/staff relations to incentive programs. This discussion will outline issues identified in FY 87; proposals adopted by the MHC as goals will be outlined in Part B, Assessment of Needs for FY 88.

Administration issues that were identified during this year-long review included:

(1) the make-up of MHC itself;
(2) the structure of MHC monthly meetings; and
(3) MHC staff composition structure and turn over.

The declining influence of the federal program, particularly in light of declining federal funds and increasing state appropriations, guided a number of MHC considerations and decisions.

The MHC made an adjustment to the staff organizational structure, and created a new division of public information and administration.

Review and Compliance: The Review & Compliance workload remained heavy during FY 87, balancing both the federal and state review programs. In spite of a highly committed staff and an assertive regulatory posture, several significant historic properties were lost or destroyed. The MHC concluded that the existing protection tools are inadequate to protect properties when the major threats come from private development which is not regulated beyond local zoning. "Selling" MHC's role as a mediator or negotiator was only partially successful.

Issues identified for "Review & Compliance" included:

(1) strengthening legislation - MEPA, MHC's State Register law, the Local Historic District law, etc.;

(2) improving negotiating skills of Technical Service staff; and

(3) using public relations as a protection tool.

National Register: FY 87 provided an unexpected hard look at MHC's National Register program due to the jump in MHC's return rate from 5% to 45%. Since MHC's National Register policy, program or personnel had not changed, it became apparent that new review policy or procedures at the National Register office had been instituted. Over the year MHC learned that the jump in return rate was a result of a number of National Register changes, some prompted by computerization and others by a policy intent to more closely review nominations that included criterion B, landscape architecture and archaeology. The return rate was a discouraging factor for MHC as we took a step backwards for every two nominations we thought would bring us forward. Low morale, an increasing backlog, pressure from communities to have properties listed, increasingly rigid and inflexible National Park Service standards, and the prospect of a new multiple property form all combined to prompt a comprehensive policy review of MHC's National Register programs.

Tax Incentives: The effects of the 1986 Tax Reform Act remain muddied. MHC experienced about a 50% decrease in Investment Tax Credit applications, although indications were set by the end of the fiscal year that investors had learned to adapt to the changed law, and applications were on the rise. MHC's records indicate that very small and very large projects can take advantage of the revised tax incentive. The middle sized projects that once attracted investors have been sharply curtailed by the passive loss restrictions. MHC reviewed 104 Part II and 128 Part III projects, representing a total of $343,077,500 investment.

Survey: FY 87 was a most discouraging year for MHC's survey programs. The drop in federal funding forced MHC to close down the Statewide Reconnaissance Survey Effort part way through the Essex Study Unit. Except for finishing up odds and ends for other areas, only the Berkshire study unit remains to be done; however, low levels of funding continue to constrain establishing a new schedule. Not only did the Reconnaissance survey stop in FY 87, but MHC's previously active survey and planning program hit a 10 year low. No grants for inventory work, which used to be the "bread and butter" of the survey and planning program, were granted due to lack of funds.

Planning: MHC's continued implementation of the state's RPP veered toward the MHC's analysis of policies. The MHC examined effectiveness and efficiency of programs in terms of serving constituencies. The MHC reaffirmed its committment to the Model for Management, and also to servicing the network of local historical commissions and local historic district commissions.

Certified Local Government: The MHC re-examined its role in participating in the CLG program. Because federal funding was so low, the undesirability of expanding the pool of clg's was a consensus. Two new governments (Somerville and New Bedford) were certified in FY 87. The MHC decided to devote its services to target areas of local historical commissions and local historic district commissions, cooperating with the Committee on Commissions of HMI, the statewide non-profit preservation organization in developing and presenting workshops.

Development Acquisition: FY 87 marked the fourth year for MHC's Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund. Level funding at $1,040,000 allowed MHC to make 33 state grants for rehabilitation, restoration and research; 22 from the prior fiscal year were closed out.

Covenants: The NPS program audit stirred a discussion on MHC's covenant program. In addition, at the initiative of the State Liason Officer several meetings were held to discuss the coordination of preservation, conservation and agricultural easements. The MHC considered policy implications of the program.

[illegible] MHC's [illegible] implemented the Auto Rain program and developed *MACRIS* (Massachusetts Cultural Resource Information System). By the end of FY 87 nearly 3000 properties had been entered (although this is less than 1% of the total inventory).

MHC published *The Choice*. This publication serves in part as a popular statement on MHC's planning philosophy (n.b. no federal funds were used to support this publication). Also published were *Cape Cod and The Islands*, four quarterly *New Letters*, anew *Preservation Planning Manual* for Local Commissions and a *User's Guide to Town Reports* (Part of the *Know How* Series).

MHC's legislative initiatives failed to make it through the legislature. Both the local landmarks bill and the State Register died in the Ways and Means graveyard.

B. Assessment of Needs for FY 88

1988 marks the 25th Anniversary of the MHC. The MHC hopes to use the 25th to start off a public relations campaign that will position the MHC to influence legislative, development, and planning issues in Massachusetts.

Administration: MHC needs to increase professional salaries as a means of at least partially deterring attrition.

Public Information: MHC plans to celebrate the 25th Anniversary by co-sponsoring a major annual conference with Historic Massachusetts Incorporated during Preservation Week, and by developing an exhibit resulting from collaboration with HABS for photo documentation in Massachusetts. These two events will be the foci for a year long public relations campaign in which MHC comes of age!

Review and Compliance: MHC plans to actively pursue public relations as a tool to protect historic and archaeological site preservation stemming from a developers (deliberate? accidental?) destruction of a site for a private development project. The resultant "bad press" not only prompted the developer to take extreme measures to protect other sites he owns, but also prompted a State Senator to prepare and file legislation imposing penalties on developers who destroy archaeological sites. During FY 88 MHC will use public relations as a protection tool in a few key cases. Staff will be trained to talk with reporters, prepare press releases and generally handle public relations.

National Register: MHC hopes to have solved the return rate problem by carefully reviewing the troublesome criterion B and other types of issues. MHC will work towards eliminating the backlog so that properties will be listed within one year of submission. Finally, MHC hopes to work with the National Register to establish a procedure so that MHC's successful Multiple Resource Area format can be continued in spite of the new Multiple Property Form.

Tax Incentives: The timeliness issues cited in NPS's audit were largely a function of workload. MHC's staff and operations are adequate for the reduced workload. We will need to continue tracking the trends of use of the historic rehabilitation credit.

Survey: The Reconnaissance Survey is still "on hold". During FY 88 MHC will develop a plan for completion which recognizes funding constraints.

All of the increase to MHC's allocation will be devoted to survey and planning grant projects. A re-inforced survey and planning program is vital to Massachusetts where so much of our work relies upon implementation at the local level. We are pleased at the prospect of a restored survey and planning cycle.

The Acid Rain research implementation proceeds with about one dozen (of 352) towns having been computerized. MHC initiated an effort to regionalize the development of "CRIS" (Cultural Resource Information System) and proposed sharing our software investments with states that might expand upon the basis of CRIS. Our meeting held in December, 1987 with the New England SHPOs, New York and a member of the National Park Service, National Register staff will be followed with more exploration. National Park Service support of this proposal would be most welcome.

Planning: MHC's goals are to coordinate with other state agencies involved in planning, and to piggy-back programs where appropriate. MHC's preservation planning division will meet with Executive Office of Communities and Development's strategic planning program representatives, and with representatives of open space planning agencies. MHC's coordination with the Governor's Development office is a need.

Certified Local Governments: MHC will continue to work with certified local governments. We will offer assistance in planning, designating and administrating local historic districts.

The theme for this year's workshop, to be held with Historic Massachusetts Incorporated, is likely to revolve around local zoning issues.

Development/Acquisition: MHC looks forward to a fifth year of funding for Massachusetts Preservation Projects Fund projects. MHC will continue to work with a State Senator interested in establishing a town hall restoration program.

Covenants: MHC needs to review its policy in light of the National Park Service program review. A new manual and/or Know How may result, especially as the results of the inter-agency easement discussions become clear.

Other: Legislative: MHC has 2 legislative initiatives to track: (1) the Local Landmarks bill, and (2) the 25th Anniversary bill.

Michigan

PROGRAM OVERVIEW: MICHIGAN

FY1987 - FY1988

Introduction

Michigan has just ended celebration of its Sesquicentennial year. Its crowning achievement, the new Michigan Library and Historical Center, will house the entire Bureau of History. Our move is scheduled for fall of 1988. While the move will foster closer cooperation with the Historical Museum, State Archives and State Library, our space allotment will not substantially increase. The move itself will be somewhat disruptive, making extra demands on staff time. Substantial progress has been made in automation. All staff have received training in one or more softwares. Manuals have been prepared for all applications developed thus far. In FY87 the Department of State's Systems Planning and Implementation Division studied the Bureau of History's automation needs and produced a plan for guidance. During FY87 we adjusted our program following the suggestions of the Program Review team. These changes were approved and we now have met all Round II requirements. Preparations for Round III review will begin in FY88. Finally, our Environmental Review Coordinator, Richard Harms, left the program this fall. The position is now held by Robin Peebles (B.A. in History, M.A. in Public Administration).

Administration

The Grants Section revised its procedure manual in FY87. Microcomputer applications were developed to monitor and project grant expenditures, to monitor subgrants, and to allocate costs among program areas based on time sheet and financial data. All Sections developed applications to track work progress and to generate figures needed for quarterly reports and Attachment A. The Historic Preservation Section was reorganized to assign responsibility for each program area to individual staff members. In the past, responsibilities had been divided by region. Given the growing complexities of the program, a need was recognized for staff specialists. The change formalized an evolution of staff capabilities developed over the years and clarified lines of decision-making.

Review and Compliance

A record number of projects were reviewed in FY87. The Bureau was asked to comment on 5180 undertakings, up 66% from FY86. Most other measurable data were up 30%. The improved economy, increasing awareness of Section 106 requirements among federal agencies and incorporation of history review in some state agency procedures contributed to the increase. We expect the FY88 workload to be at least as heavy. The Bureau was pleased with the revised 36CFR800 regulations. Our staff acquainted many citizens and agencies with the changes, among them the Michigan Department of Transportation, the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, and the American Society of Civil Engineers-Michigan Section. In FY87 we signed eleven Conditional No Adverse Effect letters which previously would have gone through the MOA process.

Our relationship with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) continues to improve. DNR administers many statewide programs, manages over 5% of the land in Michigan and protects over 30,000 sq.mi. of Great Lakes bottomlands. The Bureau now reviews a greater number of state actions and state permitted activities. In FY87 we were successful in requiring archaeological documentation as a condition in a joint DNR/Department of State permit for salvage of a shipwreck which appears to meet National Register criteria. Our FY87 planning efforts with the DNR Forest Management Division have brought an more requests for technical assistance in FY88. Early in FY88 we began preparing a document covering categorical exclusions for the federally-assisted programs of the DNR Wildlife Division.

In FY87 we began monitoring more closely the restrictive deed covenants used by the U.S. Forest Service to protect archaeological sites involved in timber sales. We discovered serious problems, ranging from failure to notify our office when the covenant is enacted, to failure of the Forest Service to comply with stipulations in the covenant for data recovery. We suspect this is a problem in other regions of the nation. Our biannual requests for progress statements and telephoned reminders have helped improve matters.

National Register

Coordination by one individual has helped standardize evaluation of significance and review of submitted nominations. The growing complexity of nomination preparation has increased staff time needed to upgrade nominations submitted by consultants and the public. Because of this, only two of the FY87 nominations originated at the Bureau. We have identified counties, contexts and property types which need greater representation on the National Register, but are frustrated by lack of staff time and dependence on subgrantees to produce nominations which meet these needs. In FY88 we hope to use consultants and qualified interns to produce high priority nominations. In FY87 we submitted our first nomination using the new multiple property format.

In FY88 we will continue work on a computer database which sorts and lists all National Register properties by county and township or municipal unit. This will help to meet requests of planners and the public. The Archaeology Section completed databases listing by context all archaeological sites listed on or determined eligible for the National Register. This facilitated cross-referencing archaeological properties with above-ground records. It also led to a report identifying gaps in context representation on the Register and identifying registration priorities.

Preservation Tax Incentives

Tax Act certification applications and information packets were updated in FY87 to reflect changes in tax laws. Staff attended three training workshops on Tax Act review and rehabilitation treatments. Public outreach included five workshops for those involved with certification projects. We hope to continue this level of effort in FY88.

Survey

In FY87 all but three subgrants were given to CLGs. This was necessary to meet pass-through requirements. Two intensive level archaeological surveys were funded, meeting a need identified in planning for more National Register-level documentation of archaeological resources. A series of survey manuals were created for various types of above-ground project types. Subgrant monitoring was improved by using telephone interviews following an outlined format to supplement the bimonthly reports submitted by subgrantees. One of the two scheduled grant workshops had to be cancelled because of the lateness of the appropriation. This delay was especially hard on archaeologists who are limited to warm weather field work.

Microcomputer applications to aid in inventory processing were developed, a trend which will continue in FY88. These included bibliographic files, files for producing quarterly and annual reports, and an Archaeology Section inventory control system. Inventory records were improved by reorganizing the slide collection. Survey figures for FY87 remained fairly stable. Michigan's Sesquicentennial stimulated public interest in the State Register program, with newly listed sites up 70%. One concern for FY88 is the move to the new building, which will entail packing, unpacking and reorganizing all inventory records. This will take weeks of staff time at the end of the fiscal year, the peak of the workload cycle. A final note: staff and student interns are using inventory data to write Buildings of Michigan, a volume in the series Buildings of the United States.

Planning

Michigan's planning process is in place and is coordinating program area activities. Even so, staff time to devote to this program area is difficult to find. Some FY87 activities which have strengthened program linkages have already been mentioned. One productive innovation in FY87 was to provide each subgrantee with a written assessment of completed work, including evaluation of significance and suggestions for further survey, registration and protection activities to consider in the coming years. We have found this an excellent way of providing feedback to communities and tying their efforts more closely to the state plan.

One context report for the Paleo-Indian period of the Saginaw Region was produced in FY87. Our Guide to Historic Context Use was revised. The contexts of all registered archaeological sites were recorded and recorded. During FY88 work will continue on Retrieving Michigan's Buried Past, a volume of articles by experts on each cultural period. These will serve as updated context summaries for prehistoric resources and archaeological properties of the Historic period.

In FY87 considerable effort was made to coordinate our planning with that of other agencies and communities. Over 40 plans submitted by various organizations were reviewed. Staff participated in training seminars given by two divisions of the Department of Natural Resources, Real Estate (FY87) and Forest Management (FY88). Progress was made toward joining the Michigan Resource Inventory Program, which provides planning information on many critical resources to all levels of government. This effort will continue in FY88 with a pilot study of Marquette County.

As part of our efforts to lead more communities toward CLG status, we assisted 30 communities in developing local protective legislation. We also reviewed the management plan and assisted in the establishment of a new underwater preserve at Whitefish Point which will protect 12 significant shipwrecks. Two new preserves will be under consideration in FY88.

Certified Local Governments

Michigan's CLG program has become more firmly established. Saline and Holland were certified in FY87, bringing our list of CLGs to six. Four other communities have begun the certification process. All but one CLG were monitored, and staff helped two improve the work proposed for transfer funds. The Bureau of History and the Michigan Historic District Network (MHDN) cooperated in two meetings which provided information on the CLG program and training for local commissioners.

Shortage of staff time for CLG activities continues to be a problem, but the cooperation of the MHDN in promotion and training has been of great assistance. Most Michigan communities remain skeptical of a program with what is viewed as burdensome paperwork and limited funds. We hope that the successes of current CLGs will help persuade more communities to take advantage of the program.

Covenants

Covenant procedures were revised and files updated. A site visit form was created and used. We will continue to inspect a 10% sample of sites annually.

New Hampshire

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FISCAL YEAR 1987 (October 1, 1986 - September 30, 1987)

The most conspicuous major accomplishment for the New Hampshire Division of Historical Resources/State Historic Preservation Office in FY87 was the appointment of a new Director/SHPO. Dr. R. Stuart Wallace was serving as Director of the New Hampshire Historical Society when he accepted the position as the DHR's first executive director in October 1986.

The appointment of a new SHPO was accompanied by a modest increase in state funding for the program--from $69,000. to $123,000. This in turn allowed the division to create a number of new positions. These included an additional architectural historian (Ph.D. level), a prehistorian (Ph.D. level), a historic archeologist (Ph.D. level), and a general archeologist (M.A. level). In addition, the DHR filled the vacant position of Secretary/Receptionist.

The increase in professional positions enhanced DHR performance in two program areas: technical assistance and review & compliance. The division's new architectural historian has been particularly helpful in establishing liaison between the DHR and other state agencies, municipalities, and non-profit groups. His ability to "trouble shoot," and particularly his ability to convince nonbelievers that their various undertakings need the guidance of professional consultants, has not only saved a number of important buildings, but has also gained new respect for the division. In turn, a number of state agencies are taking the initiative in asking the DHR to review state-funded projects. The Department of Resources and Economic Development, the Department of Transportation, the Office of State Planning, the Council on Resources and Develompent, and, most recently, the University of New Hampshire, have sought DHR comments on a variety of projects.

The DHR also made plans in FY87 to increase its education and outreach programs. During the summer of 1987, the division hosted teacher workshops and a number of organizational meetings. The division contributes a regular column in the newsletter of the statewide non-profit, Inherit New Hampshire; and

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY87, continued:

has had its activities publicized widely in the newsletter of the state historical society and the New Hampshire Archeological Society. Further attention has been drawn to the division through its involvement in special projects. DHR staff members have been involved in a study of New Hampshire's original, colonial state house. In addition, DHR participation in the dig at the John Wentworth mansion site in Wolfeboro culminated last summer with a "birthday party" for New Hampshire's last royal governor.

Since New Hampshire still has a number of well preserved rural areas and districts, and since these areas are now susceptible to unsympathetic development, the DHR originated a special project to deal with the problem. The "Murray Hill Rural District Project" resulted in two products: an exhaustive National Register nomination, and a manual for rural districts in general. The project had unexpected results: residents of the rural district in the town of Hill assumed their neighborhood had integrity as a 19th century farming community, but National Register research proved otherwise. The district instead had great integrity as an enclave of late 19th and early 20th century summer homes, and proved to be a haven for a small, tightly-knit group of Boston-area intellectuals. The resulting manual is now being field tested in other potential rural districts.

Since the State of New Hampshire does not provide adequate cash match for the division's HPF grant, the division raises additional non-federal match through subgrants. In FY87, 13 grants were awarded, amounting to $124,753. in HPF funds. These varied in scope from local surveys to statewide publications. In addition, New Hampshire acquired its first five Certified Local Governments, and allocated $23,738. of HPF funds for CLG grants.

Finally, and largely in reponse to state audits and the DHR's State Program Review Round II Report, the division made substantial improvements in accounting and in record-keeping procedures. Much of this was necessitated by the simple fact that the State Historic Preservation Office was in the process of becoming a distinct entity within state government. Now operating as a division within the Department of Libraries, Arts, and Historical Resources, the office has had to create its own bookkeeping and reporting systems.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1988 (October 1, 1987 - September 30, 1988)

In FY88, the Division of Historical Resources has a number of readily-identifiable needs. There is a particular need to collect the scattered remnants of its survey and to begin collecting survey material in a standardized manner. There is an equally important need to get the State Plan down "on paper." The division's review board has not been in compliance with 36 CFR 61 requirements in the past; it is time to stop relying on "band-aid" solutions and strengthen the board with professional historic preservation expertise. The state CLG program got off the ground in FY87. Now it is time to develop good working relations with the initial five CLGs while adding more to the list. There continue to be bottlenecks in reviewing federal undertakings, particularly highway-related undertakings. There is clear need for more administrative help--especially if grants to subgrantees and CLGs remain high. Finally, there is a need to help all aspects of the division's operation through better education programs, publications, and publicity.

At this writing, the DHR has initiated programs and taken steps to address all of the above needs. Not only has the division given grants for survey purposes, but it has standardized its forms (with standardized instructions), computerized the division's operations, and begun the process of hiring a survey coordinator. The division has also isolated the new historic sites archeologist as its chief planner. He in turn has begun work on a state plan, enlisting the volunteered services of almost every historian and archeologist in the state, as well as a number of architects, planners, and even museum directors. As for the review board, most of the work has already been done. The division has added three new professionals to its State Historical Resources Council, which is now in compliance with NPS standards. The division is also working with two of New Hampshire's small cities (Concord and Somersworth) to guide them to CLG status. To help with review and compliance problems, the DHR is working out a contractual agreement with the N. H. Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to obtain the services of a new staff position to handle highway reviews. At some point in FY88, the DHR also plans to add administrative muscle, probably in the form of a part-time grants assistant. Needless to say, the computer should also help in this area.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS IN FISCAL YEAR 1988, continued:

Finally, and perhaps most notably, the DHR plans to increase its visibility and its ability to reach more people. Some of this may be done indirectly: the current grant to Inherit New Hampshire calls for a statewide conference and the development of school programs. Most education and outreach will be done directly by DHR staff, however. Not only does the division plan to initiate its own newsletter in FY88, but it also plans to start issuing regular press releases. A pamphlet on the protection of human burials, discovered during land-altering activities such as development or construction, is being published by the DHR and will be distributed to local officials and regional planning commissions, as well as the general public. A companion publication on identification and preservation of historic marine resources (particularly shipwrecks) is also underway. The division has taken steps to strengthen the state highway historical marker program: pending legislation will give the division funds to publish a new guidebook to its markers. The division is also working on the creation of a television series devoted to the "Merciful Restoration" of old houses. These and other programs, including evening courses at the DHR, should help the division in its efforts to better promote preservation ethics and programs throughout the state.

New Jersey

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Office of New Jersey Heritage is responsible for administering all of New Jersey's state and federal historic preservation programs and for coordinating the activities at the 24 state-owned historic sites. As all state historic preservation functions utilize the applicable federal criteria or standards, all of the Office's historic preservation functions are conducted under the Historic Preservation Fund. The coordination of the interpretive functions at the state-owned sites and all legislative efforts are conducted solely with state funds.

It is important to note that many of the program emphasis in the past fiscal year (FY-87) are long term undertakings which have continued into the current year (FY-88). In FY-87, the Office of New Jersey Heritage began evaluating all of its program areas for staffing needs, document processing efficiency, and improved internal controls. Primary goals were to eliminate existing backlogs, to better handle the volume of work received by the Office, and more effectively communicate Office policies to the public. The Office has made numerous changes to make its operations more efficient and has identified areas where better written policies are needed. These administrative steps will continue to be a major focus in FY-88.

Staffing has definitely been a major concern. Due to the volume of work and the review comments received in Round II of the NPS Program Review, ONJH was able in the last year to fill all of its positions listed on the Office organization chart. The Office also negotiated the loan of an archaeologist from the New Jersey Department of Transportation for review of non-DOT projects. In addition, some temporary staff re-assignments were made in order to assist program areas where backlogs were most severe.

Backlogs were eliminated in the tax act and environmental review programs; the National Register nomination backlog is currently being worked on. In the future, the Office will be better prepared to handle the incoming work load as it will be adding 3 new professionals and 2 new clericals to the staff during FY-1988.

In terms of general policy directions, the Office has, and is continuing to, place additional emphasis on its comprehensive planning function, support the development of additional state funded programs, and increase its public outreach.

The need ~~for~~ increased focus on planning developed both from the state's federal requirement to "prepare and implement a comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan" and from increased development pressures in the state. In response to the

New Jersey's rapid rate of development, the State legislature mandated that a State Development/Redevelopment Plan be drafted.

The Office of New Jersey Heritage is working very closely with the State Planning Commission and its own Plan Advisory Committee to ensure that historic preservation and the statewide historic preservation plan are adequately incorporated into the State Development/Redevelopment Plan. During the current fiscal year, it is a primary goal of the Office to utilize its planning process to incorporate historic preservation considerations into larger planning and regulatory concerns, e.g. development, housing, State codes, farmland preservation.

New state historic preservation programs include the $25 million historic preservation bond issue which was authorized by the New Jersey voters in November, 1987. The $22 million 50/50 matching grants program and $3 million loan program will be administered by the New Jersey Historic Trust in conjunction with the Office of New Jersey Heritage. Program guidelines are currently being developed.

To qualify for funding, structures must meet the State Register of Historic Places criteria which are identical to the National Register criteria. In addition, all projects will be developed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects. ONJH will have direct responsibility for ensuring that structures meet the State

Register criteria and that projects meet the appropriate Secretary of the Interior's Standards.

A second new program development is to incorporate the New Jersey Main Street Program into the National Main Street Center's program. Since 1984, ONJH has offered municipalities technical assistance on downtown economic revitalization steps based on the national Main Street concepts. However, in the past year, ONJH has been working to have the State directly participate in the national program. We anticipate contracting with the national center for developing New Jersey's first 5 pilot programs before the end of FY-88.

Public outreach has been increased in a number of ways. First, in specific program areas, especially the survey program, we are offering subgrantees greater field assistance in developing and conducting their comprehensive surveys. Second, we are more actively promoting the Certified Local Government (CLG) Program. For example, one of the most significant, yet threatened, municipalities is the City of Newark. To date, many of Newark's significant residential and commercial resources have been preserved through neglect. However, the City is facing increased development pressures. ONJH is therefore working with the City Landmarks Committee to help them get their ordinance passed so that there is greater protection for Newark's historic resources. In this effort, we are attempting to use the CLG Program as an incentive.

Further, in October, 1987, the Office organized a forum on "Historic Preservation Beyond Our Borders." Held in conjunction with the ICOMOS Conference, the forum featured a preservation architect from Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. In addition, a representative from Gettysburg National Cemetery spoke about the New Jersey monuments in the National Cemetery. In January, 1988, the Office held a two-day workshop for professional archaeologists on archaeology and the National Register Program. During National Historic Preservation Week, the Office and the New Jersey Historic Sites Council are holding their first large statewide conference on "Preserving Historic New Jersey."

In addition to these general directions, specific program highlights are listed below.

Review and Compliance

FY-87 major accomplishments:

1. Assisted NPS and NJ Green Acres in reviewing and assessing State's performance in the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

2. Requested Section 106 compliance procedures of Rural Electrification Administration.

3. Participated in Code Enforcement programs to sensitize local officials to historic preservation issues.

FY-88 efforts:

1. Continued code enforcement training programs.

2. Revisions to the State Register review regulations.

3. Increased emphasis on programmatic agreements with federal agencies and community development programs.

4. Development of guidelines for archaeological reports submitted to ONJH.

Preservation Tax Incentives

Because of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Historic Preservation Certification applications dropped dramatically in 1987. This helped New Jersey in eliminating its backlog of applications and in meeting program performance standards. Despite the reduction in applications submitted, there is still considerable interest in the historic ITC program as demonstrated by NJ's technical assistance responses.

National Register

During FY-88, ONJH is giving priority to elimination of its backlog of nominations. In conjunction with a newly created subcommittee of the State Review Board, we are evaluating the entire nomination review process with emphasis on deadlines and professional standards.

We anticipate an increase in workload due to the passage of the $25 million bond issue. In order to be eligible for funds, a structure must be on or eligible for the State Register of Historic Places. Current draft guidelines require bond grant applicants to submit, and have accepted, a nomination to the State and National Registers.

Survey

During 1987 ONJH's primary survey goal of conducting countywide surveys was advanced both through the completion of the Morris and Gloucester County surveys and the solicitation of two more county sponsors.

During FY-88, ONJH is placing emphasis on more technical assistance to subgrantees on grants reporting requirements and survey techniques. In January, 1988 ONJH held its first grants workshop for subgrantees.

Certified Local Governments

During FY-88 the Office will review and process four CLG program applications and review 3 amendments. In addition, assistance will be given to Jersey City to modify its existing historic preservation ordinance to meet CLG eligibility guidelines.

The Office staff shall meet with representatives of approximately six communities to advise them in the preparation of CLG applications for certification.

Technical assistance will be offered to CLG and potential CLG governments in the form of 3 regional workshops as well as through daily office communications.

The NJSHPO anticipates circulation of a statewide request for qualifications to solicit opinions on the need for "circuit riders" for New Jersey CLG's.

Planning

During FY-87 ONJH made substantial strides in the development of a State Preservation Plan. For the first time, a professional was brought on staff to be primarily responsible for planning activities.

Major FY-88 undertakings:

1. Consultant Statewide Plan Draft Outline distributed.

2. Broad based Plan Advisory Committee formed to examine and evaluate the management, operation, property type, and historic context section of the plan.

3. Emphasis on a simplified, practical, and useable plan resulted in a considerably modified Draft Plan Outline and Statewide Historic Contexts.

4. Integration of State Historic Preservation Plan with the mandated NJ State Redevelopment Plan resulting in a separate preservation component.

5. Creation of MAR-SHPO, an intra-state forum to collectively discuss common issues confronting historic preservation planners in the Mid-Atlantic and to develop regional approaches to historic contexts.

6. Development of an Archeological National Register/NHL pilot program. An elective program in which 40 archaeologists have volunteered to sponsor 22 archaeological resource National Register applications.

7. Coordination of efforts for effective DWGNRA and

Hackensack Meadowlands management of cultural resources.

8. Implementing computerization plans for developing program for entering data.

Public Participation

During FY-88 the NJSHPO will be circulating a statewide request for a proposal seeking a co-sponsor to perform the following public participation activities, a joint newsletter, 3 CLG workshops and an annual historic preservation conference. These activities will be funded in part through the Historic Preservation Fund grant program. Currently the above activities are conducted in concert with P.N.J. through a similar arrangement.

Our public participation capabilities are enhanced by several advisory bodies who function as public conduits for historic preservation in New Jersey. Included among these organizations are the New Jersey Historic Sites Council, the New Jersey Historic Trust, and the Plan Advisory Committee. All program activities are carried out in accordance with State and Federal regulations regarding public participation.

PROGRAM OVERIVEW - 1988

Review and Compliance

During federal fiscal year 1987 the New York Historic Preservation Office made decreasing the review time for all federal and state projects its highest priority. The efforts we have made over the last several years in developing programmatic agreements for various agencies has aided in this endeavor. In addition we have streamlined our internal review process which enabled us to increase over timeliness rating by nearly 20%. The unit also responded to the many request for "106 training." We conducted four training workshops for various agencies and provided training for the new staff.

In FFY 88 we plan to continue to reduce review time by full implementation of the internal changes and by formulating additional programmatic agreements. Specifically we intend to have a 75% timeliness rating for the year and provide at least six programmatic agreements to communities which have requested them. We will also offer four training workshops to various agencies and provide in-house effort to provide better service to the public we will review the various publications we provide and update at lease one of them.

National Register

During FY88, the National Register unit will focus its major initiatives on training. The reasons for this were twofold:

1) There was a major turnover in the National Register unit staff in late 1987. As a result of these changes, by the third quarter of FFY1987, the National Register production unit was comprised of a supervisor, one experienced employee at half-time and three new employees with little or no previous experience in the National Register process. In addition, all the unit members had to become familiar with a large number of projects being transferred from old staff to new. Thus, production of nominations in early FFY88 will be reduced somewhat as the majority of the supervisor's and the new employees' time will be devoted to training and learning. We expect the pace to pick up considerably during FY88 as the new employees become independent, productive members of the unit and are themselves able to assist in training consultants and project sponsors.

2) An analysis of the unit's work over the course of FFY87 revealed that more than 90% of the nominations being submitted to the National Park Service were either completely written or substantially revised by the State Historic Preservation staff. Even a fully staffed production unit cannot keep up with the large number of nomination proposals turned over to them for processing. (There are currently almost 500 properties awaiting professional review.) To increase the speed by which proposals pass through the nomination process, the National Register unit will devote a large portion of its time to planning and implementing a workshop for professional consultants. The two day workshop will focus on substantive issues such as the necessity for contextual discussion and the application of the National Register criteria, but also includes sessions on preparation of description and significance statements and technical requirements for nominations. The participants will be encouraged to bring projects that they are working on to the workshop for use in participatory sessions. During FY88, the State Historic Preservation Office will follow up with assistance, guidance and review of these projects until they are acceptable. The aim is to increase the number of consultants capable of completing acceptable documentation. As part of the training workshop, a manual will be prepared that provides comprehensive guidance on the National Register process (technical, substantive, bureaucratic). This workbook will be disseminated to future new staff and consultants and should prove to be a valuable reference. In addition, the State Historic Preservation Office also intends to hold another workshop later in FY88 in order to acquaint the same group with the requirements of the new National Register form. We plan to use that opportunity as well as others to seek comments and discussion of the current National Register priorities.

3) At the end of FY87, National Register unit staff re-evaluated the backlog of projects awaiting their attention. These were grouped into those requiring our assistance and those in the hands of sponsors and then ranked in priority order. Staff of the National Register production unit will be assigned several of the higher priority projects for completion during FY88 in addition to their current responsibilities. Due to National Register production unit efforts over the past several years to present only fully evaluated, completely documented proposals to the State Review Board, there is virtually no backlog of current post State Review Board proposals. Priority will now be given to cleaning out old nomination proposals with the goal of reducing our backlog by 30%.

4) During FFY88 we also intend to revise and circulate new versions of all our National Register program guidance materials.

In summary our FFY88 initiatives for registration will focus on training, reduction of backlogs (timeliness) and revision and updating our program literature.

Preservation Tax Incentives

The SHPO expects activity related to new applications for tax incentives to continue the downward trend from last year. Nevertheless, SHPO technical staff will participate in five conferences and workshops statewide promoting and explaining the federal tax incentives and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines. Training sessions will be coordinated with non-profit preservation organizations or local governments programs focusing on economic development. In FY 1987 we organized a three-day training workshop for architects. This will be repeated in 1988.

One technical information sheet was prepared in 1987 and another four new or revised are anticipated for FY 1988. A thorough revision of informational materials related to the tax incentive program will be prepared. a computer tracking system will be implemented to improve the logging, organization, and retrieval of project information.

Evaluation of methods to expedite review of certification applications was put on hold in mid-1987 when new staff positions were created. As of the end of FY 87 these positions had not been filled. The goal for FY 1988 will be to increase the level of our involvement in early project planning with the development and architectural communities.

With regard to professional activities, SHPO staff has continued to be involved with the operation of a local APT chapter; The Stained Glass Census; The Window Conference; and similar local, state, and national preservation activities and organizations. Two new projects involve planning an APT conference in NYC and planning the "interior conference for Historic Buildings" to be held in Philadelphia. Both will occur in FY 1988.

Survey

The 1988 survey/inventory program will expand upon initiatives taken during 1987 to make our inventory/cultural resources data base the common denominator for planning the bureau's identification, evaluation, registration and protection program objectives.

As part of a general reorganization of the Historic Preservation Field Services Bureau during 1987, a new survey/inventory unit was established to develop and administer the bureau's survey activities. While four professional staff were assigned to the unit, reorganization did not become effective until October 1, 1987: Therefore, only one staff member was performing survey unit duties exclusively during the reporting period. Despite staffing limitations, significant survey program measures were carried out during 1987.

Comprehensive evaluation of the New York State Parks survey was completed by contract consultants working closely with survey unit staff. Surveyed resources were field-checked, summary comments concerning National Register listed/eligible properties prepared, and a computerized annotated index to the survey produced for use by bureau and agency planning staff. A similar computerized index was also prepared for the New York State mental health facilities as an aid to the protection progress.

During 1987 grant-assisted survey projects under the certified local government program produced reconnaisance level documentation for over 600 properties. This data was integrated into the State Historic Preservation Office's statewide inventory. Survey unit staff also developed and began to assist ten new FY 87 CLG survey grant projects, with results to be reported in FY 88 end-of-year report.

The survey/inventory unit will endeavor to carry out the following program goals/objectives during FY 1988:

1. A baseline for the state's cultural resources data base will be established by the end of 1988: existing survey data will be evaluated and upgraded where possible. A methodology for uniform measurement developed, and logging procedures/computerized storage/retrieval techniques established.

2. The cultural resource data base will be organized and expanded to increase its usefulness for planning purposes by both internal and external users. A broad range of activities will be undertaken to improve data storage, organization and retrieval, with a major goal of consolidating cultural resources data generated by separate bureau activities into a common source for all planning decisions.

3. A systematic set of new state survey priorities, standards and guidelines reflecting National Park Services standards for identification/evaluation will be prepared for general dissemination by the end of FY 1988. Needs for instructional materials will be identified, steps taken to remedy deficiencies, new materials prepared, and bureau staff trained in their use. Scopes of work will be developed and technical staff assistance provided for several priority survey projects that can serve as general models for similar future projects.

FFY 88----Planning

The most significant accomplishment of FFY 87 in the area of comprehensive planning was the completion of a staffing plan for the reorganization of FBS units that allows for planning tasks and decisions to be integrated with all program areas. In an attempt to insure that planning decisions are resource based, the responsibility for comprehensive planning was given to what is now called the Survey, Registration and Planning unit. We anticipated full staffing for each of the three subunits will be in place by Feb. 1/88. By the end of FFY 88 we intend to have completed an annotated and chronologically arranged list of statewide and regional historical themes that will serve as a tool for identifying appropriate contexts for evaluation and as one basis for establishing the needs for detailed contextual studies. We intend to prepare at least one model historic context statement for a major statewide historical theme and one prehistoric archeology context statement as pilot projects. Furthermore, as part of our public participation initiatives, we plan to hold at least four public meetings in various regions of the state to gather public imput on program direction and SHPO priorities. Three reports, the two context statements and a survey baseline assessment will be completed. Staff also plan to contact appropriate inventory departments and professional groups with the intent of involving them directly in the planning process -- beginning with development of context standards.

Certified Local Governments

In FY1988, priority will be given to solidifying the status of the CLG program by: 1) strengthening relationships between the SHPO and the CLG communities, 2) integrating CLGs into Bureau-wide planning, and 3) encouraging coordination of historic preservation planning activities within the CLG communities.

IN FY87, public outreach for the CLG program included staff participation in 2 workshops and 1 conference directed towards local preservation commissions, as well as numerous on-site consultations with local government officials considering certification. In FY88, we will continue to provide general program information through public forums such as newsletters and conferences. We will also update and upgrade our basic program handouts.

Interest in the CLG program continues to grow. In 1987, program and/or legal staff reviewed over 30 local historic preservation laws (including 12 complete applications) according to CLG criteria. Although we are unable to offer the intensive technical assistance that was possible with our FY1985 subgrant program, we do provide written comments and on-site consultations upon request, and will continue to do so in FY88. Our recruitment efforts in FY88 will focus on communities having known potential for certification, particularly those involved in other DHP programs, such as urban Cultural Parks and Environmental Quality Bond Act. We will target at least two such communities to receive the intensive assistance necessary to establish or improve local preservation programs to our certification standards.

Although most of the local governments that applied for certification failed to meet federal standards, we were able to enroll two new CLGs (both are also UCPs) and at year's end certification agreements were under consideration for five more.

In FY87 we initiated amendment of our "Procedures for Certification..." in order to clarify requirements for certification, reduce unnecessary paperwork, and allow counties to participate in the program. Completion of the amendment process remains a high priority in FY88.

In FY87 we took steps to improve monitoring and administration of active subgrants; our efforts in this regard will continue in FY88. By year's end we hope to integrate CLG subgrants into a computerized grants tracking system the agency is preparing.

Difficulty in soliciting good subgrant applications was a major problem in FY87. Our inability to commit pass-through funds after a first round of applications drew us into a second round, at considerable cost in staff time. For our FY88 subgrants, we are instituting a preapplication process (on a pilot basis) so that we can work with CLGs in developing high-quality, well-planned subgrant applications. To expedite pass-through of uncommitted or recaptured funds, we have announced a process for continuous acceptance of subgrant applications. We will also direct CLGs toward long-range planning for future subgrant cycles and stimulate development of particular projects where we see the need. As in previous years, our subgrant priorities will emphasize survey and designation in areas experiencing heavy development pressures. We are also encouraging comprehensive planning projects, particularly those that facilitate local coordination of historic preservation activities.

In response to local government complaints concerning the level of documentation required for relatively small funding amounts, we are reexamining our "Procedures for Transfer of Funds..." to determine if amendments are desirable.

Due in large part to the considerable energy expended on subgrant administration, we did not achieve our FY87 goals in the area of monitoring and training CLGs. Therefore, in FY88 we will give priority to solidifying our relationship with the established CLGs. While we will continue to provide technical assistance to each CLG on an individual basis, we also plan to establish a communication network to circulate information to and among communities. We will establish a standard orientation program for CLGs, and develop specialized training courses in design review, National Register nominations, and appropriate survey and planning strategies.

Development

All grant-in-aid projects have been completed and there will be no new activity in this program area until new money becomes available.

Acquisition

There has been and will continue to be no activity in this program area for the foreseeable future.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement

The SHPO will continue to administer those covenants and letters of agreement that presently exist. In FY 1987 the records of all funded project were checked to determine how many covenants had expired. Ninety-six covenants have expired. Therefore the number requiring administration has been reduced by that amount. The records will again be culled of covenants and letters of agreement that expired in 1988. While no new covenants and letters of agreement were expected during FY 1987, there was an opportunity to monitor existing covenants and letters of agreement as the result of a State Bond Act that provides a new funding source for the rehabilitation of publicly and not-for-profit owned buildings listed in the National Register. Eight of the 40 projects funded with state money in FY 1987 have existing covenants from previous grant awards.

Ohio

Ohio Historic Preservation Office
Fiscal Year 1988 Program Overview

I. Major Accomplishments in fiscal year 1987:

During fiscal year 1987, the office continued to operate an effective preservation program beleaguered by reduced funding. The office provided high quality preservation services through a staff based in Columbus and five regional coordinators who respond to local requests for assistance in a wide range of program areas. Accomplishments attributable to specific program areas are outlined below.

ADMINISTRATION: The office produced a policies and procedures manual for staff. The office has maintained its status as one of the most heavily computerized historic preservation offices in the United States; most programmatic and administrative activities are tracked on word processor/databases on the office's Altos 586 and the Society's IBM System 36.

Much effort was spent in transferring the computerized National Register files (1986) from NPS format to the OHS IBM System 36; this was achieved by the end of the fiscal year by OHPO/NPS staff.

Computerization of the Ohio Archaeological Inventories came a step closer as the office received notice that the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers would commit $50,000 to contracting the Ohio Historic Preservation Office to oversee the computerization of Ohio's entire archaeological inventory in FY 1988.

A variety of databases have been developed to track various program areas such as tax act and review and compliance projects. Using These databases increased our accuracy in counting annual program results for Attachment A and enhanced productivity by eliminating the needs for in-depth manual records and tracking systems.

Review and Compliance log has also proven valuable in assisting reviewers to quickly determine the status and location of reviews. The Tax Act database has been used to produce master lists and report summaries which aide the Technical Preservation Services Department staff in analyzing and tracking projects. The National Register Database will be modified to include tracking fields as well as cultural resource information. The addition of these tracking fields will allow OHPO to maintain information on all nominations from the beginning of the nomination process to the final determination and later amendments.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE: In June, 1987, the Review and Compliance Department along with the Ohio Archaeological Council, Ohio Planning Directors Association, Ohio Planning Conference, and Ohio Preservation Alliance hosted a one-day workshop entitled "Section 106 Update" for approximately 100 participants. Donald Klima, Chief of Eastern Division of Project Review at the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, provided guidance about the changes that occurred to the Advisory Council regulations in the fall of 1986.

Once again, a record number of federal reviews were processed during the year. Over 4,000 (written) comments were supplied to a wide variety of state and federal agencies. This included one Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement and 11 Memoranda of Agreement for individual projects.

The Ohio Historic Preservation staff participated in the Downtown Revitalization Workshops with Ohio Department of Development, May 1987, which focussed on ways of stimulating "Main Street" development, and a better integration of historic preservation in the development of federally-funded community projects, such as CDBG and UDAG.

SURVEY: The Summer Survey program completed reconnaissance level inventory of 794 historic properties in Ashland and Monroe Counties. Prior to the survey only 102 resources had been inventoried in the two counties. Photocopies of the inventory forms and survey reports were furnished to the local libraries.

The survey manager, a member of the Midwest Vernacular Architecture Committee, completed submission of materials for the draft publication of National Register Bulletin #31, "Surveying and Evaluating Vernacular Architecture."

Revisions to the Ohio Historic Inventory form were completed and 10,000 copies were printed on acid-free, heavy stock paper.

NATIONAL REGISTER: The Ohio Historic Site Preservation Advisory Board's procedure for reviewing National Register nominations was changed from a two-meeting to a one-meeting process. This change enabled the NR review process to conform more closely to the CLG National Register participation requirements. This change will mean that revisions to nominations must be completed by form preparers before OHSPAB review, producing a more efficient review process.

PLANNING: The Bibliography of Ohio Contract Archaeology: 1946-1985, annotating 1045 public archaeology reports, was completed. Publication is slated for early FY 88, and updates are planned.

During FY87 a historic preservation planner, Alice Edwards, was hired to assist in the development of the history-architecture component of our comprehensive planning process. Work was begun on pulling together prior planning efforts, reviewing a draft historic context, and re-evaluating the history-architecture context framework. During Fy 88 this work will continue with the distribution of a draft context for critical review and subsequent revision.

A meeting was convened in December, 1986, to address the issue of preservation planning for historic archaeological resources. Twelve historic archaeologists from four states met with OHPO staff members to discuss the establishment of contexts and significance criteria.

TAX INCENTIVES: Progress was made to reduce our tax project backlog, and procedures were implemented to reduce the possibility of a backlog recurring. Touche Ross and Company published a booklet co-sponsored by OHPO entitled

"Preserving America's Heritage, The Rehabilitation Investment Tax Credit," written by Judith L. Kitchen and the staff of the Cleveland office of Touche Ross.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT: The office revised its CLG evaluation form, which compares the progress of CLGs to the program standards in the Ohio CLG guidelines. This form is used during the annual CLG evaluation, and is designed to enhance cooperation and increase motivation.

Five communities were certified (Hudson, 10/27/86; Perrysburg, 11/12/86; Columbus, 6/1/87; Stow, 7/10/87; Aurora, 8/10/87)

The City of Springfield voluntarily requested decertification shortly before amending its ordinance to exclude publicly owned buildings from design-review.

OTHER:
Presentations included "Preservation as an Alternative Career for Historians," a paper presented by Steve Gordon, Survey Manager, at the Annual Meeting of the Ohio Academy of History, Delaware, Ohio, April 25, 1987.

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer Richard Francaviglia presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Association of American Geographers (April, 1987) entitled "The Role of Historical Geographers in the Public Sector: The State Historic Preservation Office Perspective," an OHS "Learning Break" on ways of recognizing, recording, and preserving Ohio's electric street and interurban railway heritage, and a Member's Day presentation on the evolution of Ohio's Main Streets.

1987 witnessed a continuation of our very popular "Building Doctor" Clinic series throughout the state. Six clinics were held during the fiscal year.

A special "Building Doctor" program in Columbus on May 19, 1987 on the subject of "Sensitive Rehabilitation of Historic Non-residential Interiors," was co-sponsored and funded by the Ohio Regional Chapter of the Institute of Business Designers. This will be followed up in 1988 by the publication of a brief "Prescription" on the same subject.

II. Problems and Needs in fiscal year 1988

Administration: In 1988, the office hopes to better identify and meet preservation needs in Ohio. Integrating our office's activities more effectively with the state's developing Historic Preservation plan is a major need. Outreach materials which succinctly address, and answer important issues - eg., how to meet preservation crises, how the CLG certification process actually works, are needed.

Computerization: The Ohio Historic Preservation Office continues to have a good working relationship with NPS staff regarding the computerization of files and databases in the National Register/Tax Act areas. This type of cooperation will need to be maintained as our office computerizes reporting and program activities in 1988.

Our office's greatest need in the area of computerization remains funding for the encoding/entry of data from inventory forms to the OHS IBM System 36. Future plans in the area of computerization are dependent upon funding: computerization of the National Register permits the linking to the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI) database and the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI) database and expansion of the fields coded on the NR database by the Park Service to allow for more detailed analyses and tracking.

Review and Compliance: The OHPO predicts that our workload in this area will continue to increase because of existing federal programs and improved compliance from recalcitrant agencies and communities. We expect over 5000 reviews of federal undertakings in FY88.

The CDBG program continues to produce the largest number of reviews for the department. Efforts are being made to improve coordination between the Ohio Department of Development (ODOD) and OHPO, particularly with regard to ODOD's new Downtown Revitalization Program. Site visits would be helpful in dealing with some of our compliance problems, but our workload does not permit site visits except in exceptional circumstances. Coal mining is another area where significant improvements in the compliance area have occurred, but sustained efforts are necessary to maintain the progress that has been made.

Survey: During the past two years there has been a dramatic decline in the amount of survey and inventory work conducted in Ohio. This is largely a result of the fact that there is inadequate funding, i.e., survey and planning grants or increased state support, to sponsor surveys in Ohio.

National Register: A major problem in this program is the need for funding sources to provide NR nomination types not adequately addressed by current sources of NR submissions. The majority of nominations presently submitted to the OHPO are initiated by individual property owners interested in the honorific nature of the NR or seeking historic certification for tax credits. In order for the National Register program to be well rounded and serve a useful purpose in identifying and expanding information regarding our resource planning goals, however, there is a need for nominations, particularly multiple property submissions with specific thematic and geographical scopes.

Another problem is the continued lack of archaeological NR nominations despite efforts to promote these NRs. A National Register workshop conducted at the Spring, 1986 Ohio Archaeological Council meeting did not result in an increase in NR nominations. One reason which can explain our inability to promote archaeological NRs is the lack of incentives, at local, state, and national levels, for preparing and listing NRs.

Planning: Low funding levels have hampered our ability to complete, synthesize, and publish the prehistoric contexts component of our state plan. The same problem limits our ability to proceed as quickly as we could in preparing the history-architecture component of our plan. We continue to lack unified guidance from NPS on preservation planning. The planning manual has not been revised, and Compendium, while welcome, arrived for the first time in September of 1987. Its usefulness awaits evaluation.

Certified Local Government Program: We continue to need NPS technical information and materials which describe various aspects of the program, such as the NPS videos ("Preservation Possibilities" and "Frederick: A Historic Preservation Committee at work") which stress the positive aspects of the program. Paperwork and reporting needs to be streamlined and minimized in the program. [See ATTH -- CLG

Acquisition & Development: The public demand for a grants program covering non-commercial properties remains high, and the need for such a program to be re-instituted is obvious to preservationists who have observed the relentless deterioration of irreplaceable historic resources.

In summary, the two major program needs for 1988 are additional funding and continued/improved NPS technical guidance in many program areas.

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FY 88 HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPLICATION

OVERVIEW

During FY 87 the Bureau for Historic Preservation (BHP) has continued to maintain a very high level of productivity and level of service to its constituents (individuals, local organizations, state and federal agencies and the National Park Service) despite a small staff and continuing heavy workload in almost all program areas.

A very large proportion of staff time continues to be devoted to Review and Compliance activities. BHP's computerized tracking system for environmental review actions shows a significant 4 year increase in correspondence received, with 3,373 items submitted to the Bureau in FY 87. Further study may result in the targeting of specific federal and state agencies for MOUs/MOAs and other interventions to reduce the huge volume of projects currently being generated.

Recently Review & Compliance staff developed an important draft document "Cultural Resource Management in Pennsylvania: Guidelines for Archaeological Survey and Mitigation." The Pennsylvania Archaeological Council will convene in early February 1988 to discuss the draft and suggest revisions. The draft will then be sent out for public comment, including state and federal agencies, SPA, and other interested parties.

In FY 87 Review and Compliance archaeologists continued to work with the Seneca and other Indian tribes to develop a revised policy for excavation and treatment of human burials. They will continue to coordinate these activities with PAC and Indian groups in FY 88.

The National Register of Historic Places program has continued to be very active. In addition to processing individual and historic district applications, we have encouraged the use of more innovative approaches such as multiple resource and thematic nominations. Two important thematic nominations have reached final draft stage: one focuses on approximately 150 Pennsylvania bridges, the other includes 120+ Philadelphia public schools. National Register staff have also been kept very busy because of the recent changes in the National Register forms. The Bureau held a one day workshop in June for consultants and has revised the publication"The NR Process in PA Guide." It is expected that staff will be providing more training on the new forms in FY 88.

A major component of our staff time continues to be spent on the review of projects for certification under the Investment Tax Credit. While the number of new projects has declined significantly, we still review a large number of Part 3 final certification requests. Overall, the workload has become managable, and we will be looking for ways to develop better technical assistance materials.

Efforts to increase our data base on historic resources in Pennsylvania continued. Eleven subgrant assisted survey and National Register projects were completed in 1987. Unfortunately, due to the substantial cut in FY 87 funding, only 3 survey subgrants were initiated. The Bureau is more optimistic for FY 88, and criteria for subgrant selection have been refined to target specific areas where needs have been identified.

During the past year we have continued to add to and refine our computerized data base on historic and archaeological resources. All National Register information (1903 properties) and historic and architectural survey information (over 100,000 entries) from previous years has been coded and entered into the computerized data base program. All new survey information is coded by subgrantees and entered as received. National Register information is coded and entered by BHP staff as received. Coding and entry of archaeological site files has continued through FY 87 and will again be contracted out in FY 88. The PA Archaeology Site Survey (PASS) coding form has been revised. Approximately 5,000 old forms not yet computer-entered will be keypunched in FY 88 for conversion into the new format. A recently developed computer program will convert all previously entered data into the new format.

There has been a reassignment of staff at the BHP to enable greater focus on planning in FY 88. As part of this effort an intensive overview and analysis of each program area has been conducted, evaluating current status, issues and future possibilities. Two planning subgrants led to the convening of the Clemson's Island Symposium. This one day session in October drew 25 archaeologists from Pennsylvania and surrounding states to discuss the planning grant's results and implications for future research.

Since the National Park Service approved our Certified Local Government procedures in August 1985, the BHP has worked closely with a number of communities interested in achieving CLG status. Nine communities have now received certification, and three more have demonstrated strong interest. Sixty-one PA municipalities now have local historic district ordinances. In FY 87 6 CLG subgrants were funded and will be completed this year.

Covenant monitoring is receiving major attention in FY 88. A computerized data base has been developed and a monitoring plan is in the process of revision.

The BHP also continues its strong involvement in public outreach activities. Four issues of The PA Preservation newsletter were published and the annual conference held. These activities will again be funded with all state money in FY 88. The Bureau worked with numerous organizations in FY 87 to provide public education opportunities. Examples included: three tax act workshops with the NTHP and 4 Environmental Review seminars with the Department of Community Affairs. In FY 88 BHP will assist in planning the National Historic Interiors Conference, to be held in early FY 89.

In early FY 88, The Bureau produced Volume II of the Bridge Book, a technical preservation plan and companion volume to the earlier Historic Highway Bridges in PA publication. A final version of FY 86's draft grants administration manual was also produced.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW STATEMENT

The general principles which provide the basis for making major decisions regarding overall program organization, emphasis, and allocation of resources are described below and are consistent with the principles which have guided Rhode Island's program in previous years.

Rhode Island's comprehensive historic preservation plan divides the state into study and planning units for identification, registration, and treatment of historic resources, including buildings, districts, and archeological sites. This Program Overview Statement for FFY88 addresses each of the state historic preservation office's program areas, and refers to principles and goals identified in the state plan.

Planning

Rhode Island has divided the state into 57 historic contexts to study and evaluate historic resources and to establish planning priorities. These historic contexts are outlined in the "Rhode Island Historic Preservation Plan," adopted in 1986. In addition, Rhode Island has tentatively identified several additional contexts whose spatial component crosses previously identified town and neighborhood context boundaries. One of the primary goals identified in the plan is to complete surveys of all of Rhode Island's cultural resources.

The spatial limits of the six contexts prior to European settlement reflect our understanding of the ways in which Native Americans used the land during the last 10,000 years. These contexts are: a single statewide study area for the period 10,000 to 5,000 before the present and, within the last 5,000 years, the islands, the coastal zone, the salt pond region, the near interior, and the upland interior.

In accordance with the state's plan, the Historical Preservation Commission undertook in FFY87 to describe and analyze the salt pond region context, describing cultural themes, research questions, and predicted property types. In FFY88, this material will be submitted to the National Register. Also in FFY87, a CLG-grant-funded archeological study of Block Island was completed, and a publication-ready text was completed describing an excavation and analysis of a Narragansett Indian burial ground conducted in 1983-1985. In FFY88, a large archeological district in Tiverton will be surveyed and nominated to the National Register. Results of these archeological projects will be made available to public agencies, both state and federal, and to local officials, including historic district commissions, insofar as is consistent with the need for confidentiality. These planning activities for Rhode Island's below-ground resources respond to a priority identified in the state plan: special attention to the island, salt pond, and near interior regions because of threats to properties in these areas.

The spatial limits of the 50 contexts which deal with the state's history after European arrival are town and neighborhood boundaries, the major organizing units since colonization. The above-ground resources of each of these 50 contexts have been surveyed on at least a preliminary level; thus, Rhode Island has surveyed all of its above-ground resources and does not anticipate that large numbers of structures will be added to the state inventory in the future.

In FFY87, written reports on surveys in Barrington, Little Compton, Smithfield, and Narragansett were initiated; in FFY88 reports on surveys in New Shoreham, Bristol, Smithfield, Jamestown, Barrington, Narragansett, and Little Compton will be completed. Rhode Island will then have a completed context statement for each town and neighborhood identified as a context.

These context statements will be continually updated and revised as new information becomes available. The Historical Preservation Commission has also identified a need for consistent and regularized review of these context statements; beginning in FFY88, the Commission will begin to examine these context statements for their continuing adequacy, consistent with the need for a five-year cycle of review identified in the plan. In FFY88, context statements for Pawtuxet Village (Warwick, Cranston), the West Side (Providence), College Hill (Providence), and the Landmark District (Newport), and six other areas will be reviewed.

The development of context statements for the below-ground resources of these town and neighborhood contexts has also been identified as a major planning goal; significant progress toward this goal was started in FFY87 and will continue in FFY88 as four contexts (Exeter, Narragansett, South Kingstown, and North Kingstown) will be examined and analyzed to determine the likelihood of the existence of significant archeological resources.

Other planning activities for FFY88 include administration of several CLG planning grants, including updating of surveys for the Pawtuxet Historic District and the Broadway-Armory Historic District, preparation of plans for the College Hill Historic District and for the town of East Greenwich, and several public education projects. Ongoing oversight of state-owned historic properties will continue, with an estimated 30 referrals in FFY88. In addition, the Historic Preservation Commission will undertake a survey of Rhode Island's state-owned historic properties, and will prepare a written report on this survey.

Finally, at the state level, the Historical Preservation Commission intends to establish a more explicit regulatory framework based on the Rhode Island Historic Preservation Act (GLRI 42-45) to implement state environmental review and to administer the state historic register. Progress toward this goal in FFY87 included the completion of preliminary drafts of regulations for the state register and review process; in FFY88 adoption and implementation of these regulations are expected.

Survey

Since the inception of Rhode Island's historic preservation program, a primary goal has been the completion of a comprehensive statewide survey in accordance with our established methodology.

Of the six pre-1636 study areas, none has been surveyed completely, but limited studies have been conducted in each of the six areas. During FFY87, a Phase II archeological study of Block Island was completed. Other archeological surveys are expected to occur as part of federal and state review and compliance activities, primarily by the Rhode Island Department of Transportation and Coastal Resources Management Council.

Of the 50 post-1636 study areas, all 50 have been surveyed in at least a preliminary fashion. The preparation of reports on the latest surveys will be the focus of the state's survey activities in FFY88. Reports will be completed for Bristol, New Shoreham, Smithfield, Jamestown, Barrington, Narragansett, and Little Compton. In addition, the Historical Preservation Commission will initiate surveys of state-owned historic properties and designed landscapes.

The survey will continue to be updated and evaluated. New information which revises, updates, and supplements existing survey data will be generated in FFY88 by National Register, tax incentive, and review and compliance activities. Additional updating and complementary survey work will be accomplished in the Pawtuxet Historic District and the Broadway-Armory Historic District, as part of CLG-grant-funded projects. For FFY88 CLG grants, survey activities have been assigned a high priority; several applications for survey work are expected.

National Register

Rhode Island's National Register program is closely linked to the state plan and to the statewide survey which identifies properties within each study area that merit further study for nomination to the National Register. Priorities for registration are an important component of each context statement. In scheduling National Register work, Rhode Island considers these factors:

a. research priorities set forth in the state plan;

b. the concerns of certified local governments;

c. the concerns of federal, state, and local agencies, and the public; and

d. the existence of threats or opportunities which may be addressed through National Register listing.

In FFY88, Rhode Island will nominate properties in West Warwick, East Greenwich, Providence, Tiverton, and Cranston, in accordance with the research priorities set forth in the state plan and the context statements for those cities and towns. The nomination of the Potter Pond Archeological District will respond to priorities identified in the salt pond region context statement.

The concerns of Certified Local Governments will be reflected in the submission of nominations for several individual properties in Cranston, the Tillinghast Road Historic District, and the Tillinghast Mill Archeological Site, nominations prepared with CLG grants; and in the preparation of updated and improved National Register inventories for the Pawtuxet Village and Broadway-Armory Historic Districts. Concerns of other public agencies and the public are reflected in the nomination of a property, the Milk Can, identified through environmental review, and by the submission of a nomination for the Sapowet Archeological District, prepared at the request of the Conservation Commission of the Town of Tiverton. The preparation of a multiple property submission for the Town of Foster addresses the goal of responding to the existence of threats or opportunities; this rural town is experiencing a high growth rate. National Register inventories will be updated and improved in two historic districts in Providence, to better respond to applications for NPS certification of historic structures.

Review and Compliance

With an increased awareness of the state's historical resources comes an increased awareness of threats to those resources. During FFY87, the Historical Preservation Commission responded to 100% of requests to review projects under state or federal procedures and actively assisted other planning agencies in meeting their environmental review responsibilities. 1,014 responses were made. Substantial technical assistance was provided to the City of Providence, the Rhode Island Department of Transportation, the Coastal Resources Management Council, the Rhode Island Division of General Services and Property Management, and Community Development Block Grant recipients and grantees.

During FFY88, Rhode Island anticipates a high level of review and technical assistance. Ongoing review responsibilities for major projects in FFY88 include: Capital Center development, the redevelopment of the Pawtucket riverfront, and the development of the Blackstone Canal bikepath, the Big River Reservoir, and the reconstruction of Route 138.

Continuing high levels of activity in federal and state highway projects will produce increases in the number and scope of projects, which will require a comparable increase in technical assistance to the Rhode Island Department of Transportation in completing the environmental reviews needed to implement its programs. In addition, a more formalized and regularized operation of the state environmental review process will begin in FY88 as the Commission adopts formal regulations for this process.

Tax Incentives

During FFY87, 14 certifications of significance and 27 certifications of rehabilitation were processed. FFY88 is expected to maintain last year's level of activity.

Review of Part One applications in some communities has been slowed by early (and now substandard) National Register documentation. This problem is being addressed by systematic updating of survey data and preparation of comprehensive National Register inventories for large districts whose nominations predate the tax incentive program and in which there are substantial levels of rehabilitation activity. In FFY87, an updated and comprehensive inventory for the East Greenwich Historic District was submitted to NPS. In FFY88, new inventories for the College Hill Historic District and the Broadway-Armory Historic District will be submitted, and a new inventory for the Pawtuxet Village Historic District will be prepared.

Certified Local Governments

In FFY87, all eight communities in Rhode Island which are eligible for CLG status retained their certification. Six FFY87 CLG grant projects will be completed this year, including resurvey of the Pawtuxet Village Historic DIstrict, preparation of preservation plans for the College Hill Historic District and the town of East Greenwich, publication of design guidelines for the Old Harbor Historic District on Block Island, and publication of an informational brochure about Roger Williams Park. In addition, Rhode Island expects to certify a ninth eligible community.

For FFY88, the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Commission will evaluate CLG grant-in-aid applications based on the following selection criteria:

a. survey and registration of historic resources;
b. activities which will have a significant impact on a threatened resource;
c. planning activities which will be integrated into a CLG's comprehensive plan;
d. public education;
e. project's potential impact in the community;
f. geographic distribution of grants throughout the state;
g. follow-through on previous historic preservation work; and
h. general program requirements.

These priorities reflect the state plan and the needs of certified local governments.

Easements

The Rhode Island Historic Preservation Commission hold 92 term easements and 15 easements in perpetuity. In FFY88, the Commission will actively seek donations of additional easements, will monitor all existing easements, and will provide technical advice as needed.

Acquisition and Development

There was no activity in these areas in FFY87, and no activity is planned for FFY88 because no funding is available.

Administration

The central organizational emphasis of the Rhode Island Historical Preservation Office is the product of the state's size and our belief that such an organization is the most efficient means for carrying out the program. In a small state, the creation of a strong professional staff which is responsible for preservation activities across the state is possible and desirable. Such an approach represents an opportunity to implement a comprehensive interdisciplinary preservation program of high quality. This approach influences all decisions concerning the organization of the staff and the use of program grants. In the statewide survey, for example, the central direction and review of all survey activities leads to consistent results and evaluations for all categories of resources across the state.

During FFY88, all applicable federal administrative requirements and procedures will be met.

Other Activities

Public participation and public education are important components of all the program activities described above. In addition to other educational and participatory activities, in FFY87 the staff of the Historical Preservation Commission presented 43 lectures, participated in several television and radio programs, were the subject of numerous newspaper articles, participated in 17 conferences, public meetings and workshops, and provided training for several student interns.

A major activity in FFY88 will be the implementation of $2 million revolving fund for historic properties, financed by a state bond issue. In FFY87, loan regulations were drafted and adopted; in FFY88, applications will be accepted and loans made.

Vermont

FY88 VERMONT ANNUAL APPLICATION

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

During FY87, the Division devoted the greatest amount of staff time ever to administration. The Program Review, conducted by MARO staff in November, 1985, produced the most amount of work for the Division in FY87, as the report was not issued until the end of FY86. The time lapse, coupled with unworkable requirements resulted in a tremendous amount of work for staff, most of it at the expense of pressing preservation obligations. This administrative responsibility came at a time when the Division was already undergoing an entire staff reorganization. Each staff member was involved in determining how the organization would be restructured and in defining and describing each position description. Although reorganization is not complete and has not yet been implemented, a major amount of work has been accomplished and implementation should begin during FY88. Administrative costs should be reduced during FY88, but more importantly, staff efficiency and effectiveness should be greatly improved as the result of redefined responsibilities.

The position of grants administrator was vacant for the last quarter of the fiscal year and remains vacant into the second half of FY88 due to the reorganization and the state personnel system. Although the personnel department will not support a request for an upgraded position with stronger business administration responsibilities, it has approved changes which should improve the effectiveness of this position somewhat. Federal reporting responsibilites had increased enough in the few years since the position description was examined that it was necessary to change the responsibilities of the position from a grants manager to more of a program manager. Though it is a relief to see changes in the Attachment A, to quote the state auditor currently auditing our program: "This is an incredible amount of reporting required for such a little amount of money."

To date, a successful result of staff reorganization has been the creation of two new limited service positions which should be filled within 30 days. As long as federal funding continues, a survey archeologist and preservation planner will join the staff full time.

Review and compliance activity should continue at the approximate rate as that in FY87. During FY87, effort and products in this program area increased tremendously due to the addition of a full-time environmental review coordinator.

After a quiet year in FY87 for National Register nominations due to staff time being devoted to other activities as well as the absence of a subgrant program, FY88 should see the nomination level back to previous levels. Several historic districts, a multiple property nomination, an archeological site and several individual properties will be nominated.

Tax incentive applications are expected to maintain a level similar to FY87's, after leveling off during that fiscal year due to changes in the incentives. Approximately eight Part 2s and 14 Part 3s are anticipated, although the greatest amount of time and effort is in technical assistance prior to receipt of any applications. Interest in tax incentives remains, but the technicalities of eligibility make it more difficult to explain the program to the very wide range of inquiring persons. A conference on interiors is welcomed. Most importantly, however, is the need for regional staff to be more familiar with the National Register in working with Part 1 applications.

The new position of survey archeologist provides the first additional full-time archeologist in state government since the sole position of State Archeologist was created in 1976. The beginning of the 5-year Archeological Survey Plan will produce an increase in sites added to the inventory at the National Register level of documentation over previous years. Effort will be maintained at other levels of survey documentation.

While no properties were added to the historical/architectural survey during FY87, approximately 1300 will be added during FY88. This is due to the method of counting, as most of the survey work for these 1300 properties was accomplished during FY87 with FY87 funding. The uncertainty of funding during

FY86 resulted in cancelling the summer survey program that year. Consequently, no sites were added to the survey in FY87. Two county surveys were successfully computerized during FY87 which has been a major project for the past three years. The first publication of the survey should occur during FY88 after being delayed due to technical difficulties. Last summer's survey was also computerized.

In the planning program area, significant progress was made during FY87 in developing the seven historic contexts in the Agriculture theme and their associated property types. Well refined drafts of this material will be circulated for comment in early FY88 to historians, archeologists, geographers, etc., as defined in the implementation plan. The Division's commitment to planning is very timely with strong emphasis on planning for Vermont's future coming from both the administration and the Legislature. During FY88 the Division will appoint a steering committee of planning professionals to guide the creation of the planning process. The Agriculture theme will be the test theme on which a model planning process will be developed. This will be accomplished during FY88. The descriptions of the remaining 53 historic contexts may be completed during FY88, though the uncertainty of the time involved in designing the planning process makes it difficult to commit to their completion. A conference on planning is long overdue, and it has been very shortsighted of NPS to so strongly emphasize planning without providing supporting technical assistance.

Vermont's first certifications of local governments occurred in FY87 when the towns of Rockingham, Bennington and Shelburne were certified. A request for certification from the Mad River Planning District has been at NPS since the end of FY87, and it is irresponsible to this local government not to have responded to it. It is impeding a terrific preservation planning effort by this local government as well as eroding the promotional efforts of the Division on behalf of this new program.

Through the CLG pass-through grant program Shelburne is completing a village preservation plan and will likely apply for funding during FY88 to nominate the village to the National Register. Bennington surveyed approximately 1,000 properties with CLG funds which will be added to the survey in FY88. The survey did not run as well as the Division's normal surveys, because it was not done in-house. There were management difficulties due to the town having administrative authority in the project, while the Division necessarily maintained "quality control" responsibility for the survey product. Although granting funds to CLG towns to accomplish survey is a responsible partnership, a more workable administrative process is necessary, and the Division will seek NPS assistance in this matter for future reference.

Rockingham did not apply for CLG funding during FY87 but may apply during FY88 for nomination of one of its districts to the National Register. The commission has not been too active to date but the town has been investigating creation of a local historic district for the National Register-eligible district. The Division will conduct a CLG commission workshop in Bennington, Rockingham, Shelburne, and the Mad River Planning District on the National Register during FY88. During FY87 general training workshops for each of the three CLGs were individually conducted. All CLGs will be monitored and evaluated during FY88. The Division may certify one more local government during FY88, though the very nature of the state's small towns and villages make it unrealistic to expect a large number of CLGs in Vermont. The Mad River Planning District, through a subgrant, is creating a rural resource plan for the three-town area.

There was no activity in the Acquisition program area, and there will be none during FY88. While there has been no activity in the development program area for many years, FY88 will see funding at no more than 9% of the federal appropriation for pre-development activities. The criteria for funding will funding will be developed during FY88 as well. Covenants and letters of agreement will continue to be monitored annually.

Other activities will be general educational and outreach programs such as slideshows, talks, and workshops covering general preservation philosophy and activities, as well as more specific, program-related topics. There is a great interest among towns for a workshop on local historic districts and design control which the Division would like to support. However, like many other worthwhile programs, such as planning, the CLG program, etc., there is not enough staff to organize these new activities even if there were the funding to contract with outside expertise to present the information. Technical assistance from NPS will be sought in FY88 on this topic.

Virginia

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1987 was a year of significant program accomplishments, as well as a year of some changes in staff structure and assignments. Because the archaeological staff, formerly located in Yorktown, was moved to Richmond late in FY 86, this last fiscal year has been a time of continued adjustments, refined procedures, and new ways of doing things. Because the move to Richmond also precipitated several resignations from the archaeological staff, we used the opportunity to redress some longstanding imbalances in staff assignments: permanent positions were established for a survey coordinator for standing structures as well as for a Tax Act coordinator. A third position, filled only recently, has been assigned as easement coordinator/land-use planner, so that we can work more effectively on resource protection strategies for both structures and sites.

Two other staff changes were planned in FY 87 and implemented early in FY 88. First, we restructured our grants management, administrative, and accounting staff to provide for unified accountability for fiscal functions and to establish stronger internal management of all operations. While responsibility for grants management, planning, and budgeting remain within this office under the new scheme, day-to-day accounting has been transferred to the central office of the Department of Conservation and Historic Resources. Second, as a result of the creation of the administrative supervisor's position, we have been able to devote the former assistant to the director full-time to program activities: she will devote more time to the Certified Local Government program, will take on responsibility for monitoring old grant project covenants, and will devote more time to working with recipients of state-funded restoration project grants.

A major achievement affecting all areas of the program was working with our client groups to prevail upon the Governor to establish the Governor's Commission to

Study Historic Preservation in Virginia. The Commission began meeting in July, 1987, and almost immediately recommended to the Governor that state funding for historic preservation should be increased (the Governor's proposed budget presented to the General Assembly in January has responded in considerable measure to that recommendation). Our work with the Commission will continue through all of FY 88.

Finally, the end of FY 87 saw considerable planning for the installation of a computer system that is now up and running on a limited basis. The main frame serves the entire Department of Conservation and Historic Resources and currently provides electronic communications and word processing capability. FY 88 will see the addition of financial spreadsheet programs and the beginnings of programs to accommodate our specific needs for storage of archival data and for project tracking.

With regard to specific program areas, our survey efforts continued essentially as we had planned through a combination of staff effort, subgrants, and supervised volunteers. We also began the process of systematically surveying all state-owned structures to determine their cultural significance: work on the properties of two large departments continued through the fiscal year and is ongoing. Additional funds proposed by the Governor will allow this project to continue full-time over the next two years on a contractual basis. We also completed our critical assessment of the status and condition of our survey archive. That assessment gives us a clearer picture of priority areas for additional survey, as well as an indication of steps we should take to improve the effectiveness of the archive, itself. On this latter point, we have employed someone on an hourly basis to serve as an archivist, so that the inventory materials and working library are now receiving much needed attention.

The highlight of the year in Register activities was the publication of the third edition of the Virginia Landmarks Register, copies of which have already been furnished to the Park Service. The book is a major work which has drawn much favorable attention to the program. The Governor and First Lady celebrated its publication by hosting a reception for all members of the staff and board and other invited guests in the Governor's Mansion. The book has subsequently won a national Award of Merit from the American Association for State and Local History. Other notable Register activities included completion of work on a 25,000-acre rural historic district in Orange County that recognizes much of the unspoiled corridor running from James Madison's Montpelier to Thomas Jefferson's Monticello. Work also began in FY 87 on Virginia's first multiple property nomination: following upon a previous subgrant for a comprehensive survey of Montgomery County's historic structures, we awarded a 1987 subgrant to the County for completion of a Register report to include all structures identified in that survey as eligible for the Register. The project will be completed this year.

In comprehensive planning work continued on the statewide plan. While we had initially hoped to complete that document by the end of FY 87, we have encountered some delays caused by competing demands. The staff task force and its citizens' advisory panel did accomplish much of the task, however, so that completion is now targeted for the summer of 1988.

Review and compliance activities benefitted greatly in FY 87 from the unification of the Richmond and Yorktown functions. Project logs and tracking procedures were improved, although attention will now be focused on computerization of these records. We also began a serious, though admittedly frustrating, effort to improve compliance on the part of localities using CDBG funds: that effort continues with mixed success.

The work load stemming from Tax Act applications has dropped off substantially in the wake of Congress's recent changes in the law. The reduced case load allowed the staff to prepare some technical assistance materials for general distribution and to provide assistance to clients in areas other than tax certification.

The Certified Local Government program began in 1987 to bear the fruit of seeds planted earlier: Virginia certified its first seven localities and began immediately to arrange for on-site training for them. The CLG coordinator assembled a staff team which she then took into the communities to make presentations on the federal program. Comments from the localities have been uniformly favorable on those workshops, and they have usually been accompanied by requests for additional assistance in coping with the design review issues that come before the local architectural review boards. Funds awarded to certified local governments have produced a full range of activities: professionally prepared design review guidelines, National Register reports, and additional survey work.

Virginia's easement program increasingly found receptivity to the idea of perpetual protection of significant landmarks. of the ten easements received, most notable was the one on Tuckahoe Plantation, the distinctive 18th-century home of the Randolph family and site of Thomas Jefferson's early schooling. Work also progressed on two publications designed to encourage the donation of easements: a booklet outlining preservation techniques available to property owners and an illustrated catalogue of properties already under easement. Both publications will appear in FY 1988.

Preservation education received needed attention in 1987, which marked the completion of a subgrant project to prepare a model curriculum module for Virginia schools and to introduce that module to teachers through an intensive workshop, for which the teachers received in-service training credit. The project laid significant groundwork for a more extensive effort to get preservation education into schools across the state. In addition, we completed a new slide/tape presentation entitled "Are You a Preservationist?" which is geared to the elementary school student. This presentation follows upon the enthusiastic response to our first effort, "Architecture: Virginia Style." Education generally was also addressed through the continued publication of our semi-annual magazine, Notes on Virginia, and through publication of the periodic newsletter, "Virginia Preservation," jointly with the Preservation Alliance of Virginia.

Meeting Current Needs

Much of the work of Fiscal Year 1988 builds specifically on efforts begun the preceding year. In particular, those staff changes mentioned above that were not completed in FY 87 have been completed in the first quarter of FY 88. Enhancement of the new computer system's capability will continue throughout this fiscal year, so that staff time will be devoted to that effort throughout the office. Internal administration will focus upon refining our budgeting and accounting process, as well as on establishing a working system for quarterly program reports.

The Governor's study commission will be continuing its work throughout FY 88, so that considerable staff effort will be devoted to supporting that group. The commission is charged with looking at a broad range of issues that have a direct bearing on those activities supported by the Historic Preservation Fund: the level of state financial support for survey and planning, as well as for bricks and mortar, the state's stewardship of its own historic properties, the enabling legislation for local preservation programs, and more broadly the mission of the state's preservation program.

Assuming the Governor's budget proposals are accepted by the legislature, FY 88 will see us planning for two new major initiatives: a pilot regional office that will conduct field survey of structures and sites while also providing technical assistance to citizens in its region, and a state funded ($500,000 per year) grant program directed at the protection of historic structures.

Our survey efforts in FY 88 will address the full range of resource types and will be carried out in several ways. We expect that the small amount of HPF money that will be available for subgrants will be awarded primarily for survey projects. In addition, the staff will be providing technical supervision for several local surveys being conducted by volunteers in the community. The staff will also be conducting some limited field survey work,itself, and it will be upgrading the results of previous survey efforts by formally evaluating surveyed properties for Register eligibility. Finally, the Governor's budget proposals provide for letting a contract for a systematic survey and evaluation of all state-owned property.

As noted above, one of the highlights of Register activity in 1988 will be the completion of the multiple property nomination for all eligible structures in Montgomery County. Staff efforts will continue a concentration on district nominations, but will also increase our effort to nominate archaeological sites to the Register. Finally, we will continue our work with private consultants who are preparing various reports on individual properties.

In the area of comprehensive planning, we expect to have the statewide plan ready for publication by July 1. We also intend to complete the regional contexts for the Valley of Virginia. Building on previous subgrant projects that produced local plans, we will be disseminating those plans to other localities in the effort to encourage local preparation of good preservation plans.

The activities mentioned above for review and compliance will continue in 1988. We will also continue our efforts to persuade clients to enter into programmatic memoranda of agreement governing compliance activities. Finally, we will be actively exploring agreements with our certified local governments which will allow their architectural review boards to conduct the necessary case-by-case review of local CDBG projects.

We expect our Tax Act case load to remain at its current low level. As a result, we can work more closely with those clients who do apply. We will also devote staff time to the computerization of the Tax Act records. Also as noted above, the Tax Act staff will be able to provide technical assistance to clients outside the tax certification process.

The Certified Local Government program should benefit from the increased staff time that will be devoted to it. We will continue our efforts to encourage localities to participate and will be offering tangible incentives in the form of grants with reduced matching requirements and the privilege of conducting some compliance reviews locally (as noted above). In awarding CLG subgrants we will continue to allow localities to pursue their own priorities, rather than impose priorities from this office, although we will encourage the preparation of improved design guidelines in those communities whose guidelines are inadequate.

Our protection efforts will continue to include a strong emphasis on easements. The addition of our easements coordinator as of January 1, 1988 will enable us to provide better service to properties already under easement (now some 110), and it will enable us to increase our efforts to solicit and encourage the donation of easements. The two publications on easements noted above are scheduled for distribution this summer and so should add to our effectiveness in this area.

Preservation education efforts in 1988 will center on working with the state's Department of Education in an effort to introduce preservation materials - especially the slide/tape presentations we have prepared - into the public schools. We will also be distributing those materials independently to interested teachers. The First Lady, a former history teacher, has indicated a specific interest in this project and has offered her assistance in negotiating with the Department of Education. Education efforts will continue to include regular publication of Notes on Virginia and "Virginia Preservation." Also planned for 1988 is a guide booklet to Virginia's historic districts.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW
FISCAL YEAR 1988
OCTOBER 1, 1987 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1988

It is with great anticipation that we in West Virginia's Historic Preservation Program look forward to fiscal year 1988. We have formulated an aggressive program to increase the professional staff and to correct past program deficiencies. Not content to merely catch up, we plan to expand services in several new program areas and in traditional ones where our activity level has not been as strong as we would like it to be.

ADMINISTRATION

We feel that having filled the position of Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, we can now move to address our administrative deficiencies. This addition will help give us a stronger presence within our agency and will allow us to broaden our contacts with other departments of government. The addition of the DSHPO will also free up time of another staff person to spend more effort in monitoring the fiscal segments of the program, including the initiation of an improved accounting system.

File space is always at a premium. We will move to address that issue in this fiscal year. Files will be purged of duplicate and unnecessary material. We will also send to Archives that part of our files which we want to keep, but do not use on a regular basis. These files will be microfiched and then shelved for preservation in our Archives.

SURVEY

We plan to improve West Virginia's survey system in this fiscal year. Much of the state is unsurveyed and the survey information which has been collected is not in a form which is useful for review and compliance purposes. Our goal is to establish a standardized survey format and to create a set of master maps with all current National Register sites and inventoried sites located on them. At the same time, we plan to initiate comprehensive surveys of the major cities in the state and in other areas where development pressure threatens resources.

A major goal of our survey effort is to implement the guidelines established for survey by the National Park Service Task Force on Survey. This will focus the survey effort on the identification of resources and will establish a more directed research period for the resources identified.

The survey program will seek to enlist the aid of volunteers from among the preservation organizations in areas where work is scheduled to take place and also, when possible, from among professional staff of local government agencies and university staff and students. Staff of the state office will act as coordinators of the effort.

PLANNING

The planning efforts in West Virginia have to date produced mixed results. A staff person has been assigned responsibility for pulling the past work together and, through active participation in the Mid-Atlantic Regional Office Planning Group, convert that product into the currently acceptable format.

We hope by year's end to have completed work on two context statements for resource groups in West Virginia. This activity will follow the development of a context identification list. This list will also enable us to encourage other research opportunities in this field.

NATIONAL REGISTER

A new system of nomination review has been instituted which will submit each prospective nomination to rigorous staff review and comment. This action should allow us to screen out errors and reduce our return rate.

We plan to eliminate a backlog of pending nominations and also complete a thematic nomination for historic West Virginia highway bridges.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

West Virginia has four official certified local governments. We feel that this important program must be expanded. We have determined that eight other commissions are sufficiently developed to be in a position to apply for and be awarded certified status. We intend to vigorously encourage these entities to apply for certification. Our goal is to double our number of CLGs in the coming year.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

The program goals for this fiscal year will focus on a fine tuning of our system for project review and will seek to assure that the agencies with which we deal are informed and up-to-date on our policies and procedures. We hope that by improving our survey and inventory records we will be able to shorten our review time and provide more accurate information.

A more efficient project tracking system will be set up. We also will begin a comprehensive effort aimed at ensuring that information on surveys requested by this office is sent to us in a timely manner.

GRANTS ADMINISTRATION

We plan, in this fiscal year, to begin computerizing our grants management system. This plan would include an information matrix with records dating from fiscal year 1980 to the present.

Grants management staff will also be given training seminars dealing with indirect cost rate determination, internal control and procurement.

TAX ACT

An increase in our program staff will allow us to do more field inspection of tax act work. We plan to increase the number of site visits to three. Included will be pre and post work reviews, as well as work-in-progress visits whenever possible.

Two architects will be joining our staff at mid-year. Their time will be split between our state's Main Street Program and Historic Preservation activities.

MAIN STREET PROGRAM

West Virginia has joined the National Main Street Program and the Department of Culture and History will be an active partner in the program. We will house and oversee the program architects and will be in a position to use each of them 1/2 time for Historic Preservation program activities. This in effect means that we will gain a full time staff architect. This program will also allow us to increase our field contacts and improve our state-wide profile.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

During this fiscal year we plan to initiate three educations endeavors.

A series of three Historic Preservation seminars will be held at Independence Hall in Wheeling. These lectures will cover technical and general preservation topics for the benefit of a growing constituency in that area.

In May, a statewide, three day, Preservation Conference will be sponsored by our agency here in Charleston. The conference will focus on the economic benefits of Historic Preservation and will be preceded by a 1/2 day Section 106 training seminar for agencies involved in that program.

In March, the Preservation Office will begin publication of what it hopes will become a monthly information bulletin, the purpose of which will be to keep the preservation community informed about our programs.

Southeast Region

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Mississippi
North Carolina
Puerto Rico
South Carolina
Tennessee
Virgin Islands

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1988

GENERAL STATEMENT

Delay and confusion caused by rescission continued to be a problem during Fiscal Year 1987 as did state fiscal problems. Last year's accomplishments and problems as well as plans for Fiscal Year 1988 are enumerated below by program.

SURVEY: ARCHITECTURAL/HISTORICAL RESOURCES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During FY 87, intensive surveys were begun or completed in seven major urban neighborhoods (Centennial Hill, Roebuck Springs, Pratt City, Thomas, Chestnut Hills, Ashland Place and Leinkauf) and begun in three smaller towns (Andalusia, Athens, And Wetumpka). Three of the urban neighborhoods--Roebuck, Thomas, And Centennial Hill--were targeted for survey because of their potential to provide insight into various aspects of the city's history that might provide contexts for analyzing similar neighborhoods in other parts of the state: the creation of an upper-class black neighborhood in Centennial Hill; the transference of New England manufacturing villages into the Deep South in Thomas; and the development patterns of Country Club suburbs in Roebuck. The Pratt City survey investigated the earliest industrial neighborhood in Birmingham and revealed housing patterns of an early inter-racial working-class neighborhood. One of the small-town surveys--Wetumpka--was selected because of its concentration of early house types and because of the availability of a superbly trained architectural historian to do the work.

An intensive level survey of Clarke County, an area of early settlement, was continued from FY 86. This survey has been the impetus for recognizing the need to immediately convert survey results into inexpensive but attractive publications or permanent exhibits.

During FY 87, the staff worked with the Sloss Furnaces and the Society for Commercial Archaeology to develop a joint project to survey iron-related resources in Alabama and began working with local volunteers on developing plans to survey the city of Gadsden, identified two years ago as a high priority.

Work was continued on the state's computerized inventory. A thorough investigation of various programs and hardware was undertaken.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: More guidance is needed from the Park Service on the format and development of computerization. Much time is spent in working out problems faced or already resolved by other states. Regional workshops to discuss the problems and limitations of various options would be very helpful.

Also we are increasingly aware of the need to produce published surveys or develop local exhibits and would find additional funding very helpful.

SURVEY: ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During FY 87, two surveys designed to accomplish two different goals were funded. One survey was chosen for its potential to yield archaeological information from two previously unsurveyed areas of the state where a high concentration of archaeological resources was anticipated. The forks of the Tombigbee and Black Warrior rivers and the forks of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers were successfully surveyed.

The second survey was Alabama's first major attempt to locate and record prehistoric and historic archaeological sites within the same survey. The survey centered around Cahawba, a site containing the archaeological remains of an early Alabama settlement (1819-1870's) and a Late Mississippian Period Indian Mound. The survey was designed to locate historic rural farm sites associated with the early town as well as Mississippian Period hamlets associated with the mound. This survey provided a great deal of information pertaining to the rural farmsteads that supported the town of Cahawba at two distinct time periods 300 years apart.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: The Alabama Historical Commission is faced with the problem of having three major waterways and one major harbor in the state to monitor without having a good handle on the underwater cultural resources located within these four bodies of water. The Commission has approved a phased approach to answering questions regarding the location and condition of underwater resources. The first phase will consist of the compilation of archival data into narrative and map form and will be funded during FY 88.

An archaeological survey of the Perdido River in Baldwin County will be funded. The Perdido River, not surveyed before and located near the coast, has had a great deal of recreational development interest recently. The survey will provide our office with the information necessary to respond to COE permits for condominium developments, boat ramps, etc. along the river.

NATIONAL REGISTER:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During FY 87, the AHC further refined earlier efforts to integrate survey and registration programs, to convert earlier survey data to nominations, to give higher priority to nominations that would develop contexts for understanding similar types of properties, and to improve both the quality and quantity of nominations. In addition, the staff made big in-roads in reducing the size of the nomination backlog.

During the year, the AHC concentrated on working with two CLG's and one county -- Birmingham, Mobile, and Baldwin County -- in converting earlier surveys into nominations. Major nominations were produced during the fiscal year for the fast-developing area of the Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay, which is experiencing tremendous growth as a bedroom community, a retirement haven, and a vacation center. Additionally, a major nomination was begun on an important early fortification that later became the state's primary health care facility for black Alabamians.

The staff also familiarized itself with the new nomination forms, and began developing materials and plans for a statewide workshop to familiarize CLG staff, consultants, and major preservation groups wtih the new forms as well as discuss major problem areas with nominations.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: Low state funding and low salary levels have severely hampered the AHC's ability to attract well-qualified staff to review and edit or prepare National Register nominations. As the program has become increasingly complex, with constant revisions to interpretations of the criteria, the burden on NR staff has increased considerably. Allocation of 70/30 funding for nominations generated from comprehensive surveys would help stretch limited state funding for such positions.

There still exists a strong need for more written interpretation of evolving NR policies and more frequent forums for discussion of new policies. While national meetings of Register personnel bring a broad perspective of the problems encountered across the nation, there is a need for parallel meetings on a regional level so entry-level staff can attend and benefit.

The Commission is also experiencing difficulty in attracting well-trained minority employees, and a commitment from the federal level to encourage the preservation of minority resources might serve to make the field more attractive to blacks and other minorities.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC AWARENESS:

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: During FY 87, the AHC made major efforts to encourage the use of local landmarks in teaching local history, architecture, and preservation in the schools. While Birmingham has long had a nationally recognized program, efforts in other areas of the state have been nearly non-existent.

Heritage Education formed the theme for the AHC's annual statewide preservation conference and in addition to a workshop, the staff produced a four-page handout on what Heritage Educaton was and highlighted the efforts across the state to involve children in preservation activities. In addition, the staff made presentations to Montgomery area teachers during an in-service training session.

Another major area was the development of Preservation Needs notebooks for each Congressional District and the personal delivery of the materials to Alabama's Representatives and Senators. The success of this public education campaign caused the staff to revive an earlier National Register press release format which gave national or state politicians an opportunity to share in announcing the listing of properties on the National Register.

During the fisal year, the staff produced a 1988 calendar to help promote awareness within the black community of the importance of Alabama's historic black churches, and developed plans to produce a slide-tape program to encourage the creation of local groups devoted to the preservation of cultural resources that reflect the rich and varied history of blacks in Alabama.

The Commission continued publication of its bi-monthly newsletter that contains not only news of AHC events but attempts to bring about a higher awareness of local history, regional architecture, emerging preservation issues, common preservation problems and highlights innovative solutions, programs and projects that can be adapted by other communities, groups or individuals.

The annual "Old House Revival," a weekend of workshops and networking for people who live in old houses, featured conservation of the decorative arts, including stenciling, graining and marbling; while the spring Board of Advisors workshop focused on record conservation. A late fall tour in the Tennessee Valley area brought long-needed statewide recognition to the collection of fine Federal period houses in this section of the state and attracted a capacity crowd.

During the fiscal year, the AHC began monthly tours of the Alabama State Capitol, currently closed for restoration, and produced a video on the Capitol and its restoration for school children.

One of the most significant accomplishments year was the establishment of a specific allocation for public education grants and the development of criteria.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: There is a strong need for leadership in the field of public education and awareness and heritage eduction that is not currently being addressed by the National Park Service. And additional funds, as in all program areas, are needed.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: The Environmental Review Division consulted directly with federal agencies to enhance early coordination of Section 106 review. The Project Consultation Review Form continued to be used by more agencies, several of which have adopted the form for use in their application package. Internal monitoring procedures instituted previously helped establish a consistent and timely return of 1952 review projects.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: There is still a great need to discuss 106 responsibilities with certain agencies whose interpretation of the new 36 CFR 800 regulations is lax. We would also need the Park Service as a regional agency to assist us in instigating regional Programmatic Memorandum of Agreements.

MAIN STREET

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: In 1987, the Alabama Main Street program continued to assist and advocate downtown economic development and preservaiton efforts in participating cities. The towns currently operating Main Street programs are: Prattville, Tuscumbia, Selma, Decatur, and Opelika. The program in Talladega was halted due to funding shortages, but hopefully will be resumed soon.

Local funding has almost completely replaced state and federal funding of Main Street programs. Selma, as the only Main Street town to become certified as a CLG, was awarded a small grant.

Grants from the Blount Corporation and South Central Bell made a design assistance program possible for the Main Street program. The first design assistant, a coop architecture student from Auburn University, was hired in the summer of 1987. The third annual Alabama Main Street Conference was held in Talladega in May, with approximately 50 people attending. The 1988 conference will be in Selma.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: The individual city programs and the statewide program continue to operate on meager budgets. Efforts to increase the awareness of the value of the program need to be increased so that additional funding can be obtained. Better coordination with other state, regional and federal agencies engaged in related activities is also necessary.

TAX INCENTIVES PROGRAM

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Presentations on the preservation tax incentives were made at several locations in the state in 1987.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: Tax Act activity was curtailed somewhat by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, which reduced the historic rehabilitation tax credit from 25% to 20% and put severe limitations on limited partnership projects.

The Alabama Historical Commission realizes that public awareness regarding the tax incentive program must be increased. During FY 88, we hope to develop a public awareness program that will initially be utilized to increase tax act projects in CLG and Main Street towns. Once this has been accomplished, we hope to continue the educational process to all other cities in Alabama. NPS assistance will be needed to accomplish this goal.

PLANNING

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Limited funding forced the Alabama Historical Commission staff to develop five historic contexts in-house. An emphasis was given to architectural, military and archaeological themes associated with tax act projects, environmental review Section 106 cases, and the Commission's own State owned historic sites which will result in general management plans for several significant landmarks. These contexts will also be used to identify survey needs.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: The Alabama Historical Commission realizes that without increased funding from Congress, the number of historic contexts our office can accomplish in-house will never get us to the point we want to be with our statewide comprehensive plan. Therefore, we feel that it is important to divide all the themes we have identified into contexts and develop each context into what we have termed Phase I completeness. Phase I completeness consists of a written narrative discussing the significance of the context and its geographical and chronological applications as well as the development of a bibliography. Although the Alabama Historical Commission will continue to develop four to five contexts this year in-house, we will concentrate on the above program with the help of numerous professors from the various colleges and universities within the state.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: Selma joined Alabama's four other CLG cities during FY 87. Meetings with CLG's were held during the year to emphasize the importance of design review as well as other portions of the program.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS: Much like the tax incentives, public awareness is the key to creating more CLG's in Alabama. In addition, Alabama has no statewide enabling legislation. Once again, the Alabama Historical Commission will work with legislative sponsors to create a legislative package to enable Alabama cities and counties establish historic preservation commissions to become a CLG without individual bills having to be passed in the legislature. Once this is accomplished, the Alabama Historical Commission will develop a public awareness program to enlist more towns into the CLG program.

Arkansas

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

ARKANSAS HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

1988

The Arkansas Historic Preservation Program can report an active and productive 1987. Through our various program elements we have provided services in every section of the state. These services are designed to educate the public about the importance of Arkansas' historic resources and to encourage the preservation and wise use of those resources. Much was accomplished and many changes occurred within the agency. An addition of an archeologist within the agency to take over the archeological review and compliance functions previously handled by the Arkansas Archeological Survey ended two years of planning for this transfer. The Director, Architectural Historian, and an Historian with ten years with the agency left during this year and the agency will miss their expertise and knowledge.

Many activities highlighted the year for the Arkansas Archeological Survey. Computer equipment for the development of geographic information system software relevant to archeological research was made available through a private corporation. The Sponsored Research Program had an increase in small projects and generated over $500,000 for research and services. Other activities included a major salvage project on a Late Prehistoric cemetery which involved up to 60 volunteers and brought much favorable media coverage for the Survey and the Arkansas Archeological Society work. Three station archeologists were involved in the Gifted and Talented program for high school students; a two week program at two universities involved over 24 students and 8 teachers in a Survey/Society Training Program. The Arkansas Endowment for the Humanities, with help from

Survey staff, submitted a proposal to create a major traveling exhibit on prehistoric and early Native Americans in Arkansas and received $65,000 for this project. Survey staff will be heavily involved in preparing this exhibit during fiscal year 1988.

There was much public outreach by the Survey with the Survey/Society Training Program having the largest attendance in its 24 year history with 137 members of the Society participating from two to nineteen days. A national and international meeting on archeological nomenclature and database management was hosted by the Survey and almost 7000 hours of volunteered time was devoted to Survey projects by amateur archeologists across the state. State funds continue to be extremely low and it was another year of no raises, no increase in maintenance funds, no money for extra help or out-of-state travel and put the Survey further behind in being able to respond adequately to our legislated responsibilities. The introduction in the Arkansas Legislature in the spring, 1987, of House Bill 1047 to protect unmarked graves from desecration brought about a welcomed liaison with the Native American community in Arkansas. The bill was withdrawn as a result of heavy lobbying against the bill by commercial dealers in Indian artifacts. The frustration of an increased knowledge of what computers at the Stations can do for a statewide coordinated research entity such as ours, and the lack of that equipment was in the back of all our minds during the year. This is a need which must be met in the near future.

A general goal of AHPP in 1987 has been to initiate an energetic public outreach program. To that aim staff members made 99 public appearances in schools, annual conferences and before numerous organizations, and published 53 articles in professional journals, newsletters, magazine and newspapers. Exemplary publications aided in accomplishing this goal. They have been received with great enthusiasm across Arkansas and across the country. They include:

* 1987 calendar of childrens interpretations of historic sites
* An historic preservation Activities Packet which was prepared in conjunction with the Poster Contest and to date has been distributed to over 1100 classrooms.
* A preservation poster featuring the first place drawing of the Curtis King Memorial Poster Contest. The competition drew entries from one thousand Arkansas fourth through sixth grade classrooms.
* Design guidelines and walking tour brochures co-sponsored with several local organizations.
* A Procedural Handbook for Local Historic District Commissions.
* A National Register of Historic Places: An Arkansas Guide with map insert to facilitate use as a tour guide.

Public activities sponsored by the AHPP include National Register Certificate ceremonies. The program's tremendous potential to impact education is demonstrated by programs like the Arkansas History Week in Benton. This required the teamwork of four organizations: historic preservation, public schools and private schools, and the Gann Museum of Benton.

Establishing rapport and a genuinely creative working relationship with other agencies and organizations is one of our primary concerns. For example, at the university level AHPP worked with the University of Arkansas at Little Rock History and Art Department. Press releases and preservation articles were regularly provided for the History Department's "Arkansas Studies" newsletter. The AHPP Director and staff members were responsible for presentations for university sponsored graduate level courses in Historic Preservation and Architectural History.

The AHPP Survey staff is in the process of completing an architectural survey of all structures 50 years of age or older in White County. Through this effort, 522 square miles have been canvassed and 1571 architectural resources have been recorded. In an effort to more effectively gather information, the Survey staff this year instituted an active public outreach effort. Staff members made numerous public appearances and submitted articles to local newspapers regarding the survey and the information it is yielding.

Past survey projects have included a cooperative undertaking of Historic American Building Survey (HABS), Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Program, the University of Arkansas School of Architecture, and AHPP. Measured drawings of Arkansas buildings which are considered particularly significant and at risk were produced. The quality of the work was distinguished when they were awarded the Charles S. Peterson Award for Excellence and copies were deposited in the Library of Congress. Presently, The AHPP Survey Coordinator and members of the Arkansas Highway Dept. are working on an agreement to fund a summer HAER Bridge Project. If agreement is reached, the project would include several levels of documentation on 40 National Register eligible bridges.

AHPP will work with the Arkansas Arts Center and other organizations to host the annual lecture series which will bring William Seale, noted authority of the history of the White House. Seale will also present a keynote address at the Old House Workshop, an event co sponsored by the Historic Preservation Alliance, Quapaw Quarter Association and AHPP.

The National Register Staff is responsible for the listing of 23 individual buildings and 5 historic district (including 160 contributing structures) and 1 multiple resource area (including 1 historic district and 8 individual properties) in the National Register of Historic Places. In order to publicize the state's properties that are listed in the National Register, the AHPP published a booklet containing the names of those listings organized by county. It is a useful guide to our historic resources. All properties listed from 1969-1986 are recorded.

Through our Tax and Technical Assistance program area the AHPP has provided assistance to constituents involved in 9 rehabilitation projects. These nine projects represent a total rehabilitation investment of over $4 million, which generated approximately $3 million in wages, $5 million in income and $325,000 in state revenue. A total of 13 conservation easements were accepted by AHPP to bring the number of easements we hold to 37.

This year marked a major change in the organization of the Review and Compliance program area. The primary element of this change was the transfer of the responsibility for reviewing federaly sponsored actions for adverse impacts on archeological resources to the AHPP from the State Archeologist's office in Fayetteville. In order to accomplish this transfer, we have added an archeologist position to our staff. This new system will allow for a more efficient implementation of the review process both at the staff level and for the federal agencies and funding recipients involved. Through this review process the AHPP was involved in either avoiding or mitigating adverse impacts on 50 federally sponsored projects.

The following projects were accomplished in the Certified Local Government program: a reconnaissance level architectural survey of the Governor's Mansion area in Little Rock which recorded 686 buildings; an amendment to the Governor's Mansion

National Register Nomination which expanded the boundaries of that historic district and updated the contributing structures list; a comprehensive level architectural survey of a portion of the Hillcrest neighborhood in Little Rock; and a guide to historic resources in Helena. In order to maximize the effectiveness of this program, in 1988 we hope to expand the number of local governments eligible for funding through the CLG program.

Over the past year, the Main Street design services staff has provided direct assistance to over 100 projects, answered 335 requests for technical assistance, prepared 40 project drawings and made 142 site visits. Through this program the AHPP provides design services which help create economic reinvestment in Arkansas' downtowns. In addition to specific work on projects in the eight cities, the staff participated in two statewide educational conferences, a national design arts demonstration project, and workshops at the national MS meeting. Through a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, 3 cities received multi-disciplinary design services including landscape architecture, interiors/merchandise display and graphic design. This demonstration project is intended to serve as a model for cities across the nation. The MS program this year plans to bring in two cities under the small cities program in addition to the three that have been added this past year. There are now eleven cities in the Main Street Program.

Much activity continues in the Hot Springs National Park with AHPP working with the Park Service, local officials, property owners and includes several program areas such as tax, 106 review and Main Street. All program areas have projects ongoing which will continue through 1988. Survey section plans to continue and complete the White County survey work; National Register will hold a two day workshop on nomination criteria in conjunction with the regular February meeting with a representative from the National Trust; Main Street will hold three Resource Team meetings in the fall.

There has been some relief in our extreme shortage of funds by the passage of the Real Estate Transfer Tax in the Arkansas Legislature which gives a portion of the tax for the operation of the preservation program and Main Street. The agency continues a high level of activity and anticipates the accomplishment of many preservation goals in 1988.

Florida

FLORIDA FY 1988 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The overall objectives of Florida's historic preservation program, as outlined in the FY 1987 Program Overview, were substantially achieved. The results in the National Register program element were below expectations, and Survey element results were mixed, as described below. The level of Tax Act certification activity was also somewhat below expectations. However, this was offset by improved performance in other areas of activity, including Review and Compliance, Planning, and Covenants and Agreements, as well as continued expansion in the Certified Local Government element and the Florida Main Street Program. In addition, the Bureau of Historic Preservation continued to expand its State funded historic preservation grant assistance program, which remains a significant and effective segment of our overall preservation effort.

Review and Compliance Program Element: The Bureau continued to meet its review and compliance responsibilities under federal mandates, including a slightly higher number of federal project reviews than anticipated, and to carry out a continued heavy workload relating to the implementation of state-mandated activities. These results were achieved in part through the introduction and expanded use of electronic data processing, which should enable the staff to maintain a comparable level of activity throughout FY 1988. Anticipated increases in the overall level of State related activity will continue to pose a serious problem, as no substantial increase in staff time available is currently anticipated. However, we expect that this increased level of activity may be partially offset by a decrease in activity resulting from federal initiatives, in which case the gradual expansion of EDP capacity may allow us to maintain the current scope and effectiveness of efforts in this program area.

National Register Program Element: Although the number of NR nomination proposals processed during FY 1987 approached the number of submissions projected, the actual number of submissions achieved was substantially below the projected figure. Delays in the receipt of several nomination proposals expected in the first half of the year, continued difficulty in obtaining supplemental information and documentation from consultants required to complete nominations recommended by the Review Board, and problems in adjusting to changes in procedural and documentation requirements contributed to the development of a backlog of nominations recommended by the Review Board but not completed for submission as of the close of the fiscal year. These nominations are included in the projected products figures of FY 1988. We expect to maintain the current level of nomination activity in FY 1988, and to complete the conversion to the use of the revised nomination forms as required. Current in-house procedures will be reviewed in an effort to identify and implement measures to improve efficiency and effectiveness in this program area.

Preservation Tax Incentive Program Element: The efficiency of tax incentive certification review activity was maintained in FY 1987 through continued refinement of internal procedures. The number of Tax Act certification applications processed was somewhat below projected levels due to diminished incentives and confusion regarding the revised tax law and the restrictions it imposes on the use of the investment tax credits for rehabilitation. Although we recognize that the continuation of the historic preservation tax incentive program as currently authorized may lead to renewed interest, we anticipate that this activity will remain at a reduced level in FY 1988. Current staff level and review procedures will enable us to carry out this function effectively in FY 1988.

Survey Program Element: The survey grant program was expanded in FY 1987 with a total of 49 federal and state assisted projects administered, and increase of 19.5% over the previous year. Although the results in terms of the number of sites recorded were substantially below projections, the number of square miles surveyed at the reconnaissance level was much higher than projected. This reflects in part a higher number of survey projects in areas of lesser resource concentration, and an emphasis on reconnaissance surveys of previously unrecorded areas. Thus, while the number of properties inventoried was only 56% of the projected figure, the area surveyed at the reconnaissance level was 40% above the original estimate. We expect to maintain the level of grant assisted survey activity in FY 1988 with the initiation of 18 new survey projects in addition to the 22 continuing projects currently in progress. The efficiency and effectiveness of survey grants administration should be improved substantially by the reorganization of personnel assignments and revision of the grant application and selection schedule to be implemented shortly. Nevertheless, this activity will continue to test the capabilities of the available staff.

Planning Program Element: We have made substantial progress in this program area in FY 1987. With the continued assistance of staff personnel of the NPS Southeast Regional Office, we attained approval of our comprehensive statewide historic preservation plan, and initiated acceptable timetables for its implementation, including the development of historic contexts. We expect to meet the schedule of activity outlined for FY 1988. In addition, the Bureau will continue to provide guidance and assistance to local planning agencies in accordance with State mandated responsibilities, while maintaining its established cooperative relationships with other State and federal agencies.

Certified Local Government Program Element: The CLG program in Florida continued to expand in FY 1987. The cities of Coral Gables and Ocala and the consolidated areas of Metropolitan Dade County and Tallahassee/Leon County were certified during this period. In addition, the application of the City of Sarasota was processed through completion and applications from four other local governments were initiated, all of which are expected to be approved in FY 1988. Grant applications for FY 1987 pass-through funds were reviewed by the Florida Historic Preservation Advisory Council in January, 1987, and six grants were awarded. Orientation meetings were held for the four newly appointed CLG boards. A major presentation on the CLG program was made at a statewide conference sponsored by the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, the Florida Conference of Preservation Boards and Commissions, and the Winter Park Historical Commission. Additional applications for CLG certification are expected in FY 1988. At least 10% of the State's annual apportionment will be awarded in subgrants to

CLGs, and the Bureau will continue to provide technical assistance on an individual basis as well as through workshops and other public education activities.

Development Program Element: The state funded development grant program, while not currently allowable in determining costs for HPF grant assistance, continues to represent a substantial part of the Bureau's overall historic preservation responsibility. In FY 1987, the Bureau administered 26 development project grants involving total costs of $566,164. In addition, the Bureau staff monitored 38 major rehabilitation projects involving total costs of $9,386,529. In FY 1988, we expect to initiate 19 smaller matching grants for rehabilitation projects with an overall cost of $565,520 through our grant assistance program, and to administer an additional 34 rehabilitation projects involving direct State supervision.

Covenant and Letter of Agreement Program Element: The Bureau continued to monitor a total of 57 covenants and letters of agreement applicable to properties assisted through federal development grants. Technical assistance was provided to fourteen properties on which proposed maintenance or rehabilitation work could have resulted in inappropriate treatment. It is anticipated that this activity will require increasing attention in the future as the need for continued maintenance and development of the properties involved to meet changing needs becomes more critical. The Bureau will continue to monitor 25 covenants and 32 letters of agreement in FY 1988.

Other Activities Program Element: Activity in this area increased substantially in FY 1987, due primarily to the continued expansion of Florida's Main Street program. Continued State funding for this program provided for the initiation of five new Main Street projects and an expanded series of public meetings and workshops. The Bureau also continued its cooperative efforts with the Division of Tourism in promoting awareness of and visitation at historic sites, and with the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation in joint publication of a bimonthly newsletter. The Bureau is now a member of the Tourism Marketing Study Committee and the Florida Tourism Advisory Council. In addition, the Bureau attained representation on the Interagency Environmental Education Coordinating Committee of the Florida Council on comprehensive Environmental Education.

We will continue these activities in FY 1988, as well as participation in conferences, workshops, and public presentations held in cooperation with local preservation agencies and organizations, and the updating and expansion of public information materials relating to the Bureau's programs and activities.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FFY 1987

Throughout FFY 1987, the Georgia state historic preservation office continued its involvement in projects and activities that reflect important national preservation issues and trends. Downtown revitalization, rural preservation, tourism, local commissions technical assistance, public outreach and comprehensive planning continue as activities that show positive impacts on preservation programs. Demands for technical assistance on specific preservation needs, as well as inquiries on basic programs, continue to increase, illustrating how preservation continues to play an important role in American life and culture.

During FFY 1987, thoughtful analysis was given to the state office's responsibilities and programs as well as to available staffing and funding capabilities. As a result, an important restructuring of office responsibilities was made in order to better meet these program requirements and office priorities. Comprehensive preservation planning was established as a separate program area within the state office; review of financial documentation and technical assistance on grant projects are now shared with other staff; an existing position was restructured to create a full-time survey coordinator; first-line review of federal projects to assess impacts on both structural and archaeological resources was combined into one position. A new position, authorized through 100% state funds, was created to coordinate the 100% state-funded APDC regional planner program and to provide statewide community services planning and coordination.

In addition, the in-house comprehensive preservation planning team met regularly throughout the year, as during the previous year, to provide direction to the state office in meeting its National Park Service planning requirements, while at the same time addressing state priorities and objectives Several draft chapters of the state plan were prepared and submitted to the National Park Service, most notably a comprehensive analysis of the threats and opportunities for preservation in the state and existing preservation networks. Also, the planning team outlined long-range and short-range needs for state preservation activities which will form the basis for much of the direction the state office will take in future years. A slide show and an accompanying questionnaire were developed to solicit public input to the planning process; over 30 organizations have viewed the planning slide show and filled out the questionnaires.

A highlight of the year was the continuing work of the Georgia House and Senate Study Committees on Historic Preservation Through Economic Development. Meeting in the fall of 1986 and beginning again in the summer of 1987, the study committees confirmed the positive impact historic preservation activities have on the Georgia economy and the critical link between economic development and trained preservation professionals who can provide technical assistance, guidance and encouragement to local efforts. As a result, state funding for preservation programs was dramatically increased, with $300,000 appropriated for the APDC regional planner program, funds for the above-mentioned new state office position to coordinate the APDC program, and additional funds for architectural design assistance to the state's Main Street program. The second year's study committee, while continuing to document the effectiveness of the regional preservation planner program, in addition, initiated more in-depth analysis of the needs for state tax incentives and grant programs that would foster even stronger economic development in the state.

An important initiative during the year was the state office's participation in a statewide Rural Resources Committee whose objective is to promote the preservation needs in the rural areas of the state and to identify solutions to rural preservation problems. In conjunction with the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation and several other organizations/agencies in the state, the state office agreed to cosponsor a state preservation conference. Planning for the first conference scheduled for November 1987 was well underway during FFY 1987 with the commitment in place to continue the conference each year.

Planning and implementation of the renewed regional preservation planner program was an important achievement during the year. Eight existing APDCs were granted funds for full-time programs and three new APDCs were brought into the program on a part-time basis. Although the program, and state-level coordination of it, is entirely funded by the state, it has a significant impact on the state office's ability to provide increased preservation services called for by the National Historic Preservation Act, but at the same time will demand more from the state office in responding to the interest and needs generated by the planner program.

In survey and National Register, a major effort was in carrying out a special survey project which forms the basis of much of our resource-based planning. The most significant aspect of this effort was preparing a resource analysis for a symposium of historians who met in March 1987 to outline possible historic contexts in which the state's resources could be evaluated. This material along with additional research and analysis is being compiled into documents that will serve the state office for years to come. Also, as a result of office restructuring, an emphasis on survey and identification will be possible, with implementation scheduled to begin in the fall of 1987.

The National Park Service-funded pilot computer project was refined, resulting in the accumulation of data on National Register properties and archaeological sites through a creative technique for sharing data bases with other agencies, rather than duplicating the same data at the state office. Work was begun on specialized applications programs which will allow the Historic Preservation Section to more efficiently utilize the National Register data base.

Local preservation programs continue to grow, with technical assistance provided through the Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions which is now housed at the University of Georgia and supported by Historic Preservation Fund grants. The alignment with the University's graduate preservation program and its vast network of research and community development facilities has already benefited local programs. For example, a training program for local preservation commissions is being developed in conjunction with the University's Institute of Government and graduate students have been made available for local and statewide preservation projects. During the year, three more local governments were certified, while one was decertified, bringing Georgia's total to 13 in FFY 1987. Certified Local Government projects accounted for the largest part of subgrants from the Historic Preservation Fund. In July, a grant-funded workshop sponsored by Valdosta's Certified Local Government program was held in South Georgia and provided participants with general and detailed information about local preservation commissions, networks in place around the state, Georgia's state enabling legislation and "how-to's" for improved local programs. Eleven towns were represented at the workshop.

In archaeology, regulations for implementing Georgia's new underwater law were promulgated. In response to concerns of sports divers, modifications to the underwater law have been proposed. Through a Historic Preservation Fund grant, recommendations for a state underwater program were developed as well as a literature-based inventory of underwater resources. The Office of the State Archaeologist through the Georgia Archaeological Task Force developed two more operating plans and revised the state's archaeological site form for computer compatibility. At quarterly meetings, the Task Force advised the State Archaeologist that major issues are state legislation, public awareness, and resource destruction.

The total number of tax projects reviewed by the state office declined dramatically: from 443 in FFY 1985, 436 in FFY 1986, to 248 in FFY 1987- an almost 50% reduction. The reduced activity is a direct result of changes in the tax laws.

In the environmental review program, the number of projects increased reversing a trend from the previous year: 1403 in FFY 1985, 993 in FFY 1986, 1180 in FFY 1987.

The state's information and education program took advantage of Preservation Month to distribute press kits to media contacts throughout the state, to promote a new National Register workshop, and to co-sponsor with the American Institute of Architects a downtown commercial rehab team to provide technical assistance in a Main Street town. The National Register and rehab workshops were developed so that they can be easily presented in any location around the state. Response has been very good. In February and in August, orientation programs for new preservation professionals in the state were held to acquaint those individuals with state office programs.

PROBLEMS/NEEDS/SOLUTIONS

Identifying ways to address requirements concerning comprehensive planning while maintaining state initiative in the planning process and keeping disruptions to providing preservation services to a minimum continues as the challenge in FFY 1988. The staff comprehensive planning committee will continue to address these issues and other state staff and the public will be included at appropriate times. The Georgia Review Board commitment to assist the state office with comprehensive planning remains strong. A series of planning workshops funded through a Georgia Endowment for the Humanities grant is scheduled to begin in the spring of 1988, as followup to the successful historians' symposium mentioned earlier. We will continue to seek ways of obtaining more flexibility from the National Park Service in the interpretation of minimum standards and requirements for comprehensive planning so that preservation services to Georgia citizens will not be diminished. At the same time, we will be carrying out those tasks as outlined, and approved by the National Park Service, in our comprehensive planning schedule.

In a related programmatic issue, we feel strongly that the National Park Service must reconsider the increased level of detail called for in regulations and procedures, given the small amount of federal funding available to the states and the ever-increasing complexity of the programs. Important examples include National Register documentation requirements, state office review of Certified Local Governments, and paperwork required in overall grant administration and subgrant monitoring. Similarly, there is a need to eliminate or reduce policies and procedures that lead to duplication of effort between the federal and state programs, National Register and tax project reviews being notable examples.

The survey program, mentioned earlier, presents an exciting opportunity to assess our knowledge of historical documentation and resource data and to outline strategies for addressing identification and evaluation needs, especially within the context of comprehensive planning initiatives. Unfortunately, due to the level of federal funding there will be virtually no subgrant funds available in FFY 1988 for local survey or National Register projects, except for any that might be sponsored by Certified Local Governments (CLG). And, in Georgia, most CLGs have advanced beyond survey and National Register projects to needs for design assistance and local protection strategies.

In the National Register program, the continuing challenge is to expedite the nomination process, while maintaining the high standards that we believe distinguish our program. A full-time architectural historian position promises to strengthen our ability to relate architectural history issues throughout all our program areas. As has been the case for a number of years, our records document increased demands for district rather than individual nominations. For example, in FFY 1983, of the 67 nominations submitted, 20 were districts; in FFY 1984, 21 districts were submitted out of 59 total nominations; in FFY 1985, 29 districts out of 60 total; in FFY 1986, 25 districts out of 64 total; and in FFY 1986, 10 out of 43 total.

While the tax program no longer continues as the single program creating the greatest demand for services, rehabilitation technical assistance generates critical and complex technical issues. In FFY 1984, 409 Part 1 and Part 2 applications were reviewed; in FFY 1985, 443 applications were reviewed; in FFY 1986, 436 projects; and in

FFY 1987, 248 projects. Reduction of activity in the tax program has allowed us to expand our emphasis on community services planning, public outreach and the Main Street program.

Interest in the Certified Local Government program continues to grow with three more governments expected to join the program in FFY 1988. The subgrant to the Georgia Alliance of Preservation Commissions, now housed at the University Georgia, is considered a high priority, simply to allow the state office to continue its service to CLGs and to the many other local governments who are pursing preservation activities. As last year, a major need in the CLG program, which is relevant to all program areas, is for design assistance and information on building materials and preservation strategies. We have begun efforts to develop specific responses to this need, through cataloguing already available sources of help, designing slide shows and publications, and making more accessible state office staff and other professionals in the state with services to offer.

With state office operations, the CLG program and other priority statewide needs requiring all available federal grant funds, efforts will be increased in FFY 1988 to identify more effective ways to "stretch" the federal dollar, to identify alternative sources of funding for state programs, to streamline state office operations, and to strengthen the preservation network in the state.

Kentucky

221

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Fiscal Year 1987

The Kentucky Heritage Council currently has a staff of 18 participating in the Federal Historic Preservation Program.

The Council's accomplishments and assessment of the program needs are enumerated under each program area.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

During Fiscal Year 1987, 2,953 Federal and State projects were reviewed. In order to facilitate this review and to improve the quality of recommendations to project sponsors, staff will continue to conduct on-site inspections. The staff will also continue to place a strong emphasis on the development of Memorandums of Agreement with local communities.

The delegation of Federal programs to the State and subsequent loss of Section 106 protection continues to be a major concern. Programs such as surface mining, waste disposal, wate and air quality all have been delegated and as a result no longer take into account impacts to historic resources when administered at the State level.

During Fiscal Year 1988, the staff plans to revise the standards for archaeological reports and develop standards for historic structures reports. Standards for doing archaeological fieldwork in Kentucky will also be developed.

NATIONAL REGISTER

During Fiscal Year 1987, National Register nominations were down due to the change in the actual form and the goal of the Heritage Council to lessen our return rate. While fewer structures were actually listed, the quality of the nominations was greatly improved.

Much time was spent working with consultants to improve their understanding of how to complete National Register nomination forms and how to develop historic context. Much staff time was also spent on editing and re-writing the backlog that currently exists in the office. We anticipate completing the backlog by the end of Fiscal Year 1988.

SURVEY

Over 3000 sites were added to the historic buildings inventory bringing the total of individual sites in the computer file to approximately 30,000. An additional 51 archaeological sites were added to the separate archaeological inventory which now contains approximately 13,000 sites. In archaeology surveys, efforts were directed toward identifying outlying sites related to regional Mississippian mound complexes in the Purchase Area and recording Early Woodland Adena sites in north central Kentucky. These efforts will continue in Fiscal Year 1988. We will also continue work on a project to identify cultural resources within the nature preserves located throughout the State.

During Fiscal Year 1988 comprehensive historic buildings survey will continue in Todd, Harrison, Mason and other counties. Survey projects will be initiated in Elkton, Carlisle, Mayslick and several other communities. Thematic surveys will continue for the Bluegrass Cultural Landscape and mid-19th century churches.

PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

In Fiscal Year 1987, the Site Development Program staff reviewed over 250 tax certification applications, representing approximately 40 million in private investment dollars in rehabilitation projects. This represents a reduction in past activity which can be attributed to the change in the tax law in 1986.

During Fiscal Year 1988, we plan to computerize all tax act date to allow us to make better predictions and the effects of the tax act program in Kentucky.

The staff will continue to review all applications, make on-site visits, and provide technical assistance to all projects applying for this rehabilitation tax credit.

PLANNING

The Council placed a major emphasis on comprehensive historic preservation planning. It submitted a plan for completing its comprehensive planning requirements to SERO in March 1986, and this has been subsequently revised. Staff participated in a regional conference devoted to planning issues held in Atlanta. Previously initiated study units such as Greek Revival, Bluegrass Cultural Landscape and early stone houses in Kentucky will be continued.

In the area of archaeology, comprehensive planning efforts focused on the development of prehistoric overviews. In Fiscal Year 1987, staff and subgrantees completed the overviews and will have the final document ready for print during FY88 for the Paleo-Indian, Mississippian and Fort Ancient Period overviews. During Fiscal Year 1987, the staff developed and updated the State plan on historic archaeology through a grant to the University of Kentucky. This will be completed by the end of Fiscal Year 1988.

LOCAL CERTIFICATION/PASS THROUGH

As of December 1987, six (6) communities have received CLG status. The ten percent pass through funds were allocated through grants to all six communities.

Kentucky's program is based on a requirement that local legislation include protective measures. In order to assist communities in preparing and enacting this kind of measure the Council established the Kentucky Landmark and Historic District Consultant Program. Twelve communities have participated in this program resulting in 10 new or updated ordinances. For the 1987 Fiscal Year, new ordinances were enacted and existing ordinances were updated. We anticipate this work resulting in an additional six communities receiving CLG status during Fiscal Year 1988.

The Heritage Council sees this program as a means to ensure strong and progressive local legislation. It enable the State to participate in the Certified Local Government Program in a manner that results in a tangible contribution to the grassroots nature of real preservation activities.

In 1988, the State Historic Preservation Office staff will aggressively perform the following program responsibilities: evaluating and monitoring CLGs; conducting orientation and training sessions; providing technical assistance; and, if necessary, decertification.

COVENANTS AND LETTERS OF AGREEMENT

During Fiscal Year 1986 a policy for monitoring the extant covenants and letters of agreement resulting from both Federal and State grant funds was implemented. The primary goal for the program area was implementation of the policy and establishment of a mechanism to monitor properties for the duration of the covenant or letter of agreement.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

MAIN STREET

The Kentucky Main Street Program completed its eighth year and continued to exhibit a tremendous impact on the revitalization of Kentucky's downtowns through increases in the tax base, stimulation of rehabilitation of commercial properties and creation of new jobs.

The Kentucky Heritage Council received State funds from the 1986 General Assembly for the expansion of the Main Street Program to smaller communities. This included a $10,000 matching state grant to ten (10) Main Street cities and eleven (11) Demonstration Cities received technical assistance from Council staff. This expansion includes services to existing Main Street communities and the development of a Cities Resource Center. The results of the program have been extremely successful. Since the expansion in 1986, over 44 million dollars have been invested in the participating communities.

CONFERENCE

Kentucky's 2nd statewide preservation conference was held in October 1987, in Lexington, Kentucky. The conference addressed many preservation related issues, provided training to the participants and created a forum for public input into the Council's comprehensive plan. The theme of the conference was "Preservation in Detail." Over 350 participants attended this event.

In the Fall of 1989, the Council will hold another conference to address preservation related concerns.

NEWSLETTER

The Kentucky Heritage Council revised the format for their newsletter and it has been most successful in providing constituents timely and useful information. The newsletter is currently issued bi-monthly to over 2,000 individuals and orgranizations.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

Of particular interest was the development of the concept of cultural landscapes as methods of defining contexts for preservation planning purposes. The Heritage Council received a special appropriation to assist planning efforts at Mammoth Cave National Park and to develop a method to incorporate historic preservation planning at the Park with other activities within the region. This will be completed during Fiscal Year 1988.

Louisiana

LOUISIANA FY 1987 APPLICATION: PROGRAM OVERVIEW
DIVISION OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

The Louisiana State Historic Preservation Office is divided into two administrative units: The Division of Historic Preservation and the Division of Archaeology. The Division of Historic Preservation administers the following programs: National Register, Economic Recovery Tax Act, the State Survey of all buildings 50 years old or older, Construction (when applicable), Historic Preservation Survey and Planning Grants, Certified Local Government Grants, and the Historic Preservation Plan. The Division also handles educational information and technical assistance in these areas and provides audit control for the State Historic Preservation Office.

NATIONAL REGISTER

In FY 1987, Louisiana submitted 40 National Register nominations including four districts, one of which, Carrollton, has over 5000 buildings. Despite the amount of time we had to spend preparing these submissions, we were still able to process all citizen inquiries in an expeditious manner. There is no waiting list for the Register and no backlog. In addition, we maintained a fairly high acceptance level with only one returned nomination.

SURVEY

In FY 1987, survey work was conducted in Concordia, Catahoula, Vermilion, St. Tammany, DeSoto and St. James Parishes. Approximately 2500 properties and 2830 miles have been surveyed.

In FY 1988, we will continue to coordinate the National Register and Survey programs as part of Louisiana's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan. It is our policy to implement survey priorities both in areas which reflect development pressure and areas which are under-represented in terms of specific historical contexts. We initiated a procedure requiring an historical assessment for each survey currently in progress. In FY 1988, we plan to maintain and probably increase the existing number of surveys.

TAX CERTIFICATION PROGRAM

The Tax Certification Program has continued, but at a reduced figure from 1984. This reduction is largely due to a downturn in the local economy owing to oil prices. This situation is not likely to improve in FY 1988.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

The state comprehensive plan is complete for archaeology, and the historic preservation component is nearly complete. Of a total of 10 chapters, seven have been written and approved by the National Park Service. Even in its nascent form, the plan and its complement of developed historical contexts has had a dramatic effect upon decisions made within the various office subprograms. Accomplishments to date include the implementation of a publication series and expansion of the HABS/HAER recordation program.

DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

There are no funds in this category. However, we are monitoring the active covenants from previous development grants. We have 29 that are still active.

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Four Main Street type projects have been established with Certified Local Government funds. In FY 1988, we hope to continue these projects, probably at a reduced level and fund one additional (if money is available). We also hope to clear all administrative obstacles to certification of the City of New Orleans.

LOUISIANA FY 1988 APPLICATION: PROGRAM OVERVIEW

DIVISION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

The Division's eight program areas are Planning, Site Record Management, Preservation, Grants, Technical Assistance, Environmental Review and Compliance, Outreach and Curation.

Within the past year, each program area has progressed toward meeting the state's preservation needs. For instance, over 300 new sites were reported as a result of the division's environmental review, grants and outreach efforts. Over 2,000 projects were reviewed for potential effect on cultural resources. We distributed 20,000 booklets to the public and 29,000 people viewed the division's archaeological exhibits.

For FY 1988, the division will concentrate its efforts in the following areas.

1. PLANNING: The division will begin its update of the Comprehensive Archaeological Plan and will finalize its Policies and Procedures volume.

2. SITE RECORDS MANAGEMENT: The division will continue to compile the information on recorded archaeological sites and encode this information for entry into the computerized archaeological data base. An additional 300 new sites are expected to be entered into the site files this year.

3. GRANTS: The grants program will continue to monitor survey and planning grants. Top priority will be given to testing sites for nomination to the National Register.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE: This program will continue to review federal projects for potential impact on cultural resources.

5. OUTREACH: The outreach efforts for this year will concentrate on the development of a booklet on Louisiana Historic Indians and the continuation of the division's newsletter and teachers workshops.

6. CURATION: Every effort will be made during FY 1988 to organize the division's collections. Most of this material will be turned over to State Archives for storage.

The other two program areas, preservation and technical assistance, will continue to function as needed.

Mississippi

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

During Fiscal Year 1987, in order to reduce regulatory problems, assist federal and state agencies, and identify opportunities for private investment (particularly in the preservation tax credit program), the Mississippi State Historic Preservation Office (MSHPO) continued an aggressive survey and registration program. Intensive surveys were undertaken for the city of Grenada, a community experiencing problems with HUD-sponsored projects, and for the city of Aberdeen, a community with significant resources relating to the development and growth of the Mississippi Black Prairie Region, now being impacted by proposed development along the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway. Multiple resource nominations identifying significant historical/architectural properties and districts for each city area were or are being prepared and submitted to the National Register office. Efforts were also undertaken to verify and update earlier survey information for Meridian and to nominate five historic districts, containing approximately 1,000 properties to the National Register. The MSHPO staff also assisted the cities of Pascagoula, Meridian, and Laurel in contracting for historic resource surveys and National Register nominations for historic districts. The State's National Register files were updated by notifying the National Register office of delistings due to demolition or drastic altering of several properties.

In addition to complying with federal guidelines to promote surveys in areas of known development activity, the MSHPO continues to operate under a policy of giving historic site survey priority to those areas of known development activity where local government or civic organizations will provide financial and/or volunteer assistance in accomplishing the survey. In making use of local labor to identify and document historical resources, MSHPO staff conducts training sessions in researching local history and recognizing the various historical/architectural styles, as well as supervising and overseeing the actual survey work. This system was employed in conducting most of the above surveys. Most surveys are executed to National Register documentation levels, using a new and more comprehensive survey form developed during Fiscal Year 1985 and revised in Fiscal Year 1987. The cities of West Point (Clay County) and Canton (Madison County) have been targeted for survey during Fiscal Year 1988.

The MSHPO intends to continue its emphasis on district, thematic, and multiple resource nominations in the National Register program. Nominations involving multiple structures or sites proposed for forwarding to the National Register office during Fiscal Year 1988 include the Grenada Multiple Resource Area (Grenada County), the Pascagoula Multiple Resource Area (Jackson County), the Aberdeen Multiple Resource Area (Monroe

County), the Vicksburg Central Historic District (Warren County), extant sections of the old Natchez Trace, amendments to the Highland Park Historic District in Meridian (Lauderdale County), and the Historic Bridges of Mississippi thematic nomination. Several nominations for individual structures and archaeological sites are also scheduled to be submitted.

The MSHPO historical architect reviewed and monitored numerous rehabilitation projects covered by the Mississippi Antiquities Law, as well as reviewed a number of preservation tax-incentive certification applications. The improved quality of the latter is undoubtedly largely attributable to the thoroughness of the MSHPO review process, to the amount of literature distributed by the MSHPO and to the number of public speaking engagements participated in by Department staff (i.e., staff members spoke at fifty-three public and organizational meetings during Fiscal Year 1987, the majority of which dealt with various aspects of the preservation tax benefits). The MSHPO staff has developed a logging system for tax-incentive certification applications to help facilitate the timely processing of the materials.

Outside of the review of federally funded or licensed projects as mandated by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the most time-consuming Review and Compliance activity undertaken by the MSHPO is enforcement of the Mississippi Antiquities Law. This statute prohibits alteration of state-, county-, or municipally-owned buildings or archaeological sites which have been designated "Mississippi Landmarks" by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History without first obtaining a permit from the State Historic Preservation Office. The Antiquities Law has proven to be a great asset to Mississippi preservation efforts, since a substantial percentage of the state's National Register sites and National Historic Landmarks are owned by state and local governmental agencies. The Mississippi Department of Archives and History presently administers 260 covenants under the Antiquities Law provisions. In conjunction with this program, the MSHPO contracted with a consultant to produce a guideline of proper restoration/ rehabilitation procedures for seventy-three Mississippi Landmark buildings to be used by state and local governmental officials in planning for the future preservation and maintenance of the structures. This study was completed during Fiscal Year 1986 and is scheduled for future publishing. Preliminary work on a similar study for Mississippi's historic county courthouses, also subject to Antiquities Law review, is to be initiated by MSHPO staff during Fiscal Year 1988.

Because of the unwieldy number of covenants and easements being acquired and administered by the MSHPO, the Review and Compliance section of the office is developing and updating computerization of covenant and easement data. This system will provide a ready index to existing covenants and easements, their terms, and their dates of actuality. The system will also generate periodic letters reminding owners of the restrictions and flag sites for staff inspection before expiration of a covenant or easement.

During Fiscal Year 1985, the MSHPO established a definite framework for its Statewide Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan and is continuing to develop portions of the Plan in Fiscal Year 1988. The Mississippi Preservation Plan is a set of interrelated planning documents which are intended to provide a basis for program management, work prioritizing, and resource evaluation for such activities as historic resource surveys, review of state and federal projects, grant allocation, and the National Register of Historic Places.

The plan consists of four types of documents that relate to the preservation of historic and architectural resources:

A. Administration Documents which describe how the various historic preservation programs are organized and interrelated, and explain the policies and procedures for implementing various aspects.

B. Historic Contexts which divide the prehistory and history of the state into manageable periods and identify important themes and associated significant resource types within these periods. Together, these context studies will make up a six-part overview of the history of the state.

C. Thematic Studies which examine from a regional or statewide perspective certain specific types of resources and groups of resources related to particular historic themes. Thematic studies mightbe surveys, thematic histories, field guides, or similar works, on such topics as county courthouses, public schools, or Victorian Queen Anne residential architecture. The range of potential thematic studies is intended to be essentially open-ended.

D. Local Survey and Planning Studies which examine the complete range of historically or architecturally significant resources in a particular geographical area, such as a city or county, or an identified part of a city or county. While these studies will not be incorporated into the state preservation plan per se, they will be considered as appendices or supplements to it, and the findings of these local studies will be used to refine the state plan.

Priorities have been established for development of various components of the Plan. During Fiscal Year 1988, plans are to complete preparation of one historic context study each for the areas of archaeology and history/architecture, as well as to complete several administrative documents and circulate them to appropriate state and federal agencies for comment.

In conjunction with comprehensive planning and information management, the Historic Preservation Division, Mississippi Department of Archives and History, installed a Vector Graphic 5032E computer system during Fiscal Year 1986 which will primarily be used for word processing, maintaining project tracking systems, and storing frequently used and amended form letters, regulations, policies, address lists, etc. In addition to the Vector system, the Historic Preservation Division possesses a terminal connected to the Department's AT&T 3B2 system. Because of the greater memory capacity, future plans are to establish a system for entering permanent data (such as

Statewide Archaeological and Historical/Architectural Survey files, National Register files, etc.) into the 3B2 system. A high-speed electronic index to the historic site and structure inventories will benefit cultural resource management, planning, and research by allowing quick access to and organization of information and statistics that might have taken weeks to compile by manually searching through paper files. Computerization of the historic inventories will also allow the quality of the data in the inventories to be maintained at higher standards than paper files. Electronic data processing lends itself well to specification of procedures, regular updating of files, and checks and balances to ensure that new data is accurately incorporated into the existing inventory. Preparation of the data base for the computer will also reveal gaps and redundancies in the current site and structure inventories. Data collection efforts can be directed to filling in information gaps and to collecting information in a manner that is compatible with the needs of a computerized inventory.

An in-house computer system can be used for maintaining and searching other files such as bibliography of preservation materials or cultural resource survey reports, generating mailing lists, doing word processing, and eventually to tie in with other computerized informational systems, such as the Library of Congress or legislative tracking systems.

In conjunction with computerization efforts, the following guideline materials have been developed and/or updated:

(1) an instruction manual for use of Data Management System software in creating and updating pertinent address and labeling lists.

(2) an instruction manual for initiation of a Covenant/Easement Management data and status file

(3) an instruction manual for general office use of Data Management System

(4) an instruction manual for use of Data Management System to create and update automated National Register inventory

(5) an instruction manual for use of Data Management System software to create and update USGS maps inventory.

Additionally, regular use and access was made of the automated National Register inventory system and the USGS maps inventory system, and the Data Management Software was used by staff to meet a variety of transitory informational needs including:

(1) generation of repetitive information (i.e., bibliographic information to be recorded on archaeological site cards or update information for preprinted forms)

(2) resorting of inventories including soil abbreviations, archaeological collections inventories, and archaeological slide inventories

Plan for computerization related activities for Fiscal Year 1988 include the following:

(1) improving existing forms and instructions based experience with the system

(2) continue entering and updating National Register

and survey data

(3) develop a pilot data base using MINARK software

(4) develop data collection form for Mississippi Landmarks inventory and collect data for project

Operational codifications updated and regularly accessed to facilitate standardized and systematic organization of filing systems are as follows:

(1) photo/negative cross-index

(2) transparency collection inventory and index

(3) use-manual for archaeological site card file

(4) use-manual for archaeological survey report file

(5) use-manual for archaeological map file

(6) use-manual for archaeological general information file

(7) use-manual for archaeological site number accession book

Operational codifications were used in conjunction with computerization and review and compliance needs to complete the following projects:

(1) all missing site information clearly identified in archaeological site card file

(2) in-house recommendations of archaeological site eligibility recorded on archaeological site cards

(3) security copy of archaeological site records complete

Projects to facilitate standardized and systematic organization of archaeological site and survey records systems planned for Fiscal Year 1988 are:

(1) update security copy of archaeological site records

(2) inventory archaeological survey reports and plot all surveys on quadrangle maps

Mississippi's Certified Local Government continued slowly in Fiscal Year 1987. Regulations for the program were finalized and submitted to the National Park Service in November, 1984, and were approved in February, 1985. Information explaining the program and announcing the availability to certified governments of grants-in-aid in the amount of $30,578 (from Fiscal Year 1987 HPF grant funds) was mailed to the chief elected official of every Mississippi municipality. Natchez, Meridian, Pascagoula, Vicksburg, and Biloxi have thus far been certified for participation in the program. Grant funds awarded to these cities are being used for survey, National Register nominations, educational materials, historic district architectural design guidelines, and staff/consultant assistance for the historic preservation commissions.

The City of Pascagoula was certified for participation in the Fiscal Year 1985 grant application process. Grants were awarded to Pascagoula to conduct historic/architectural surveys, to Meridian for nomination of surveyed districts to the National Register, and to Natchez for continuation of its Main Street program and for production of a citizens' guide to local preservation. During Fiscal Year 1987, the MSHPO certified one additional local government, the City of Biloxi. Training seminars for CLG representatives concerning aspects of the National Register program, as well as CLG's responsibilities in this program area, were sponsored by the MSHPO in November, 1986. Another workshop involving responsibilities of historic district commissions and architectural review boards is scheduled for Fiscal Year 1988.

FY 1988
Program Overview

FY 87 Program Activities

During federal fiscal year 1987, a continued depression of federal funding has required us to maintain a freeze on four federally funded staff positions. This, coupled with continued federal program funding levels at their lowest levels since the mid 1970s, has resulted in a second straight year of reduced work products. Declines include a 23.9 percent drop in the number of properties added to the state architectural inventory, a 7.8 percent reduction in environmental reviews, and a 46 percent decline in the number of National Register nominations. However, it should be noted that the total number of buildings included in the nominations rose from 2,766 in 1986 to 3,631 in 1987.

Less attractive rehabilitation incentives in the Tax Reform Act of 1986 have also led to a 43 percent drop in the number of rehabilitation tax certification documents reviewed.

Despite the overall declines cited above in federal product counts, our federal program activities for 1987 were nevertheless substantial. In 1987 the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office undertook the completion of 1,830 environmental reviews and made 1,402 Section 106 project findings; submitted 68 nominations containing 3,631 contributing properties to the National Register of Historic Places; reviewed 142 preservation tax incentive documents; added 3,430 properties to the state inventory; surveyed 1,974 square miles for architectural and archaeological (including underwater) resources; certified 6 new local governments; delivered 4 workshops; published 2 newsletters; cosponsored the publication of 4 county architectural inventories; and published a collection of archaeological papers on human skeletal studies. The number of properties surveyed represent a 31 percent increase over 1986 activity, while the number of miles surveyed rose 8 percent over the previous reporting period.

One of the highlights of federally funded activities in FY 1987 was the Certified Local Government (CLG) program. The number of CLGs participating in the historic preservation programs rose 60 percent from 10 to 16 in FY 1987. During the period, 5 subgrant projects initiated with FY 1986 CLG funds were completed, and 8 more were begun with FY 1987 monies. For the first time in the short history of the CLG program, grant funds were allocated for the preparation of design review guidelines for two National Register historic districts. Other projects funded by the $47,500 reserved for CLGs include 2 county inventories, 4 nomination projects, and a survey of historically black neighborhoods. Two of these new 1987 CLG projects received bonus awards from $7,151 in reapportioned 1986 CLG monies. The addition of extra CLG funds will also result in an archaeological survey in an area threatened by development.

State funded preservation project activity also increased in 1987, from 63 projects in 1986 to 144 in 1987. This was because of an 85 percent increase in state legislative preservation grants, from a total of $1.19 million to $2.2 million. State grant activity was complemented by increased state legislative support for the historic preservation office with the addition of two restoration specialists, one each in our Asheville and Greenville regional offices. These positions will greatly expand the future capability of the state preservation office through regionalization, in rendering technical advice and assistance to recipients of state grants as well as to owners of historic properties in general. The increase in state support in 1987 is significant in that it marks the end of several years of decline in state funding and support. The increases can be attributed to growing citizen and legislative support for the state historic preservation program.

A growing interest by out-of-state salvors in North Carolina's historic shipwrecks and their refusal to submit to the state's permitting process led to the state's having to defend its jurisdiction. On August 10, 1987, a hearing was held in the U.S. District Court in New Bern regarding a federal admiralty action, filed by a private salvor, against a shipwreck located in North Carolina's jurisdictional waters. After arguments were presented by the salvor and the state, the federal court held that the court did not have jurisdiction to determine North Carolina's interest in historic shipwrecks, thus affording leverage to the state in dealing with the salvor's claims.

Other highlights of 1987 were the substantial completion of the restaffing of our Survey and Planning Branch (which handles National Register and state survey), an expansion in the size of the State Professional Review Committee (state review board), and the completion by the preservation section administrator of an in-house study of the state's preservation laws and recommendations for legislative amendments.

Proposed FY 1988 Program

As stated in our objectives for 1987, we will continue whatever practical steps are possible to build public and legislative support for the value of our programs. The needs assessment already undertaken in FY 1988 in cooperation with NPS and the NCSHPO will be utilized to help build this support. We are also working with a state legislative research commission on historic preservation in order to develop legislative proposals to strengthen the comprehensive state program.

On the federal side, we will attempt to arrest the downward slide in program productivity and to at least maintain 1987 levels. Along these lines, 1987 survey and planning and Certified Local Government subgrants were awarded to 5 architectural inventory projects involving 3 counties, and 3 towns; 4 National Register projects and 3 archaeological survey projects. In addition, 19 percent of the available FY 1988 grant funds (approximately $49,000 of survey and planning funds) and $51,500 of new CLG funds will be available to support new projects which will emphasize survey and planning activities, particularly in areas of known development activity. Completing our statewide survey is our number 1 program priority in 1988 and the years ahead. To date, 48 counties have been comprehensively surveyed and 52 remain to be surveyed.

Complementing survey activities will be the further development of comprehensive planning activities in 1988 to include the definition and in some cases redefinition of historic contexts for archaeology and architecture/history, coupled with preparation and submission of a variety of National Register nominations based on those defined contexts. New instructional manuals are in preparation for architectural surveys and National Register nominations. Additional planning efforts focus on completion of programmatic agreements for protection of black and working class historic neighborhoods in four North Carolina cities, plus an agreement with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service regarding the effects of timber sale programs on archaeological resources in U.S. Forest Service-controlled forest lands in North Carolina.

Although program reductions in 1985 eliminated our education branch, we plan to issue three newsletters through staff who have volunteered to undertake production in addition to their regular duties. Our newsletter (see enclosed copy) helps convey technical advice and program information to citizens, local governments, and nonprofit organizations across North Carolina. In addition, with a matching National Trust grant, we will produce a slide/tape educational show on rural preservation. In the past year a program sponsored by the Eastern North Carolina Chamber of Commerce has been organized to "clean up" the state's rural countryside by removing delapidated structures. The slide/tape show will not pointedly argue against this program. However, we hope that it will forestall any excesses in the cleanup program by building public appreciation of rural architecture.

Tremendous strides have been made in the past few years in enlarging our equipment inventories in order to increase work productivity. We intend to add further to our inventory with a new photocopy machine from federal funds for our Underwater Archaeology Unit and a computer for our western office from state funds. Our Underwater Archaeology Unit is in need of a new boat, motor, and carrier, all together costing about $23,000. We have not been successful in gaining state funding for this and may look for part of the funds from our increased federal funding for 1988. The boat is used for underwater archaeological survey and protection activities.

In addition to subgrants, the 1988 NPS grant will provide support services to accomplish review and compliance activities, nominations of buildings and sites to the National Register, evaluations of significance and preliminary certifications of rehabilitation for preservation tax incentives, data processing of survey information, and technical assistance to owners of historic properties and sites. With grant related activities in virtually every section of the state, it is certain that the entire state of North Carolina will be served by this program.

FY 1987 Major Accomplishments and Problems

The major accomplishment was the reversal of several years of decreased state support with the legislature's addition of two new restoration specialist positions in our regional offices. The placement of new staff in the regional offices reflects a growing state commitment to a regional outreach program. Other significant accomplishments included the restaffing of the Survey and Planning Branch, the completion of a major in-house planning study of the state's preservation laws, and successful legal efforts to uphold state claims to title over historic shipwrecks in state waters.

Problems included the inability to make sizeable advances in the completion of the state survey because of lack of funds, the decline in the number of new rehabilitation tax projects because of changes in the Tax Reform Act of 1986, unmet needs for funding assistance to the public and private sector for the rehabilitation of historic properties, and the ever present political problems arising from environmental review functions.

Needs

Again as in previous years, our greatest need is for predictable and adequate federal financial support for the federal elements of our program. A correlative need is for predictable and adequate state funding and support of a comprehensive state level preservation program. Fortunately, some progress was made in that direction on both the state and federal levels in 1987.

slw

Puerto Rico

PROGRAM OVERVIEW-FISCAL YEAR 87-88

I. Introduction

The Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office during Fiscal Year 1987 has made a maximum effort in order to comply with statewide comprehensive planning requirement. To this date, the historic, prehistoric overview, the Historical Context based on the Puerto Rican economy 16th century have been approved by the National Park Service. Comprehensive Planning continues to be a high priority during FY 88, and a schedule has been submitted to National Park Service with deadlines where Puerto Rico's State Historic Preservation Office will be forwarding historic contexts to comply with the statewide Comprehensive Plan. The first of these Historic Context-Funerary Architecture from the Sixteenth Century to present, was submitted in September to the National Park Service for their review and comments.

Procedures for Administration of our National Register Program that were implemented during FY 86 continue to be in use and have expedited the process of compiling and verifying E of Y figures. We have also hired the State Architectural Historian thus complying with minimum staffing requirements for the State Historic Preservation Office.

II. Cultural Resources Documentation for FY 87

This document discusses planned cultural resources survey projects to be carried out with fiscal year 1987 carry-over funds obligated on September 30, 1987 as part of the Continuing Grant application. Tentative projections for the use of FY 88 monies for survey and planning projects are discussed in the summary section of this document.

Procedures for selecting Survey and Planning subgrants were those in place since 1983 and spelled out in our Office's Procedures for the Administration of Survey and Planning Subgrants: publishing a newspaper add announcing the availability of Survey and Planning funds, holding open meetings with interested parties in which our program's goal and priorities were discussed; handing out written information and guidelines for the preparation of proposals and copies of the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Historic Preservation Projects, and answering participant's questions. In addition, a package of materials distributed at the meeting was mailed to all the potential applicants for archaeology projects. Upon receipt of proposals these were evaluated using prepared proposal evaluation forms and a point system. The following projects were selected and are currently underway.

A. RECONNAISSANCE HISTORICAL CONTEXT AND NOMINATION OF RAILROADS REMAINS

The purpose of this project is to document the extant track of the "Ferrocaril de Circumvalación" Train system in Puerto Rico, between 1888 and 1920. It will partly be based upon the character and distribution of the remaining property types, and upon how those sites identified in 1977-1978 by the Inventory of Historic Engineering and Industrial sites of Puerto Rico, sponsored by the University of Puerto Rico, have fared during the 10 years which have elapsed since. It will include the production of a historical context, photos of property types and recommendations for a preservation agenda; nomination of the extant tracts of the main line as a non-continuous historic district. The main system in Puerto Rico had a profound impact on the economic development of the Island stimulating the growth of the sugar cane industry.

B. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE COFFEE INDUSTRY IN PUERTO RICO (1736-1928) AND SOME SALIENT COFFEE HACIENDAS

The purpose of this study is to provide a written narrative that will highlight the social and economic historical developments of the coffee industry in Puerto Rico from 1736 to 1928, and to the agricultural and industrial processes tied to them. The different property types and elements of this industry-urban "tahonas", "casas torrefactoras", different sized haciendas, popular houses, road networks, machinery will be identified and described. The development of this context will integrate our inventory data into our planning scheme and will serve as basis for nominating those structures that are not representatives of the industry and recommendating for developing a preservation agenda.

Puerto Rican coffee industry has been declining throughout this century; many of the buildings and machinary associated with this industry have disappeared in the last four decades, resulting from perishable building materials, abandonment, re-use difficulty, insensivity of new owners

III. PLANNING

1. National Publication of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places

During the past twenty-one years (1966-1988) more than a hundred (100) properties in Puerto Rico have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Eventhough these are published on a regular basis there is no local publication in Spanish for the use of the general public. Our interest on this project is not only the compiling of all the listed properties in one document, but it will also include a section dedicated to the Program of the Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office as a mean for disseminating information; and they will also upgrade, update and evaluate the properties listed the in the National Register. By publishing this document we will be reaching a much greater audience and will be providing important historical information which can be of use to many.

2. Revitalization Study for the City of Ponce (64,740)

This project will continue our policy of completing the inventory of historic urban town cores throughout the Island. The study will produce a card for each structure within the urban town core that will include architectural significance, period of significance, socio-economic information and historic data. Based on this information a series of regulations will be designed for future construction and preservation of existing historic properties. This study is the first of its kind that hopefully will be developed through the assistance of this Office and will prevent further determination of the historic properties in the city of Ponce.

3. Publication-Historic-Urban Study of the Puerto de hierro, La Puntilla and Marina areas of the Islet of San Juan-completed with FY 87 funds

The publication and distribution of studies provides important historical information which can be of use to many. This study represents an effort to produce an illustrative history of the urban development of what is considered today the area of San Juan.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Our Office has made every possible effort to increase nomination's of significant properties during FY 87.

The Miramar, Dorado and hacienda inventory projects funded by this Office on FY 87 have produced over sixty (60) nominations, including small district nominations. The Office has began utilizing the New Register nomination forms for in-house nominations, and all sub-grantees have been instructed in doing the same. In order to establish a smooth transition to the new form, orientations and technical assistance to interested parties has been provided. A workshop on this theme has been planned as one of the activities that will be held during National Preservation Week and several other orientation meetings throughout the Island are being planned for FY 88.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING

As expressed in the introduction of this document, comprehensive planning will continue to be a major effort during FY 88. We have submitted to the National Park Service a tentative schedule of Historic Contexts to be prepared during this Fiscal Year, we will make every concerted effort to keep as close as possible with the submitted time table.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE

One of the strongest aspects of our Program continues to be Review and Compliance. The project tracking system instituted in 1984, in which projects are assigned a number and are filed by municipality, is still in place and has proven to be efficient in the retrieval of data from our files. However, we have instituted a parallel system to keep track of detailed E and Y report data which has greatly simplified this process.

We continue to have close coordination with the ICP (the state agency in charge of reviewing projects that may impact historic or prehistoric resources), with the Municipal Services Administration (the state agency in charge of administrating federal EDA and SBGP funds to municipalities) and the Puerto Rico Planning Board. Coordination with the Puerto Rico Environmental Quality Board and the Puerto Rico Aqueducts and Sewer Authority on EPA funded projects is working effectively.

The series of meetings concerning the inventory and evaluation of historic bridges in Puerto Rico that were held with the Puerto Rico Highway Authority and the Federal Highway Administration have been successful, they have contracted an expert engineer on this field to carry out a comprehensive survey and evaluation of these resources throughout Puerto Rico. The Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation Office has been invited to form part of their evaluation committee.

Our Office had identified certain federal agencies which do not cooperate fully with us, and has held several meetings with HUD to present our concern due to the lack of cooperation on their part. Coordination with the Urban Mass Transportation Authority (U.M.T.A.) has proven to be effectively and we will continue working in close coordination.

OTHER AREAS

The Puerto Rico State Historic Preservation, besides administering HPF monies allocated to Puerto Rico, has a series of additional mandates at the state level which have greatly enriched our program and which related directly to historic preservation issues. The establishment of a cooperative agreement with the Spanish Government to develop preservation projects in Puerto Rico and to bring important international exhibits to Puerto Rico has contributed to our Program. The plans for the rehabilitation of the Ballajá area of Old San Juan in preparation for the V Centennary celebrations is another very important program which interfaces well with the federal program in aspects dealing with Section 106 compliance, archaeology and rehabilitation standards. Our Office has been actively involved in sponsoring activities such as an exhibit of architectural plans, historic maps, and the presentation of Santurce-Cangrejos urban study. Cooperation between our Office's staff in dealing with these common concerns has greatly enriched our Program and created an environment in which public education and participation has been stimulated and developed.

South Carolina

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

I. 1987 IN RETROSPECT

In 1987, South Carolina continued to promote the increased knowledge and appreciation of the state's historic resources in accordance with the purposes of the National Historic Preservation Act. Through survey in the cities and counties of the state we are continuing to identify places that reflect South Carolina history in many categories and periods of time. Through this identification, and through National Register listing for the most significant of these properties as well as through grants, tax benefits, environmental review and technical assistance, the State Historic Preservation Program is making noticeable progress in the preservation, protection, and enhancement of the valuable state assets which reflect our unique history.

During 1987, South Carolina participated in a pilot project involving the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record. The staff assisted HABS photographer Jack Boucher in documenting about sixty historic structures throughout the state. Through this experience, they increased their skills in architectural photography by using a large-format camera. In addition, the photography project was followed by the preparation of a traveling exhibit, "Focusing on the Past," which highlights a range of historic structures that illustrate the state's history.

Another new development during the fiscal year was the receipt of the first applications for a state-sponsored development grants fund. With only $136,000 in grant funds available, we received requests from 75 projects demonstrating a need for over $5,000,000 in total project costs. Because our grant pool was so small, eligible projects were limited to privately owned properties needing funds for basic stabilization or weatherization; the 75 applications we received did not include publicly owned buildings. These figures help point out the need for development grants, a low-interest loan program, or other financial assistance to "bricks and mortar" projects as an integral part of the National Historic Preservation Program. The lack of such programs is resulting in the loss of significant cultural resources throughout the state, since many of these resources cannot benefit from the preservation tax incentives.

During 1987, the State Historic Preservation Program staff has provided the following basic services: (1) identification of cultural resources; (2) nomination of eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places; (3) protection of cultural resources through comprehensive planning, subgrants, tax benefits, and environmental review; and (4) public information on historic resources and technical information for their preservation.

South Carolina continued a major survey project that was begun during the last fiscal year. Because of the ongoing and potential development activity along the coast of South Carolina, the sea islands had been targeted by our comprehensive planning process. Last fiscal year the staff completed historical research and a reconnaissance survey of all of the sea islands and identified St. Helena Island as a priority for intensive survey. During fiscal year 1987 the staff completed a survey of St. Helena, which recorded potential archaeological sites as well as above-ground buildings and structures. Preparing a National Register nomination for the island and developing strategies to encourage the preservation of the most significant of these resources will be the next step. The survey staff also initiated several other in-house survey projects and directed consultants in conducting other surveys.

A National Register priority during this fiscal year was the preparation of a multiple property submission for resources associated with the Rice Culture of Georgetown County, c. 1750-c. 1910. This context had been targeted through our comprehensive plan as being particularly threatened by development and the nomination was prepared in-house. Numerous other nominations were prepared by consultants and private citizens under the direction of the National Register staff.

Work continued on the computerization of the survey and National Register data, specifically in revising the plan for computerization of the data. Revisions were made to the form for entering the information and to the instruction manual for using the form.

South Carolina made real progress on the comprehensive planning process as new historic contexts were identified and draft descriptions of these contexts have been accepted by NPS. The Complan Group, an in-house advisory group, has identified and ranked, in order of importance, at least fifteen contexts.

The Historic Preservation Certification that enables citizens to claim a 20% tax credit for rehabilitation costs of historic buildings continued to be an active part of preservation in South Carolina. However, uncertainty about the new tax laws as well as limitations in the law resulted in less activity. The 1986 Tax Reform Act did retain a 20% tax credit for historic buildings, but the tax incentive is not available for all people. People in a high income bracket cannot claim the credit and treating the credit as passive income effectively limits the amount most people can claim in any one year. In this fiscal year we reviewed about half as many applications as last year and expect even less historic rehabilitation next year as the full effect of the changes are felt. During the year, the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office reviewed approximately 44 Part 1 Evaluations of Significance, 51 Part 2 Descriptions of Rehabilitations and 59 Part 3 Completed Rehabilitations.

South Carolina's Certified Local Government Program, entitled "Partners in Preservation," continued during FY87. We held CLG training workshops for individual local commissions working with them in their own locations during the year and discussing the problems in each community. Our staff met with groups of interested citizens in several communities, not yet certified, to discuss preservation ordinances and local architectural review commissions. We also reviewed draft ordinances that are in progress in several communities.

Survey and Planning projects for which grants were awarded during FY86 included archaeological surveys, historical/architectural surveys, publications, preparation of National Register nominations, planning studies, downtown market analyses, ordinances, design review guidelines, assistance to the Main Street program and development of a statewide preservation easement program.

Our environmental review responsibilities (review and compliance) included study, review and comment on all proposed projects in the state which seek federal assistance or licensing to determine potential effects on significant historic buildings or archaeological sites. The environmental review staff worked closely in-house with other staff of the State Historic Preservation Program and with other state and federal agencies, as well as with developers, architects, archaeologists, and city planners. Applications for federally funded, licensed, or approved projects submitted for review remained steady.

The State Historic Preservation staff has worked closely with the historical organizations of the state for two decades and continued to do so in 1987. Eighty-two of these organizations are members of the Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies, whose total individual membership stays in the neighborhood of 10,000 statewide. This is the grassroots organization which has helped the State Historic Preservation Program accomplish its goals. The quarterly newsletter containing information about the program continued to be distributed to a statewide mailing list of thousands.

II. 1988 IN PROSPECT

Since we entered the current fiscal year with a new State Historic Preservation Officer, 1988 is a time for reviewing and evaluating South Carolina's historic preservation program and planning for new directions and emphases as appropriate. For example, we will be exploring the feasibility of organizating a statewide nonprofit preservation organization. In addition, we will consider pursuing state legislation for cultural resource management. As part of the agency's increased emphasis on outreach, we will be developing objectives for preservation education.

At the same time that we are considering new projects, we will continue our commitment to excellence in carrying out the programs of the State Historic Preservation Office. The Complan Group, the comprehensive planning task force, will continue their work on historic contexts and complete at least one fully developed context by the end of the fiscal year. Survey and National Register projects, both those completed in-house and those completed through Survey and Planning grants, will focus on resources and areas particularly threatened by potential development activities. With our Survey and Planning grants program, we will target priority projects and encourage appropriate groups to apply for grants to fund these projects. In the environmental review program, we will develop ideas for publications and/or workshops that would assist federal and state agencies, local governments, and developers with understanding and completing the review and compliance process.

We will continue to encourage the formation of CLGs and assist their preservation efforts, but we will also expand our assistance to local preservation commissions that have not achieved CLG status. For example, we will host training workshops to help educate South Carolina cities and preservation commission members for more effective administration of local historic zoning law.

We are concerned about the decrease in activity associated with the preservation tax incentives that has been evident during the first half of this fiscal year and hope that more people can use the tax incentives once they have had time to understand the new law.

Rehabilitation projects funded by the new state development grants program will also begin during this fiscal year. This is a small, but vital, step toward encouraging important rehabilitation activity.

Tennessee

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PROGRAM OVERVIEW

General

Unfortunately the situation regarding a shortage of staff is unchanged from what was reported last year. Our CLG program is still hampered from having less than a full time staff person assigned to it. Though a full-time staff person for this program continues to be one of our budget priorities, we have not thus far been successful and the prospects for success this year do not seem any better.

We were able to expand our regional planner program this year by entering into grant contracts with two additional regional planning offices. The two new positions are with the East Tennessee Development District and the Southeast Tennessee Development District. The activities of all three regional planners are now more effectively coordinated with those of our office and we are quite pleased with the success of the program. Though no attempt will be made to expand the program this year, we remain open to this possibility and will probably make a positive effort to interest other districts in such an arrangement next year.

The Main Street program continues to function well but still relies on HPF funds for its support. The consumption of approximately one-fourth of our annual HPF allocation for this program (not an SHPO mandated activity) severely hampers our ability to pursue the completion of the statewide survey as well as address other fundamental programmatic needs. We will be unable to fund several worthwhile survey projects this year and others will be funded at less than the optimum amount because of the shortage of funds. We will also be unable to take advantage of the release of funds this year for restoration pre-planning for the same reason. We continue to hope that the Main Street program will obtain state appropriations and that all HPF funds will again be available to support the programs for which they were specifically appropriated.

Review and Compliance

This program continues to function efficiently. It continues to benefit from computerization and in fact several other states have expressed interest in the program which our review and compliance staff person has written to log and track R&C activities. Because of a state hiring freeze we have temporarily lost a clerical position which was assisting in this program, but efficiency has been maintained.

National Register

The implementation of new policies, procedures and a priority system for this program has resulted in great improvement. As a result, several multiple property nominations have been prepared by the staff during the last year and more are in the offing. One of these is for Williamson County, one of the fastest growing counties in the state and one with a great wealth of historic structures. A multiple property nomination for these resources has been prepared and has passed the State Review Board. This will be of tremendous help to local planners as they face the problems created by the rapid growth of the county. Also significant this year was a multiple property nomination for sites associated with the Iron Industry of that area of the state known as the Western Highland Rim. This was based on a survey and a planning study-unit conducted and developed by the Division of Archaeology under a grant contract of several years ago. It is the most successful example to date of the coordination of Survey, Planning, and Registration.

Survey

Progress continues on completing the state-wide survey at a steady pace. Progress continues to be slowed by a shortage of state matching dollars and because of the consumption of federal dollars by the Main Street program as discussed above. Computerization of survey data has begun under grant contracts with Tennessee Technological University and the City of Knoxville. Survey projects are underway or completed in the state's three largest cities, all of which are CLG's. When these are finished a giant step will have been taken toward the completion of the state-wide survey. The survey of the city of Jackson has also been completed.

Planning

Our planning program continues to progress. The study-units which our office has produced have achieved considerable recognition for their excellence. We expect this to continue. To address the problem of a shortage of staff in this area we have recently made some assignments to other staff persons to produce study-units. Planning thus continues to be a staff effort and not an isolated program. We feel that as a result it will be much more effectively integrated into general office programs and policy-making. This has been and remains our goal.

Certified Local Governments

This program continues to be our greatest problem area. This is due almost entirely to a lack of staff. There is simply no way that this program can achieve anything significant without an effective outreach program and the staff limitations under which we presently labor mean that such a program is beyond our ability to carry out.

Covenants and A&D Grants

In the absence of funding there has been no activity in this program area other than the continued monitoring of covenants. The computerization of data on covenanted properties has not been accomplished but will be addressed this year.

Preservation Tax Incentives

The changes made in this program by the Tax Reform Act of 1986 have drastically reduced activity in this area. There continues to be interest in the program and many inquiries are received, howeve very few projects are being carried out. Computerization of data on tax projects has begun this year.

Virgin Islands

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

During the last Fiscal year over 30 proposed projects both federally funded and CZM permitts were found to potentially have effects on the cultural resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Fifty five (55) projects which involved 106 compliance were initated or completed. An outline of the STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN was prepared and accepted by the Regional Office. In addition, a preliminary submittal for two(2) context was accepted. A one(1) day session dealing with this plan was held in July of 87 at the Southeast Regional meeting. This meeting was attended by the staff archaeologist. The Local office of the National Park Service invited the Unit to participate in a Caribbean Strategy Group of which the staff archaeologist is the co-chairman of the Cultural Resource Committee which provided the framework for "A Scope of work for the systematic cultural resources survey of Salt River Basin" and for the development of a travel exhibit on the natural and cultural resources of Salt River Basin. The group also encouraged the National Park Service to re-access the basis of its cultural resouce identifications, evaluations and recommendation put forth in the General Management Plan for the St. John National Park. Two(2) Survey·and Planning Grants was written; one(1) to prepare the inventories of the country plantations in St. Thomas and the other to provide the archaeological components on National Register Nominations for St. John plantations sites.

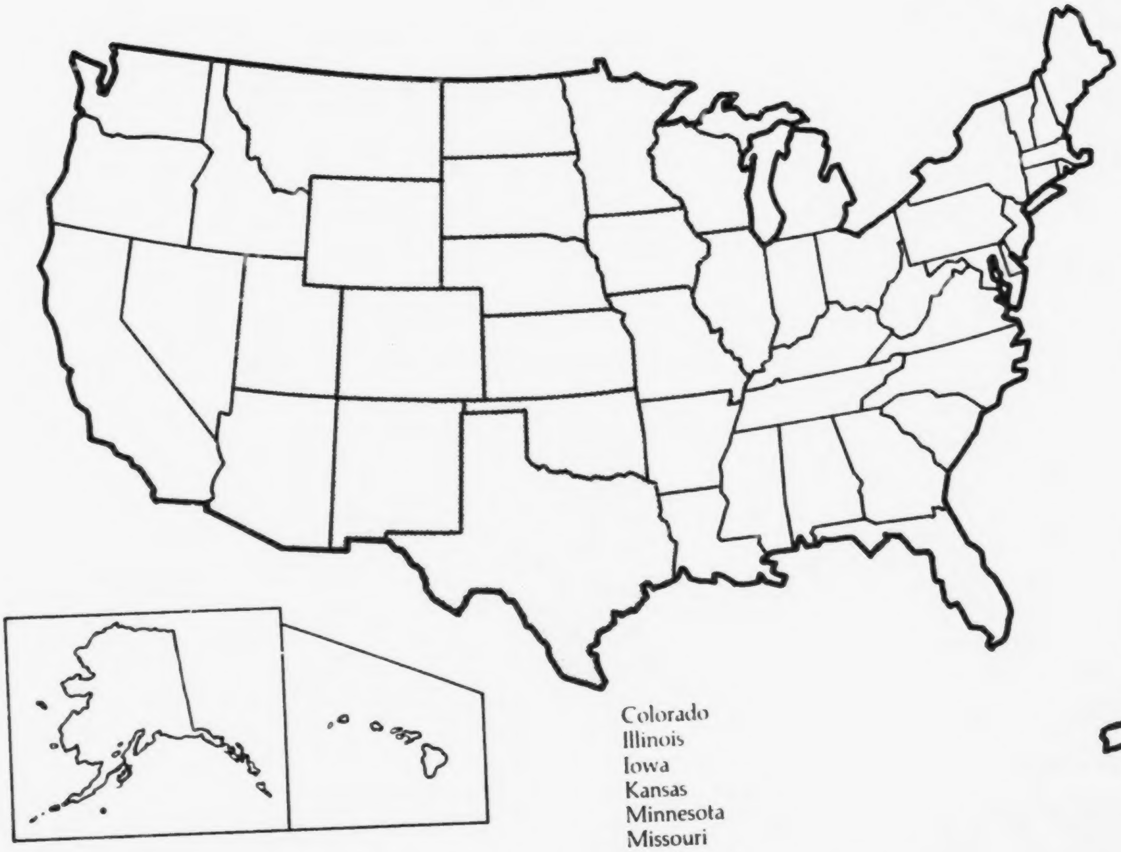
The Regional Office held a two(2) day workshop in Atlanta on Tax Incentive Program. Staff personel involve with certification of (1 & 2) sections of the program attended. Over fifty(50) applications for work to be done in the Control and Historic District was submitted and reviewed by the staff. These applications Generally involve several on site visits and inspections. The Unit distributed an annual Newsletter and in collaboration with staff from the Regional Office prepared a document entitled "STANDARDS & GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCTING CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDIES IN THE SALT RIVER BASIN, ST. CROIX, U.S.V.I.".

The Public Education program continued its outreach program to the various schools and civic organizations. Staff personel responsible for this activity was honored by the Department of Education for his dedication to Preservation.

I the undersigned certify that a copy of the Grant Application Form SF424 for FY 88 funds was submitted to the Federal Program Office on April 7, 1988 as required by E.O. 12372 for their comment.

Edward F. Quetel, Sr.
Accountant III

Rocky Mountain Region



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275

COLORADO STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

RETROSPECTIVE - FY 1987

Review and Compliance

This function during FY 1987 emphasized continued timely project review; improved coordination through meetings, workshops, and conflict resolution methods; and enforcing the Secretary's Standards with Federal agencies and their consultants. Contacts with agencies during Section 106 consultation emphasized use of Colorado's comprehensive planning documents (completed during FY 1984). Improved efforts resulted in a 96 percent increase in numbers of properties determined eligible for the National Register (principally by consensus between the SHPO and the Federal agency); a 37 percent increase in conditional No Adverse Effects; and nearly a 300 percent increase in State Clearinghouse reviews over original estimates. The number of technical assistance requests fulfilled during FY 1986 was 24 percent lower than projected, however.

National Register

Nominations were encouraged from communities with Certified Local Government status, or otherwise identified during the RP3 process as having a concentration of candidate properties. A total of 419 contributing properties were listed. In addition, nominations associated with Investment Tax Credits and Federal agency survey efforts were processed and forwarded to NPS. Shortfall in the number of individual properties and the total number of nominations was due to late submittal of expected district nominations from CLG's; these will be processed in FY 1988. Staff conducted a workshop on archaeological nominations for consultants and agencies.

Preservation Tax Incentives

The value of preservation work supported by ITC's decreased from $10,332,674 in FY 1986 to $3,394,000 in FY 1987, or nearly 67 percent. The number of Part II's processed decreased by about 50 percent from 25 in FY 1986 to 13 in FY 1987; the dollar value of each project also appears to be smaller this past year. Continuing confusion about the future of the Investment Tax Credit probably accounts for the downturn in this program.

Survey

The SHPO completed encoding of nearly 4,000 new property data and report forms by the end of FY 1986. Colorado had planned to revive its subgrant program for planning and survey work, but was unable to do so in view of the substantial budget cuts suffered during FY 1986. Therefore, most new survey work other than urban surveys conducted by CLG's was accomplished as a result of Federal agency planning or compliance activities. Improvement in the level of documentation provided in property data forms and reports was emphasized, through use of the revised Survey Manuals for Historic and Archaeological Properties, and through increased emphasis on coordination and monitoring of survey projects by staff. Dissemination of revised manuals and standards was through publications, workshops, and cooperation with local and statewide groups.

Planning

Context documents for historic, prehistoric, engineering, and urban cultural resources were published and distributed during FY 1984. Implementation during FY 1987 was principally as part of ongoing programs in other activity areas, and included workshops, distribution to libraries, and incorporation into compliance reviews. Two new PMOA's were developed during FY 1987. Requests for technical assistance were up 122 percent over projections. Mapping of "positive reports" was begun.

Local Certification/Pass Through

Final Colorado State guidelines for Local Government Certification were produced in FY 1985. Those communities that met certified local government requirements were encouraged to apply for sub-grants to prepare survey standards, develop ordinances, and conduct surveys, as were those communities that had received certification. Five communities did so; because of late applications, some of the FY 1987 dollars available for pass-through were held over for obligation during FY 1988. No communities were decertified. Technical assistance requests were almost 15 percent higher than projected.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement

Project work on all Emergency Jobs Act funded projects concluded by the end of FY 1984. Twelve projects were monitored for compliance with existing covenants.

Other Activities

Accomplishments of the SHPO this fiscal year that do not fit into any of the Federal program areas are as follows:

--Twelve monthly issues of "Preservation on Line," a tabloid-format newspaper, were published in association with the *Colorado History News* of the Colorado Historical Society.

--The Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification provided 86 class sessions in 10 towns, distributed around the State. An exhibit describing the program was developed for the State Fair and is scheduled to travel throughout the State.

--Participation in other organizations' educational workshops were held for local preservation groups, agencies, and consultants.

--The directory of cultural resource personnel in Colorado was updated and redistributed.

--In association with the Colorado Department of Agriculture, the Colorado State Fair, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation, we continued our program to honor Centennial Farms (those owned and operated by the same family for 100 years or more). Thirty-four properties qualified in the first year of the program, and the positive response has been enormous. We expect this program to grow in size and popularity in the future.

PROSPECTIVE - FY 1988

Review and Compliance

Work projected for FY 1988 will continue to be placed on smoothing out the compliance process through meetings, service on task forces and work groups, and preparation and distribution of guidelines (in conjunction with statewide professional organizations such as Colorado Preservation Inc. and the Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists). Increased emphasis will be placed on development of Programmatic Memoranda of Agreement (PMOA's) as a means of standardizing the consultation process, and as a consciousness-raising tool for Federal agency heads. We expect to emphasize consultations with state agencies once the regulations for the State Register Act are in place.

National Register

The National Register program is expected to remain level in FY 1988, although types of resources registered will continue to shift toward historic resources in rural areas and toward increasing archaeological nominations (especially thematic groups in both categories). Context documents prepared during the RP3 planning process will continue to be used as guides for soliciting and reviewing National Register nominations.

Tax Incentives

Review of applications for rehabilitation tax credits is expected to continue at about the FY 1987 level, or decrease as a result of the new Federal tax reform act. We expect to continue to work closely with local and statewide preservation organizations to emphasize the importance of standards and quality control.

Survey

The new Society computer, installed during FY 1987, will routinely incorporate incoming site forms (approximately 3,000 to 5,000 per year) into the system. Survey data will continue to result primarily from federally- and privately-sponsored activities unrelated to the HPF in the absence of substantial increases in HPF dollars appropriated by the Congress.

Planning

Planning activities projected for FY 1988 include: continuing to require the treatment of published RP3 context documents in all reports submitted as part of the Seciton 106 compliance process; monitoring and revision (if needed) of existing Programmatic and project-specific Memoranda of Agreement with Federal agencies; and development of at least 2 new PMOA's. Should HPF funds be sufficient, we would like to revive the survey and planning subgrant program, cancelled in FY 1986.

Local Government Certification/Pass Through

Publications such as "Preservation On Line," workshops, and other personal and media contacts will be used to encourage local governments to become certified, and to apply for pass-through dolalrs. Survey and registration, in accordance with RP3 priorities and the Secretary's Standards for survey/registration, will be emphasized in working with local governments. Technical assistance will be oriented toward making the process understandable by, and monitoring performance of, subgrantees.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement

The level of activity in this function is expected to remain level or decrease; because of the termination of the Emergency Jobs Act projects, no new covenants are expected during FY 1988. The publication of a major monograph on Preservation Easements in FY 1984, however, should lead to increased requests for technical assistance for property owners interested in this means of protecting historic National Register buildings under their control.

Other Activities

We expect to continue to publish a monthly newspaper, in conjunction with the Colorado Hsitorical Society publication Colorado History News. The SHPO will continue to work with Colorado Department of Commerce and Development to identify and assist potential and ongoing Main Street programs throughout the state. The Program for Avocational Archaeological Certification (PAAC) will be continued, and somewhat restructured to reflect increased emphasis on survey and recording standards; in addition, we will work with Federal and state agencies to improve the level of expertise of their field-going and decision-making personnel through workshops based on the PAAC model. We will improve coordination of preservation-related activities throughout the state by attendance at meetings and workshops, publication of directories and guidelines, and cooperation with existing statewide groups.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

RETROSPECT

During Fiscal Year 1987, the Illinois State Historic Preservation Office continued to strengthen its programmatic responsibilities, while initiating new programs to meet the needs of the state's preservation community.

Comprehensive planning remained a high priority, and several steps were taken toward implementing the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Planning." In house, work continued toward development of historic contexts. Linkage between various program areas, notably survey and National Register, were explored and implemented. Comprehensive planning at the local level was encouraged through survey and planning grant to local governments, notably the CLGs. Survey, the initial first step in development of long range preservation planning, continued to be a high priority with the CLGs. Rock Island completed its survey during FY 87, compiling information on every structure in the community. Highland Park supplemented their existing historic and architectural survey with an historic landscapes survey. Survey grants to non-CLGs, such as Moline and Blue Island, served two purposes. Both communities used the survey program as a stepping stone to achieving CLG status. The survey activity also provided valuable publicity and strengthened local awareness of their community's historic resources.

Taking planning a step further, one of our CLGs, Bloomington, prepared a Five Year Preservation Plan, which charts the future direction of the city's preservation commission. The document includes a written context of the historic development of the community, which will be useful in evaluating future National Register places. The plan will serve as a useful model for preservation planning at the local level. Kane County, an FY 87 survey sub-grantee, will be integrating their survey results into the county's long range planning during the coming year.

FY 87 also saw the completion of one special project, as well as the initiation of another. The Courthouse Square project reached fruition during the fiscal year. All 102 county seats in the state were examined to identify potential National Register historic districts, focusing on the county courthouse and surrounding commercial area. County seats are a unique resource, with definable contextual and spatial boundaries. We used the National Register as a tool to create greater preservation awareness in downstate communities, as well as provide the incentives of the Tax Act to encourage downtown revitalization. Twenty-three county seats were identified as National Register eligible; twenty-one have subsequently been listed, with the remaining two communities targeted for the next fiscal year. We are already beginning to see results from this project. Lincoln, the Logan County seat, is participating in a countywide preservation study group, to investigate the adoption of a county preservation ordinance under Illinois enabling legislation. Carthage, the Hancock County seat, used the listing of its courthouse square as a focal point of its sesquicentennial celebration.

While the courthouse square project was nearing completion, a new program was created to address the needs of another historic resource. The Illinois Cemeteries Project was initiated to respond to the frequent requests for help in dealing with cemeteries and monuments. A new staff member was hired to coordinate the program. A survey form was developed, and with the help of county historical and geneological societies, the task of inventorying every cemetery and burial plot in the state was begun. Products of this program will include potential National Register nominations, workshops on cemetery preservation, and a handbook on maintenance of cemeteries and monuments.

In addition to special projects, the basic program areas continued as the focus of office activities. FY 87 witnessed a decline in the total number of nominations submitted to the National Park Service. Part of this decline can be traced to an in-house delay that prevented the forwarding of already nominated properties to the Keeper. However, changes in the tax act incentives also led to a modest decline in nominations. The increasing complexity of documentation needed in the nomination form also had a daunting effect on the general public, the traditional source of nominations in the past. Several steps will be taken during FY 88 to encourage National Register nominations, which are explained in the Prospective section.

The Certified Local Government program added two new communities. Local preservation efforts continued to grow in Illinois, with many communities revamping existing preservation ordinances, or initiating new preservation programs. The SHPO is working with these communities to bring their local program up to CLG standards. The Review & Compliance section remained the workhorse of the program, with an overall increase in numbers of projects reviewed.

PROSPECTIVE

During Fiscal Year 1988, the SHPO will continue to build upon its strong programmatic responsibilities, while working to meet the needs of local preservationists. State budgetary woes will have an impact on implementation of new programs. A decrease in state funding will lead to greater reliance on HPF funds for basic program administration, which will affect our ability to pass through funds to sub-grantees.

The National Register section will continue to emphasize the linkage between survey and registration as part of comprehensive planning. Sub-grantees involved in survey (Aurora, Peoria, Rock Island, Chicago) will be encouraged to include National Register nominations as part of the scope of work. The first fully developed historic context, on country estates, is nearing completion. Targeted resources within this context are found in the rapidly expanding "collar counties" surrounding Chicago, as well as along the North Shore of Lake Michigan, which is experiencing severe erosion problems. Implementation of the new nomination forms will also occur during the fiscal year. A series of workshops, designed to explain the new nomination format and the criteria for evaluation, will be held in various parts of the state during FY 88. Several representative multiple property nominations using the new format will be initiated during the year, including one for historic bridges (a cooperative effort with the state Department of Transportation). Local historic resources surveys undertaken in FY 87 will result in FY 88 nominations for a historic district in Bloomington, and for Greek Revival buildings in McHenry County.

FY 88 will reflect the changes to the tax incentives for rehabilitation. Total number of projects has decreased 40%, mirroring the national trend. We anticipate the number of projects to increase somewhat during FY 88, as a number of smaller size projects are initiated.

No decrease in Section 106 activity is anticipated. Rather, another archeologist has joined the staff on a contractual basis to assist in handling the workload. Training sessions in implementation in Part 800 regulations, initiated in FY 87, will continue during FY 88. These workshops have been highly successful in explaining the process and in encouraging greater interaction between the SHPO and state, federal and local agencies. Over 100 people attended the two day workshop in 1987.

Progress continues toward the completion of the state's survey inventory. Previous state survey efforts had targeted urban areas with a population of greater than 500. The county surveys will fill in the data gaps by inventorying every rural structure. Priority has been given to counties in high growth areas, or those experiencing other development pressures such as strip mining. A survey of Will County during FY 88 will complete the inventory of the expanding Chicago metropolitan area. A new survey effort, in cooperation with the Chicago Maritime Society, will involve underwater archeology. A pilot program to identify underwater resources of Lake Michigan will begin with the documentation of the David Dows, a late 19th century schooner, and culminate in a National Register nomination. Long term goals of the program are to develop a system to identify and document underwater resources in Lake Michigan.

The Certified Local Government program continues to attract interest from throughout the state. With SHPO assistance, existing preservation ordinances are being updated, and many communities are in the process of enacting their first preservation ordinances. While interest in achieving certification remains high, existing CLGs are questioning the benefits of certification. Local participation in the National Register listing process is perceived as a benefit, despite delays in the listing process caused by the additional layer of review. However, many CLGs have expressed their frustration with the amount of administrative paperwork associated with the CLG grants, particularly in light of the small amount of money they receive. Few CLGs have a full time staff; most operate with a half-time preservation coordinator, or rely upon a few hours a week from existing planning staffs.

While the SHPO has encouraged grant funds be used to hire staff for the preservation commission, providing a work program that meets the needs of the local community and at the same time satisfies the HPF grant requirements is often difficult to reconcile. In FY 88, only 4 of 12 Illinois CLGs have applied for funding. Three of these, Evanston, Aurora and Rock Island, are for staff support. Streamlining the paperwork associated with CLG status, and encouraging more staff support for local preservation commissions, will be a goal for the CLG program. The CLG monitoring process, to be initiated during FY 88, will also be used to identify strengths and weakness of the local preservation programs, and assist the SHPO in targeting its technical assistance efforts.

Public education will continue as a priority in each program area. Our formation in a new state agency in 1985 provided us a greater visibility statewide, and we have worked to increase our role as the lead preservation agency in the state. Besides workshops on the National Register and Section 106, we have co-sponsored, with the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions, a training workshop for members of local historic preservation commissions. The one day session was designed to provide basic information about state and federal preservation programs, as well as criteria for local landmark designation, and interpretation of the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Archeology will be highlighted in a conference on the French Colonial Period in the Illinois Country. The conference will bring together individuals currently involved in scholarly research of this period. Publication of the conference proceedings will assist in the development of an historic context for resources associated with this period in Illinois history. Historical archeology has also been the focus of educational efforts. During FY 88, the SHPO will publish papers read at the second Illinois Conference on Historic Archeology. Other publications produced during FY 88 will include Historic Illinois, our bi-monthly newsletter, the Historic Illinois Calendar, and the Illinois Preservation Series, which provide technical information on a variety of preservation topics. Our biggest public education efforts continue to be the Annual Statewide Preservation Conference, held in conjunction with the Landmarks Preservation Council of Illinois and the Illinois Association of Historic Preservation Commissions. This highly successful conference draws together preservationists from around the state, with workshop tracks on a variety of current topics. The conference is scheduled for the first weekend in June in Bloomington.

The SHPO will also be participating in several state initiatives. The Governor's Task Force on Tourism recent report emphasized the importance of historic resources to the growing tourism industry. The SHPO will work with other state agencies to incorporate historic resource survey data, and National Register places, into the state's tourism marketing strategies. Efforts will continue to establish state 106 legislation during the next legislative session. Extending the protection of National Register places to include state-funded projects has been a long sought goal. Currently, we have been successful in working with the governor's office to include a review of projects funded under the state's public works initiative, Build Illinois. We hope to build upon this successful track record to formalize the process through appropriate legislation. Finally, the Illinois Heritage Grants program moves into its third year of operation. This program provides matching grants for the rehabilitation of National Register places owned by public agencies or not-for-profit organizations. The latest round of applications, 47 projects with total project costs of nearly $1.5 million, dramatically illustrates the need for reviving the federal "brick and mortar" program.

Overall, Illinois expects FY 88 to be a year of steady program growth. While changes in legislation and budget balancing will lead to changes in priorities, the preservation program will continue to operate on a strong foundation.

Iowa

STATE OF IOWA

FY1988 WORK PLAN PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Introduction:

The July 1986 reorganization of Iowa's state government has placed the Bureau of Historic Preservation within the Historical Division (the State Historical Society of Iowa) of the Department of Cultural Affairs. As a by-product of this reorganization, the Bureau is better positioned to serve the entire state and the interests of historic preservation. The Bureau's agenda reflects the combined interests and influences of a number of closely allied state divisions in the Department, including the Arts Council, Public Television, and the State Library. The potential for Bureau effectiveness is further bolstered by the availability of integrated functioning of the various administrative and programmatic resources of the Historical Division, including the Bureaus of the State Museum, Archives and Library, Membership and Development, and the administrative services of accounting, marketing, and planning.

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE PREVIOUS FISCAL YEAR IN CARRYING OUT THE PROGRAM OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Administration:

Response to Conditions:

The Bureau of Historic Preservation has worked over the past year to meet the conditions which resulted from the Round II Federal Performance Review and to create a new comprehensive state preservation plan. All twenty conditions will have been fully addressed prior to the receipt of this grant application. The various HPF management conditions were satisfied by contracting withthe firm of Arthur Young to review our improved internal accounting procedures, and by drafting a grants manual. The issues of conflict of interest and improved BHP timesheets were also remedied. Bureau responses to the final planning conditions necessarily awaited the formulation of the state plan. These final responses were forwarded to RMRO on September 25. The draft planning responses provide for the first time working priorities for the implementation of the new plan.

The New State Plan:

The current plan preparation effort, involving the broader State Historical Society of Iowa, stems from the ten-year plan, Trustees For Tomorrow, which was issued following a change in the administration and organization of the Society in 1986. While the mission statement for the organization and the bulk of the ten-year managerial goals and objectives remain unchanged, modification of Trustees For Tomorrow to include a strengthened conceptual and content basis was desirable. This modified document merges the State Historic Preservation Plan and Trustees For Tomorrow in one single comprehensive planning document, Iowa Heritage 96.

Review and Compliance Program:

As part of the effort to reorganize the Bureau's internal information system the Review and Compliance file system has now been completely refitted into a color coded filing and retrieval system. Additional shelving has been procured for file storage. This system has been working smoothly and the decision to allow staff to sign "no properties in Impact Areas" letters allows us to complete our reviews well within the thirty-day limit.

We also conducted a Review and Compliance workshop at the annual state-wide CDBG applicant workshop our State Department of Economic Development conducts.

National Register Program:

Continued efforts to prepare a revised edition of The National Register of Historic Places in Iowa was only partially successful. A contract to prepare the opening chapters of the catalog was completed, but lack of personnel in the Division's publications section forced the cancellation of plans to actually prepare the publication.

The National Register program has lacked a full-time staff person for the entirety of the previous year. Two college interns and a summer volunteer allowed the Bureau to maintain basic program operations and services and process accumulated backlogs of submissions. Delisting requests for a large number of demolished listings have been forwarded to NPS.

The Bureau is rectifying the lack of archeological nominations by initiating two multiple property submissions to be completed in FY88, the Mines of Spain State Park and Big Sioux River Valley. Two Certified Local Governments have also initiated nomination projects (Amana and Allamakee County).

Investment Tax Act:

The tracking capability of the ITC program and timeliness has been improved during the last FY. A series of workshops took the message about ITC's and the Standards to all four quadrants of the State. Sessions with CLG's and considerable consultation with the state Main Street program staff/project directors set the stage for increased numbers in tax projects, it is hoped. Additional consulting services on the application of the Standards has been possible through the shared use of an architect working on a temporary basis with the State Library system and the Bureau of Historic Preservation.

Survey:

Two words, "linkage" and "planning," to a large degree characterized Bureau of Historic Preservation survey efforts during FY87 and increasingly will do so in FY88. Great strides were made in preplanning survey efforts and linking survey and nomination activities, more directly linking and integrating survey with all aspects of the federal program, and in developing interdisciplinary approaches that integrate history, archeology, architectural history, and other relevant disciplines. Another program emphasis has been to identify "interested publics," that is academics, history, architecture, and archeology buffs, interns, and volunteers interested in particular property types and utilizing their talents in planning and conducting survey activities.

During this FY survey efforts,including both required pass through and other funds, were directed toward Certified Local Governments, many of which had been targeted as candidates for that program through previous survey, National Register, Tax Act, and review and compliance activities. Pass-through funds were utilized to conduct an intensive level survey and multiple property analysis of Lake City; a survey, multiple property analysis, and nomination of property types in Des Moines associated with the City Beautiful Movement; and to produce a multiple property nomination based on the Waterloo survey completed during the previous FY. Similar surveys are getting underway for Mt. Vernon, Grinnell, and Maquoketa, and will produce survey and multiple property analysis data that can be utilized to produce National Register nominations in this or the next funding cycle. Other survey efforts have either benefitted CLG communities directly or have been influential in interesting communities in the program. During the summer, an individual seeking an internship experience conducted a survey of Clermont under BHP direction. This intern mapped and inventoried over 200 properties and prepared a report of findings, which it is hoped will enable the community to prepare a grant proposal in the next

CLG funding cycle to complete a more intensive survey and nominate all eligible properties to the National Register. Other survey funds have been allocated to conducting an intensive level survey of Keokuk, and it is hoped that the CLG there will apply for funds to complete the nomination phase of the project. The Big Sioux Survey, building on local interest that grew out of state acquisition of the Blood Run Archeological Site, stirred the interest of Lyon County in joining the CLG program and has stirred interest in additional survey and nomination activity in a section of the state where there has been virtually no preservation activity.

The interdisciplinary approach to survey could be most clearly seen in the Des Moines City Beautiful Survey and the nominations based on the Waterloo Survey in which historical and architectural themes were interwoven. It could also been seen in the Big Sioux Survey, which while primarily archeological, contained an historical/architectural component and resulted in the identification and several early homesteads. In historical and architectural surveys, consultants are strongly encouraged to complete inventory forms on significant nonextant properties so that this information can be provided to the archeological community. During the Lake City Survey, several potentially significant nonextant properties were identified, and at the request of the consultant, the BHP staff archeologist conducted a field inspection to assess site significance.

Volunteers, interns, and the "interested publics" made significant contributions to the survey effort during the fy. Volunteers did most of the field work and most of the historical research for the Lake City Survey. As noted above, the intern who conducted the Clermont Survey has made an invaluable contribution, not only to our sites inventory, but to get the CLG program in this tiny northeastern Iowa town up and running. Another intern developed a typology for Iowa Opera Houses, working in conjunction with two academics conducting a survey for a regional theater group, which will be utilized for a survey and nomination in the upcoming FY. Another significant volunteer effort was an individually prepared survey and themeatic National Register nomination for the stone buildings of Madison County.

During the next FY, we will increase our efforts in all these areas and will begin the task of linking all our survey efforts to the statewide historic contexts outlined in the new state plan. We intend to increase our allocation to CLG's beyond the required pass through amount and continue to focus survey efforts on them. Other ongoing survey and nomination efforts like the Proudfoot and Bird Survey, the Opera House Survey, and the Mill

Survey will likely focus on CLG communities and attempt to employ their knowledge and expertise in bringing these projects to completion. We intend to expand and improve our efforts at interdisciplinary surveys on all fronts. Volunteers will be increasingly utilized, both as a means of insuring that local expertise is brought into play and maintaining survey costs at a reasonable level. We are in the process of identifying persons with interest in property types like railroad structures and will attempt to include their expertise in future survey efforts. Also, we will increase our efforts to persuade federal agencies through the 106 program to conduct surveys lke the DOT Bridge Survey and hopefully produce nominations.

Certified Local Government surveys dominated BHP historical/architectural survey efforts during the year. In the Archeological Survey Program, a regular cycle of survey, evaluation and nomination activities continues. The Western Iowa River Basin Survey (FY'85) recommended an intensive survey of the Big Sioux River Valley which is asociated with the Blood Run NHL. This survey (FY'86 Continuation Grant) was completed this year and the contract for a multiple property nomination for prehistoric resources in the Big Sioux River Valley has been initiated (FY'87).

Comprehensive Planning/Computer:

Several key databases have been completely computerized, including the National Register files, the National Archeological Bibliographic Database (NADB), the Preservation Legislation Index, and a database of legislative contacts of the State Historical Society. There have been peripheral systems attached to the National Register database to track Tax Act Projects, Part I's, II's, and III's, Grant Projects, and a technical assistance log. Tables for survey acreage and Review and Compliance case file numbers have been added to the NADB to assist in reporting acreage for end of the year reports and to assist staff and consultants in linking the archaeological reports with the survey projects plotted on the office's USGS quad maps. A database has been designed to help track the Certified Local Government Program, but has not yet been loaded. Menus have been set up to assist less technically-oriented users of the data bases.

Plans to upgrade the computer system with new file, cluster, and application processors, additional memory, and additional storage fell victim to the lack of funds, as did plans for completing the encoding and entering of an archeological site inventory database.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement:

The information for this database was loaded during this past FY. A increased number of covenant inspections were made this past year utilizing the various report-generating capabilities of the database. The monitoring inspections, at times, provided the opportunity for the Bureau to continue to assist owners with the care and maintenance of their National Register properties.

Education & Outreach:

The Iowa Historian, with its "Bracket" component, has continued to keep the public abreast of Bureau operations and programs, with six bi-monthly issues. This newsletter is now published by the publications section of the Bureau of Membership and Development.

The Bureau staff continue to provide technical assistance and information services to hundreds of individuals each year. Information about grants-in-aid/rehabilitation money scurces tops the list as most frequent request.

The Bureau of Historic Preservation conducted four regional preservation conferences throughout the state in May and June.

These workshops, held at Oskaloosa, Maquoketa, Atlantic, and Sioux City, drew over one hundred attendees, including private consultants, city officials, preservation commissioners, and members of the public. These workshops provided sixty and ninety minute overviews of the National Register, Certified Local Government, Review and Compliance, and survey program areas.

2. ASSESSMENT OF PROBLEMS AND NEEDS FOR THE CURRENT FISCAL YEAR IN AREAS OF SHPO RESPONSIBILITY

Four priorities will shape the FY'88 Workplan: the implementation of the new comprehensive state preservation plan, an increased committment to funding the Certified Local Government program, the on-going need to address the Round II Performance Review conditions and recommendations, and lastly, the move of the Bureau of Historic Preservation to the new State Historical Building.

The state plan, Iowa Heritage 96, addresses the planning needs and goals of all of the bureaus of the State Historical Society of Iowa. The Bureau of Historic Preservation will benefit from its participation within this broader plan, working in conjunction with the various other bureaus.

The Bureau will augment the funding of the Certified Local Governments, increasing the subgrant pass-through to 12% of the HPF Federal Grant.

Iowa's 20 conditions have been addressed and the state program will resumably be recertified prior to the awarding of the FY'88 HPF Grant. The Bureau will continue to address and implement the officer, processing public inquiries and distributing basic program information.

Review and Compliance:

The addition of a Review and Compliance/National Register Coordinator will facilitate the operations of this program. The Review and Compliance staff will participate in the programs at two CDBG workshops offered by the Iowa Department of Economic Development's and will sponsor a two-day workshop for HUD entitlement cities in November. The Bureau is also encouraging the development of a workshop for LAWCON grant applicants. The preparation of a Bureau procedures manual will further aid the operations of this program area.

National Register:

As part of the reorganization of the Bureau support staff, the position of National Register Coordinator is being combined with that of the Review and Compliance Coordinator. This new position will cover both programs. The coordinator will schedule and arrange quarterly Review Committee meetings, manage the program, process file preparation, file review, and the technical aspects of nomination preparation. The actual range of professional involvements will be performed by survey staff. The program coordinator will provide managerial and technical support services. Two clerical positions, a typist and file clerk, will provide office support for both program areas.

Program plans include one consultant training workshop and increased efforts to link the program with survey, Review and Compliance, and the ITC program. A special effort will be made to encourage federal agencies to become more involved in the nomination process. The new nomination forms are being utilized and the new standards implemented.

Significant increases in nominated properties, in the form of multiple resource nominations, are anticipated, to be produced by a number of CLG and in-house nomination efforts. These nominations will be plan-related, being derived from previous survey efforts.

Alternative formats for the new state National Register catalog will be explored through the year, given the nonavailability of funding for a formal catalog. The four chapters drafted for the catalog were also designed to serve as independent brochures. Possible applications for these will also be explored.

Investment Tax Credit:

The upcoming FY should see increased linkage with comprehensive planning, the National Register and survey efforts, as well as more involvement with the continually increasing numbers of CLG's and Main Street communities and their staffs. The completion of our Preservation Handbook will provide an opportunity to meet with interested groups and promote the programmatic activities of the Bureau, especially the use of ITC's as an economic revitalization tool. The cost sharing of an architect with the State Library system has been suspended due to lack of funds, this project would have allowed for educational outreach in explaining the Secretary's Standards to other branches of State Government and Federal Agencies.

Survey:

The primary survey focus for FY'88 will be a three county southwest Iowa comprehensive survey by contract or subgrant. The project will primarily study the thematic linkages between county seat communities and the rural areas which surround them. Bureau staff will be very much involved in planning, publicizing, and training of surveyors, and additionally will be involved in a range of specific inter-disciplinary supplemental efforts. For example, the new barn survey form could be tested in one or more townships, surveys of additional communities could be handled by the staff, various field models could be tested, and local contexts developed. The project is linked to regional economic development, main street redesign, and a host of related issues. It represents an excellent opportunity to address resources in southwestern Iowa for the first time.

Survey activities will be otherwise strongly CLG-focueed except for the '87 Continuation Grant survey effort (Keokuk Architectural Survey) and some minimal additional fieldwork related to the completion of several in-house projects (Mills, Proudfoot and Bird, Opera Houses).

Additional survey efforts will be carried out if state or additional Federal funds become available. These will be planned and whenever possible, requests for proposals (pending the availability of funds) will be prepared and distributed.

Comprehensive Planning:

The development of contexts will be the focal point of comprehensive planning, to be primarily an in-house staff function. Nearly completed contexts will be readied, and a range of new priority contexts will be developed. Nevertheless, much remains to be done both to translate these planning reports into working documents and to create three and five-year goals for historic preservation in the state. Such a plan must cover the entire range of office work responsibilities, set realistic priorities for what will be emphasized and de-emphasized, in order to achieve selected goals, and serve as the basis for allocating personnel work time and financial resources. Considerable attention will be given to meeting this need during the forthcoming year.

Pending the recommedation of the State Historical Society computer committee and a paid consultant, further investment in the existing system will be delayed. Special efforts will be made to hold down maintenance costs of the present system.

The staff archeologist, who also serves on the State Preserves Board, is co-managing a Preserves Board founded archeological overview of the Turkey River subbasin. This will complete one segment of the Northeast Iowa River Basin Report series.

Certified Local Governments:

The CLG's will receive 12% of Iowa's NHPF Grant during the next fiscal year. This additional committment of funds reflects the valuable role being played by local communities in Iowa's preservation program. This greater financial committment will also reduce ~~reduce~~ the risk of the State failing to expend the mandatory 10%. Included within that pass-through amount will be the costs of conducting a statewide CLG training workshop for commission members, local administrators, etc.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement:

The Bureau will continue in its program of tracking and monitoring by performing at least minimal on-site inspections and providing technical assistance to property owners.

Education/Outreach:

The Bureau will offer three regional technical training workshops. Spaced over the year, these workshops will have a central focus geared to local needs. The workshops will, whenever possible, incorporate the outreach needs of the CLG and National Register program.

The Iowa Historian will be published bi-monthly, with greater Bureau staff input, fullfilling part of the public outreach needs various recommendations and will continue to do so.

The relocation of the Bureau to its new offices offers an excellent opportunity for reorganizing and house cleaning. Packing, moving, and unpacking will take some three to four weeks out of our workyear.

Administration:

Beginning October 1, the Bureau will implement the new grants manual. A draft bureau procedural manual will follow within the next several months to provide further guidance. The move to the new building will facilitate the creation of a secure and centralized administrative file system, located in close proximity to a administrative resource center. All reference materials, guidelines, forms will be pooled here for ready use by all staff. A special effort will be made to archive, organize, and repackage those administrative materials which have been heretofore unavailable, especially referring to non-contract/non-subgrant in-house projects. The latter will be centrally filed near the subgrants file range.

The Bureau will have the services of a part-time student intern through December. This individual is serving as an information of the Bureau.

The move of the Bureau itself will be treated in our workplan as a product of Area XI.

Kansas

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Accomplishments of FY 1987

A major project initiated last year and continued this year was moving the Historic Preservation Department's (HPD) computerized inventory file from a mainframe computer at the University of Kansas in Lawrence to micro computers in the HPD office in Topeka. The project is nearing completion. Software and hardware have been purchased and installed, and a consultant has designed the system to be used for maintaining the inventory. The existing inventory has been downloaded to the micro computer. The computerized file has been "down" for 18 months, but this has not significantly affected review and compliance activities. More serious is an accumulating backlog of records (estimated at 4,000) awaiting entry into the computer. Having immediate access to the inventory will be advantageous in many ways to the HPD staff and worth the inconveniences that conversion brings with it.

The staff archeologist once again compiled a bibliography of survey and assessment reports received by the Kansas preservation office during the previous fiscal year. The bibliography, which will be distributed shortly, should aid federal agencies in identifying work already performed in or near areas where they might plan projects, alert them to possible needs for survey and help them to avoid duplicative efforts and build on what has already been done.

The HPD staff archeologist completed a reconnaissance survey of that portion of the Medicine Lodge River between Medicine Lodge and Kiowa which is the fourth part of a phased survey of the river valley. The Medicine Lodge River Valley and this part of south central Kansas have been the scene of oil exploration activity and the survey results are needed for compliance reviews.

The Museum of Anthropology at the University of Kansas, a subgrantee, has completed an archeological survey in the vicinity of Bonner Springs and Edwardsville including the drainages of Wolf Creek, Betts Creek and Little Turkey Creek in Wyandotte and Leavenworth counties and a portion of the Kansas River Valley in that vicinity. Twenty-five sites and three find spots were recorded in this area that is being affected by the urban development of the Kansas City Metropolitan area.

The two volume prehistoric archeology section of the state plan was distributed to state and federal officials for use in planning.

The staff spent a great deal of time in FY 1987 working with personnel at Fort Leavenworth to try to improve the Fort's compliance with Section 106. Staff members attended many meetings at the Fort with Fort personnel, staff of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and Department of the Army officials. As a result the Fort has developed a better internal system for meeting the review requirements of 36 CFR 800.

A major accomplishment during the year was the increase in the number of properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The National Register coordinator also has been able to work on a number of moderately sized thematic nominations. One thematic nomination resulted in the listing of 29 Carnegie libraries.

A commitment was made by the office for one of the staff architects to spend part of his time working with the Main Street program on matters relating to preservation of historic structures, tax incentives, standards for rehabilitation, etc. That program is in its third year. The five original Main Street cities have had managers in place and programs underway for two years. Two more cities were picked for the second year. Involvement with these cities has occurred at their request and has been at widely varying levels in the seven cities.

Assessment of Problems and Needs

The major problems affecting the operations of the Kansas historic preservation office continue to be the small size of the staff and the small amount of the state's annual HPF apportionment. The increased demand from the public for information and services plus the increased requirements from the National Park Service for establishing a more sophisticated "paper" structure for the preservation program have placed the existing staff in a real bind. There is not the time to do everything the staff is requested, required, and expected to do.

Information is still lacking on the range of historic resources present in many communities and counties of the state. Surveys are the key to an understanding of the state's total historic, architectural, and cultural resources. Such an understanding would enable the state office, as well as the local governments and other organizations, to set priorities for processing local landmarks designations and nominations to the national and state registers and to expedite review and compliance efforts.

The statewide survey was carried out in a rather inconsistent manner in the early years of the program. As a result, it is often difficult to know what type of survey was done where. That information is necessary to carry out the federally required preservation planning process. Surveys have been conducted in a number of towns using streetscape forms. The results have not been satisfactory, providing information too sketchy to permit evaluation of the resources. A need exists for both reconnaissance level and intensive level survey efforts.

If surveys are to serve as planning tools and not merely as documents to be filed away, it is essential that the findings be analyzed. The interpretation of surveys must be done in a manner that will make them comprehensible and useful to local government officials, federal agencies, and interested citizens. A major problem in our historical/architectural survey efforts is a shortage of skilled cultural resource surveyors in Kansas. Thus, considerable supervision by our office is required.

A seismic zone map adopted five years ago by the U.S. Army for properties under its jurisdiction placed buildings in northeast Kansas in a higher zone (greater possibility of seismic activity) than before. All buildings being rehabilitated, including historic ones, must now comply with more stringent seismic requirements. This has affected the National Historic Landmark District at Fort Leavenworth. The staff of the preservation office has no expertise in the seismic field and has not been able to obtain much useful information on how to deal with seismic requirements vis-a-vis historic buildings.

A problem identified in the past by the staff architects is the number of technical treatments, i.e., stone consolidants, chemical damp-proof courses, etc., now being promoted by previously reliable national companies. Little specific testing has been done or guidance provided by objective organizations, such as the National Park Service or the National Bureau of Standards.

The carrying out of review and compliance requirements for projects at Fort Leavenworth has been adversely affected over the years by the refusal of some post officials to cooperate. Intervention by superiors created a climate which brought the completion and signing of a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement whereby the Post would have a full survey made of all historic resources and which specified formally the review procedures to be followed. Although some Fort Leavenworth officials are still reluctant to follow the recommendations of the SHPO and the ACHP or the requirements of 36 CFR 800, the Director of Engineering and Housing has pledged to fund the preparation of a preservation planning document for the post in FFY 1988.

Kansas does not yet have a comprehensive state preservation plan, which is both a state goal and and federal requirement. However, the preservation office is now working on such a plan, with the short term goal of completing one study unit per year. Two major study units have been completed, published, and distributed; a third will be completed shortly and published in the spring of 1988.

Production of National Register nominations has been a problem for a number of years. Because of its small size and numerous responsibilities, the staff can not itself generate many nominations although the nominations coordinator has been able to work on a number of thematic nominations. For the most part we must rely on individuals preparing nomination materials for buildings they are interested in. Thus, we are processing nominations that may not be the highest priority for the State. Buildings or sites to which we might assign a high priority are not being proposed because no individual has taken the time to work up a nomination. The quality of the nominations received, that is the caliber of the writing and the documentation, is often less than satisfactory, thus requiring much editing and revising by our staff. Some of the older district nominations do not meet current standards. The files lack sufficient information on each building. Archeological nominations to the National Register are costly to prepare in comparison to the preparation of nominations for buildings and structures. Yet the Historic Preservation Department needs to maintain a level of archeological nominations in order to provide protection for these resources.

Activities to Meet Problems and Needs

The following are specific activities that will be undertaken in FFY 1988 to meet survey problems and needs addressed above:

(1) Surveys of a more comprehensive nature will be carried out at various places with the use of HPF funds in conjunction with

implementation of RP3 in such cities as Hutchinson, Atchison, Kansas City, Wichita, and Baldwin City.

(2) Surveys of rural areas will be completed in Palmyra Township of Douglas County.

(3) The preservation office will continue the evaluation of the statewide survey of bridges completed by the Kansas Department of Transportation.

(4) The staff archeologist will continue reconnaissance level survey work in southwestern Kansas.

(5) The staff archeologist will conduct a survey in the Smoky Hill drainage in western Kansas for the purpose of identifying sites eligible for listing on the National Register.

The following are specific activities that will meet needs identified in the area of review and compliance:

(1) The transfer of the computerized inventory to micro computers in the HPD office will be completed by fall and all records accumulated during the past 18 months will then be entered.

(2) The staff architects will continue their search for reliable information on how to deal with seismic requirements.

(3) The staff archeologist will continue reconnaissance level survey

in southwestern Kansas and contact knowledgeable collectors in the region to increase the number of sites in the inventory and facilitate review of oil and gas projects in the region.

(4) The staff will work to implement the programmatic memorandum of agreement for Fort Leavenworth.

The following are specific activities that will be undertaken to meet planning needs:

(1) Continue to require that cities and other entities receiving survey grants use the local historic resources survey manual to relate the survey to the local planning process.

(2) Employ a research historian on a temporary basis to complete the third section of the preservation plan historic overview, and subsequently to prepare the fourth section.

(3) Print and distribute the 1900-1940 study unit on "A Time of Contrasts."

(4) A condensed version of the archeology section of the state preservation plan will be prepared for public distribution. This will complete the archeology section of the state plan.

The following are specific activities which will be undertaken to meet education needs:

(1) Continue to increase the circulation of the bimonthly newsletter Kansas Preservation.

(2) Staff will participate in preservation-related workshops, seminars, etc., and will present such programs as other activities permit.

(3) Staff will continue to search out reliable information on preservation treatments for dissemination to the public.

The following are specific activities that will be undertaken to meet National Register nominations needs:

(1) The office will utilize HPF grants to encourage survey subgrantees to follow up survey work with National Register nominations.

(2) The preservation office staff will make a concerted effort to insure accuracy and quality in the nomination forms it sends on to the National Park Service.

(3) The thematic nomination of high truss bridges should be eady for consideration by the state review board this summer.

(4) Work will continue on the Post Office Artwork and Round Barn thematic nominations.

(5) The staff archeologist will identify archeological sites potentially eligible for inclusion in thematic nomination and seek to use that type of nomination whenever possible to reduce the cost and the amount of time needed to prepare nominations for archeological sites.

Minnesota

321

Minnesota
FY88 Annual HPF Application
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Major Accomplishments in FY87

Like FY86, FY87 saw a slow but solid and steady maturation of several elements of the statewide comprehensive planning process for historic preservation.

Although there was little work undertaken on the further development of the identified historic contexts, these contexts continued to be utilized as a point of historical reference for many other projects. Work was begun on integration of the use of the new Multiple Property Registration Form into the system of contexts, as well as in working toward close integration of the planning system into the program areas of the office. Since it appeared that competing work priorities would not permit the Minnesota Historical Society Archaeology Department to make substantial annual progress on the development of the prehistoric and contact period contexts, a new cooperative agreement with the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology was initiated to further these portions of the planning system.

A key long-range goal which was nearly realized in FY87 was the completion of a reconnaissance level history/architecture survey for all of the state's 87 counties. This effort, begun in 1977, was designed to produce a base level inventory for all areas of the state and to result in the nomination of each area's most clearly eligible properties to the National Register. In FY87, survey work was completed in Beltrami, Clearwater, Hubbard, Wabasha, Sibley, and northern St. Louis Counties. At this point, only certain portions of a few counties have not been covered, and virtually all cities have had the major areas surveyed. Of course, more intensive work is merited in several places, as are more specialized thematic or context-related surveys; these will follow. But the base has been established, and is proving a valuable source of information for review and compliance and other planning work.

An updated Minnesota Checklist of National Register properties (available free), planning and/or implementation of cooperative projects with the University of Minnesota School of Architecture, the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota and the National Park Service, and the initiation of a new subgrants program to produce public information on National Register properties, and increased interest in the CLG program were other important highlights of the year.

Problems and Needs for FY88

1. CONDUCTING A STATEWIDE SURVEY AND MAINTAINING A STATEWIDE INVENTORY

With the virtual completion of the reconnaissance county-by-county survey, the history/architecture inventory now reflects a good distribution of properties throughout the state. The most pressing need for this inventory is now to move forward with the computerization of the inventory data, completing the National Register listings first and then turning to the remainder of the inventoried properties. Additional state dollars could make additional staff assistance available to address this need in FY88.

The survey continues to move into new areas. Chief among these are: 1) selected, mostly intensive, surveys tailored to the needs of the management units identified through the comprehensive planning process, 2) selected, mostly intensive, surveys of specific property types identified in the development of the contexts for the planning process, and 3) local surveys carried out by the Heritage Preservation Commissions/Certified Local Governments as part of local planning efforts.

During FY88, reconnaissance level survey work in selected areas of Hennepin County will fill in some of the gaps in the inventory produced during the county-by-county survey. Surveys tailored for the needs of particular management units will include a survey of properties constructed by the WPA/CCC in the state parks (the Department of Natural Resources is the management unit) and an evaluation of bridges which were identified in a previous survey project conducted in cooperation with the Minnesota Department of Transportation. An intensive survey of log buildings in the community of Embarrass will relate to the development of context information for the northern section of the state. Finally, several different types of surveys will be funded and assisted with the CLG program, including an archaeology and history/architecture survey in Cottage Grove, intensive surveys of three college campuses in St. Paul and of a block of distinctive housing in Minneapolis, a "base-line" survey of Pipestone, and an evaluation of a "base-line" survey completed in Faribault during FY87.

Another important need that will continue to be addressed in FY88 is to increase levels of documentation on listed properties. A cooperative agreement with the University of Minnesota School of Architecture will result in the completion of HABS/HAER documentation on two National Historic Landmark flour mils - the Washburn A and Pillsbury A Mills in the St. Anthony Falls Historic District - and the initiation of a new project to be carried out in the spring of 1988. Another cooperative agreement with the National Park Service will result in photodocumentation of all of the state's National Historic Landmarks to HABS/HAER standards.

It should be noted that the archaeological surveys which were anticipated for FY87 were not initiated, largely because of the continuing problem of a lack of a comprehensive framework for the state's prehistory. Archaeological survey work during FY88 will be delayed pending completion of the planning project, outlined below, except for the ongoing surveys conducted by the Minnesota Department of Transportation and the Trails and Waterways and State Parks units of the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.

2. NOMINATING ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES TO THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Throughout the course of the county-by-county survey, there has been a direct link between survey and nomination by including nomination documentation for several properties as part of the survey scopes of work. Since, in many cases, these surveys were the first to be conducted in an area, a high percentage of the most clearly eligible properties in the state have been listed or determined eligible.

New nominations will result largely from the surveys discussed above (a small number will continue to come from other sources outside the survey framework). It is expected that the number of properties to be nominated will continue to drop off, both because the type of documentation necessary to justify significance may require more resources and because the unique nature of the surveys will require more staff time for monitoring and assistance, thereby reducing the amount available for registration activities. However, as long as a direct link is maintained between survey and registration activities, a reduction in the number of nominations is not viewed as a problem.

Integration of the Multiple Property Nomination Form to provide the link between registration and survey/planning activities is a strong need. This will be addressed in FY88 through inclusion of a Multiple Property Form as part of the scope of work for the WPA/CCC State Park Survey and for the Bridge Evaluation Project. Also in FY88, contracts for the completion of properties previously identified in the state owned buildings survey and for additional required work on previously prepared nomination documentation will be undertaken.

3. PREPARING AND USING A COMPREHENSIVE STATEWIDE PRESERVATION PLAN

In developing its comprehensive planning process, Minnesota has chosen to undertake much of the over-all development of the plan in-house, in order to help insure the utility of the process to program operations, even though this method may require more time for implementation.

In line with this approach, the development of the prehistoric and contact period contexts had been assigned to the MHS Archaeology Department. However, during 1987, it became apparent that the available resources in this department were not adequate to accomplish the desired results. In 1988, a cooperative agreement with the Institute for Minnesota Archaeology will include reassessment of the preliminary contexts for the prehistoric and contact periods identified and will begin to examine issues of management for these contexts.

A second need in this area is to more closely integrate the comprehensive planning framework with the formulation of the annual work plan, with the involvement of the public, and with the daily operations of the program. This need will be addressed through further work on production of a document describing the planning process (postponed from FY87), through at least one public meeting on the planning process, and through beginning work on designing a system to organize and make accessible information on the contexts and the management units to the staff and others.

Third, the development of local planning systems for Certified Local Governments remains an important need and priority. Several CLG subgrants will foster the development of these systems, including projects to develop context frameworks in Northfield and Lanesboro, to conduct surveys and evaluation projects in Pipestone, Cottage Grove, and Faribault, and to tackle an operating plan for one context for Northfield.

Finally, the use of the Multiple Property Registration Form as an integral component of the planning process needs to be explored. This tool may actually provide a more useful role than the previously planned "context assessments". For FY88, a Multiple Property Form for some of the property types identified in the Northern Minnesota Lumbering Context or another context may be drafted to test this tool.

4. ADMINISTERING THE PROGRAM OR FEDERAL GRANT ASSISTANCE FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION WITHIN THE STATE.

The major work accomplished in grants management during FY86 (procedures manual, accompanying forms and other documents) continued to assist in this area of the program in FY87. For FY88, it is hoped that both the Certified Local Government subgrants cycle and the issuing of the Request for Proposals for contract work will be issued at a much earlier date so that there is greater flexibility in the time available for project work. Should funds be made available for architectural and engineering studies or acquisition and development work, appropriate administrative guidelines and procedures will need to be developed and implemented for projects to be funded with these dollars. The overwhelming need for these funds will be documented in conjunction with a project coordinated by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers.

5. ADVISING AND ASSISTING FEDERAL AND STATE AGENCIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN CARRYING OUT THEIR HISTORIC PRESERVATION RESPONSIBILITIES (WHICH INCLUDE ASSISTING THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN REVIEWS RELATED TO THE CERTIFICATION OF THE ECONOMIC RECOVERY TAX ACT PROJECTS)

6. COOPERATING WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR; THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION; AND OTHER FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, ORGANIZATIONS, AND INDIVIDUALS, TO ENSURE THAT HISTORIC PROPERTIES ARE TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION AT ALL LEVELS PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT.

Working with other agencies in carrying out the Advisory Council procedures and the tax act process will continue, although it is expected that the number of tax act projects may remain relatively low because of the tax law changes made a year ago.

The review and compliance process has been made more efficient as portions of the process have been computerized, and this is expected to continue in FY88. An important need, both for review and compliance as per Section 106 and for review of other actions of state and local agencies, is for the SHPO to assess the actions of agencies and target those that require special proactive attention. In FY88, attempts will be made to build this action into the planning process. Special attention may also be given to specific agencies as time and other reviews permit.

7. PROVIDING PUBLIC INFORMATION, EDUCATION, TRAINING, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE RELATING TO FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES

The needs in this area are almost limitless. A basic need of prime importance is to provide more information to the public about listed properties; this is especially crucial since it gets to the heart of historic preservation activity - the history.

During FY88, a pilot program - "National Register Minnesota" - will be implemented to provide subgrants to non-profits and units of government to produce guides to NRHP properties related to a specific theme a geographic area. If successful and continued, the program could eventually result in the production of a series of unified but individualized guides to the state's historic properties.

There is also a strong need to provide better models for determining appropriate new uses for historic properties. Using the National Trust's Preservation Advisory Services Team as a guide, a second pilot project (in cooperation with the Preservation Alliance of Minnesota) will explore a team method of addressing this need.

Continuing elements of providing public education and assistance are coverage of activities in Minnesota History News, the Minnesota History Interpreter, and Preservation Matters, as well as participation in a wide variety of classes, workshops, and seminars. Educational projects to be carried out by CLG's include a traveling exhibit on historic contexts for Pipestone, two publications and a video for Cottage Grove, work on a major architectural history publication and a guide to the Lowertown Historic District for St. Paul, and planning for a plaque program for Minneapolis.

8. COOPERATING WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM, CERTIFYING AND MONITORING THESE PROGRAMS, AND ADMINISTERING THE MANDATED PASS THROUGH OF HPF FUNDS TO THESE GOVERNMENTS

During FY88, it is expected that at least three new local governments will join the nine that have already achieved CLG status. The state's CLG's have made good progress; several of the grants projects are described elsewhere in this overview. One of the most pressing needs in this program area is for additional technical assistance, both in carrying out grants-assisted work and with other projects. Various alternatives of providing this assistance will be examined in FY88 and, if feasible, implemented. Should additional assistance be obtained, a high priority will be to establish links between the CLG program and the multitude of other state programs aimed at community development, improvement, and education.

Finally, at least two field workshops and one general workshop will be held during the year.

Missouri

MISSOURI STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

1987 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Following in the pattern set in Fiscal Year 1986, Fiscal Year 1987 was a time of transition and retooling for the Missouri State Historic Preservation Office. Post-performance-audit trauma continued to afflict the program, resulting in a slowdown of "concrete" products while new logging, tracking and monitoring systems were put in place and internal adjustments were made to address audit deficiencies. However, for better or worse, FY87 will be remembered most clearly as the year of our program reorganization.

Since the program's inception ca. 1969, the organization of the MOSHPO had changed little in response to an expanding preservation constituency, shifting preservation needs, and ever-increasing state and federal responsibilities. Accordingly, after considerable deliberation, we elected to realign the program in order to create an organizational structure that better reflected our increased responsibilities/activities and that maximized the talents and capabilities of the staff.

Our former organization of four sections (Survey and Registration, Review and Compliance, Grants, and Technical Preservation Services) was reduced to two basic components: Preservation Planning and Preservation Services. These two sections reflect our basic functions of (i) planning to ensure the identification, evaluation, and registration of Missouri's cultural resources and (ii) providing services to the public in order to ensure the long-term protection and appreciation of those resources. While providing for more coordinated administration of our basic program elements (statewide survey and inventory, National Register nominations, review and compliance activities, tax incentives, and grants management), the new system provides niches for more recent program additions, such as the Certified Local Government Program, Main Street technical assistance, comprehensive planning, and the state's Historic Preservation Revolving Fund.

As might be expected with any radical change, the results have been mixed. On the positive side, improved supervision and coordination has led to marked improvements in quality and timeliness of work and in overall internal planning/management. On the downside, several defections have occurred, resulting in the time-consuming process of filling staff vacancies. However, internal catharsis aside, we are confident that modest progress has been made, and we have reasonable hopes of more substantial progress in the forthcoming year.

As anticipated, in FY'87 the rehabilitation tax incentives program witnessed a dramatic decrease in the start-up of new certified rehabilitation projects as a result of the prohibitive change wrought by the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Unquestionably, the combination of extended depreciation periods and passive loss restrictions accounted for this negative trend in rehabilitation development.

Comparing FY'86 figures with FY'87, the number of Part 2 applications submitted to the MOSHPO has dropped from 231 to 96. These figures indicate a 58% decrease in certified rehab work statewide. In terms of dollars, certified rehab investment dropped from $152 million in FY'86 to a projected $60 million in FY'87, a loss in investment of $92 million.

As in past years, St. Louis continued to be the focus of volume activity in Missouri with 66 projects representing $34.9 million in investment. Kansas City ranked a close second in total investment, within a projected figure of $23.5 million invested in 20 projects. For the remainder of the state, only 10 projects were submitted, representing $1.5 million in cost.

Staff reviewed 86 Part 1 applications in FY'87. In addition, 119 Part 3 applications were received, keeping tax reviewers consistently busy despite the downward trend in new rehabs.

The combination of fewer tax reviewers as a result of our program reorganization (two as opposed to the previous four) and the overall decrease in number of applications effectively maintained a status quo in terms of workload. However, for the first time since 1981, we were able to revise our "Rehabilitation Tax Incentives" packet. Now in spiral-bound format, the packet contains current information on the tax law, as well as all pertinent applications, standards, and instructions. Devised as a comprehensive source of information for potential applicants, the packet saw immediate success, in terms of fewer telephone calls regarding the application process, better prepared applications, and more expeditions staff reviews.

Along with the tax packet, our slide presentations on the application process and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation were revised and upgraded. The slide presentations, which can be tailored for lay or professional audiences and small towns or urban areas, are increasingly popular throughout the state.

In response to the popularity of Missouri's Certified Local Government Program in FY'86, we were successful in FY'87 in establishing a full-time CLG coordinator as part of our program reorganization. While only five new communities have been officially certified this year (Clarksville: population 585; Joplin: population 39,023; Fredericktown: population 4,036; Independence: population 111,797; and Kansas City: population 448,026), requests for technical assistance and information have skyrocketed. Furthermore, as reflected in the above population figures, the program has surprisingly broad appeal within the spectrum of Missouri municipalities.

Our second annual CLG conference was held on April 24, 1987 at the freshly rehabilitated Odd Fellows Hall (NRHP) in St. Charles, drawing a record attendance of approximately 100 participants. The agenda, which balanced programmatic training with "real-world" preservation issues, showcased Missouri's preservation community, drawing on CLG and non-CLG staff and professional preservation consultants, as well as MOSHPO staff. The conference was very well received, eliciting extensive demand for staff presentations throughout the state.

In addition to furnishing "on-demand" presentations, during FY'87 the CLG coordinator and other staff members prioritized training sessions on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation for CLG preservation commissions. Eight of ten training sessions were accomplished in FY'87, with the remaining two scheduled for FY'88. Experience has shown that continued additional training on this topic will be needed; several CLG's have already requested further presentations in FY'88.

While considerable emphasis was placed on training and informational/educational activities, certain requisite in-house projects were initiated. Recognizing the difficulties in coordinating nomination preparation and review between the MOSHPO and the CLG's, a draft "National Register of Historic Places Nomination Procedures for Certified Local Governments" was developed. To assist in paperwork requirements, a CLG log was created to track and monitor the process of certification, submission of minutes; commission membership and staffing; and other information relevant to CLG activities. A target list of CLG candidates has been drawn up, based on an analysis of resource-potential, development activity (such as 106), and demonstrated interest in historic preservation. However, as unsolicited interest in the CLG program continues to be high, we have not as yet prioritized development of a strategy for recruitment.

Communities currently working to revise or enact ordinances include: Cape Girardeau, Belton, Lee's Summit, Hannibal, Caledonia (pop. 162), Bonne Terre, and Poplar Bluff. Whether any of these communities will pursue CLG status is uncertain. However, many communities seem to view the CLG program as an alternative to the Main Street program. The majority of interest continues to lie with downtown revitalization, and every effort has been made by the staff to present the CLG and Main Street programs as a logical partnership to ensure successful, long range preservation planning.

Long-standing interest in the Main Street program for economic revitalization increased tremendously in the past year. Staff responded to a myriad of requests for public meetings, media interviews, video presentations, and printed materials. Unfortunately, despite widespread popular support, a proposed bill that would have established a state funded Main Street program within the Department of Economic Development did not pass, largely due to budgetary concerns. However, in light of the growing popular support for the concept, it is anticipated that the Main Street issue will be included in next year's legislative agenda.

While the outcome of the 1987 legislative session was disappointing in regard to the proposed Main Street Bill, positive results were seen in the successful passage of a bill protecting unmarked human burials. Signed into law in September of 1987, the law establishes a committee to provide advice and direction to the MOSHPO regarding the treatment and disposition of unmarked human remains discovered within the state.

During FY'87 the MOSHPO continued efforts started in FY'86 to revamp and strengthen Missouri's National Register program; our efforts were rewarded by receiving the welcome news that, after a one and one-half year struggle, our National Register program obtained approved program status. The revamping process included the adoption of systematic office nomination processing procedures, implementation of a thorough staff review of all nominations prior to state review board submittal, the use of a detailed in-house review sheet keyed to the new National Register Bulletin #16, and tough staff recommendations to the state review board. Missouri nomination preparers have greeted some of these change with mixed reviews. As a result, this year has been a year of adjustment for both consultants and staff as we shifted from the "old way of doing things" to the "new."

In order to establish better communication with our consultants, a "Dear Colleague" letter is sent on a bi-monthly basis to a mailing list of approximately 60; these letters, in addition to containing the latest information from the National Park Service, announce new changes in MOSHPO policy or procedures.

A disappointment of FY'87 is that we were not able to finalize Missouri Suvey guidelines, a task that, hopefully, will be completed in FY'88. Our progress on drafting those guidelines was delayed by our experimentation with different suvey methodologies tailored to the subject manner and purpose of the survey (i.e., rural vs. urban, National Register evaluation versus local landmark designation, high density versus scattered site). A particularly thorny issue has been genereated by interest in the Certified Local Government program: how to devise a survey methodology that identifies both National Register eligible properties (to keep us happy) and at the same time locally significant landmarks or districts that probably aren't eligible for NR listing (to keep CLG's happy).

The traditional categorization of survey as either reconnaissance or intensive has been disregarded as not providing enough flexibility; instead, survey methodology is tailored/designed for each survey, although, of course, all surveys still must meet the Secretary of Interiors "Standards for Identification and Evaluation".

A concept that was developed in FY-87 and that will be implemented in the selection of FY'88 grants is the awarding of small HPF grants to draft survey plans for any survey effort that is likely to be a phased project over several years due to its size and scope. Grant applicants will be forced to prepare a well-thought-out plan of action for proposed survey activities, thus ensuring better grant applications and better projects.

As in FY'86, our FY'87 Historic Preservation Fund survey and planning grant money was used to encourage the preparation of National Register nominations based on previous survey. These included the Downtown Chilhowee Historic District, derived from a FY'85 and FY'86 survey of Johnson County; the Goodfellow/Julian Concrete Block Historic District, identified in a city-wide survey of pre-WWI concrete block buildings in St. Louis; the Wydown-Forsyth Historic District located in St. Louis County, a neighborhood surveyed under FY'85 and FY'86 grants; the German Town Historic District, recommended for nomination in a survey of the City of Blue Springs; and three individual sites identified in previous Kansas City survey efforts.

The FY'87 sub-grant cycle was also particularly exciting due to the number of new grant applications and the quality of the grant applications resulting in grant relationships with communities or counties that have never been surveyed (a grant selection priority). Much of this interest can be attributed to the popularity of the Certified Local Government program in Missouri and the interest in preservation that this program's outreach efforts has generated in the rural areas of the state. Due to the high quality of applications, 29% of Missouri's FY'87 grant awards went to Certified Local Governments.

FY'87 grant awards also reflect a shift in emphasis in the urban areas from geographical survey to thematic survey so as to develop historic contexts, with awards for an Art Deco Survey in the St. Louis metropolitan area, early concrete block building and William B. Ittner designed school building surveys in the City of St. Louis, and a study of the Kansas City apartment building property types.

A high note of the MOSHPO's activities in FY'87 was our involvement in the acquisition of White Haven, an endangered NHL in St. Louis County. Significant as the former home of Ulysses S. and Julia Dent Grant, White Haven was jointly acquired by St. Louis County and the Missouri Department of Natural Resources, using monies from the Historic Preservation Revolving Fund. Pursuant to a legal agreement drafted and administered by the MOSHPO, the County will restore, maintain and operate White Haven has a county historic site and will repay the revolving fund investment over a period of ten years.

Montana

FY88 MONTANA HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND APPLICATION

Program Overview

The Montana Historical Society is currently involved in a new, professional fundraising campaign and is now preparing for MONTANA's 1989 biennial legislative session. Those circumstances prompted the Society to embark on a very deliberate program and agency planning exercise.

The attached overview was written to satisfy initial planning discussions within the Montana Historical Society and to accompany our FY88 Application. More than was the case in other Preservation Fund Applications, this Overview focuses most on our program AS IT SERVES THE RESOURCES AND PEOPLE OF MONTANA rather than on our fulfillment of NPS goals.

Marcella Sherfy, SHPO

2 11-88
Date

Montana Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society

Application to the National Park Service, Department of the Interior for FY88 Federal Historic Preservation Fund Monies

Application/grant synopsis

The Montana Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society is applying to the Department of Interior, National Park Service for $343,318 Federal Historic Preservation Fund Monies. These funds may be expended through September, 1989, for identification, evaluation, and preservation of Montana's historic and prehistoric resources. A portion of the funds are used to match state general fund money in support of Preservation Office staff and operating costs. The remainder of the funds are allocated on a matching basis for regrants to historical organizations, communities, or educational institutions for site survey and evaluation projects or for regrants to communities or counties to assist in the establishment of community preservation programs. Congress has prohibited the use of these funds for physical rehabilitation of historic buildings or maintenance of them.

Any additional information may be obtained from:

Marcella Sherfy
State Historic Preservation Office
Montana Historical Society
225 North Roberts
Helena, MT 59620
406-444-7715

MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY--STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE OVERVIEW

January 15, 1988

What do we do now?

We do what all the other divisions of the Society do.

We collect/preserve;
interpret/provide access to; and
advocate the preservation of Montana's significant historic and prehistoric sites.

We use different means to carry out that work than those used by other programs within the Society. Our mix of funds is different. Our means of accomplishing those goals of necessity brings us into contact with a very wide range of Montanans. Our broad phrase for all three functions is **to encourage the preservation of significant historic and prehistoric resources throughout the state.**

More specifically:

- -- we help Montanans know the historical, architectural, and archaeological value of their area; (survey)
- -- we help Montanans receive recognition for their significant properties; (Register listing and historic signing)
- -- we direct Montanans to and help them use the few financial incentives available for preservation; we monitor the time-limited covenants on properties which have received past federal financial assistance, currently more than 50; (tax credits, cultural and aesthetic grants, any federal preservation grants, covenants)
- -- we provide federal and state agencies with our recommendations on what they can and should do to avoid unnecessary impact to significant properties; (compliance consultation)
- -- we offer technical assistance to historic and prehistoric property owners; (technical assistance)
- -- we encourage communities to become capable of assuming many of our preservation functions, specifically to be advocates for their local resources; (Certified Local Government program and preparation for it)
- -- we offer limited assistance to historic properties in state ownership; (Daly, Moss, Governor's Mansion, etc.)
- -- we provide programs, guidance, assistance in an active, planned format on a limited basis. (newsletter, Register workshops, assistance to the museum, information packets assistance to the Montana Preservation Alliance)

[illegible]

Based on FY87 figures		Percent of [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]
Systematic survey of historic and prehistoric sites	8 regional contracts/projects	7%	6 (3 mo on gr
Property recognition	73 individual properties listed in the Register 11 districts	16%	13
Access to and assistance in using financial incentives	39 tax certifications files 51 covenants monitored	5%	3
Federal and state agency consultation	2,000 federal letters 1,000 state letters numerous meetings	48%	38
Community encouragement	5 Certified Local Govts assisted	5%	3 (2 mont on gran
Building and site technical assistance	400 letters in all subject areas		
Oversight of Moss and Daly Mansions		12%	9
Education/guidance/broad assistance/advocacy	4 newsletters 31 broad programs 1 conference Visits to 6 tribes		
Administration (Secretary's time accounted for proportionally in each area)		7%	6 (3 mont on gran
		100%	78

Problems and Needs
(inside, looking inside)

We are substantially doing all the kinds of activities that we believe need to be done by an agency such as the Society for historic and prehistoric sites.

But we want--and have wanted for a long time--to change the arrangement of time and energy spent on that array of projects. And, several of the activities we now do warrant significantly more time and energy than we can ever give them with current staff.

The work that takes priority in the State Preservation Office currently reflects several factors/realities over which we have little control. Put bluntly, we have to do first those activities with deadlines attached or which--left unattended--get us into financial or legal trouble.

Stated even more baldly, historic preservation work sponsored and administered by the Montana Historical Society for the State of Montana is substantially at the mercy of federal funding and, logically then, federal requirements. While the State of Montana provides approximately 50% of the funding for the whole Historical Society's budget; it funds only 14% of all the preservation work undertaken in the Society's name by the Preservation Office. (The state now funds only 26% of even office operating costs. Those total costs include 30,000 federal dollars spent for indirect cost payments that support a Centralized Services position.)

Even more ironically, the work we accomplish does serve the needs and resources and people of Montana very well. Consider, for instance, the tax program. The time we spend helping Montanans secure substantial income tax credit for rehabilitation of historic buildings has returned to Montana taxpayers over 4 million dollars in investments over the past 7 years. The state's contribution to that effort is less than $3,000 per year.

The price Montana preservation and the Society pays for this imbalance is comprised of two parts:
(a) we just do substantially less than we could with a real state investment and
(b) what we do is substantially influenced by federal deadlines and requirements.

In order of time allocations, Preservation's "on demand" activities are:

** compliance/coordination with federal and state agencies. Federal and state laws mandates our participation in such consultation. Federal and state regulations identify specific steps at which we comment and the time periods in which we are permitted to comment. Speed in commenting generally encourages better agency response.

** grant administration and management. The National Park Service sets rules for use of its money, including time deadlines and formats for applications, notifications, final reports, document counting, contract writing, and oversight. The contracts we enter into with subgrantees often have their own internal deadlines for our management of the work. The State, in turn, identifies its own requirements for money management and contracting. Sharon offers us excellent accounting assistance. She does not, however, write applications, notify, prepare final reports, count, audit monthly requests for reimbursement,etc.,--all the other aspects of money management. Failure to meet required deadlines or to perform the correct financial procedures results in loss of funding or audit criticism.

** National Register nominations. National Park Service rules for nominating properties to the Register--now adopted exactly in Montana codes--dictate a series of specific time periods and formats for processing nominations.
** Tax projects. Internal Revenue Service and Park Service rules again dictate the time in which we assist Montanans in use of the tax credits.

** Management of state records. The University of Montana's control over original site files and computerization of site forms and survey data creates a series of inefficiencies and what appear to be inappropriate costs for us that also take a toll on the remainder of our compliance and research work.

We want to keep on doing all the activities described above or we recognize that they must be done. But the time deadlines imposed on our available staff by these activities leave us with little time for other portions of our work: **broader technical assistance/guidance; larger scale research and planning; broader advocacy efforts; broad public education; concentration on endangered sites; creation of a real, functioning community of preservationists in the state.**

Our inability to encourage preservation in broader frames-of-reference (as opposed to single project/incident formats) critically shortchanges the State's preservation needs and makes project specific work that much more difficult.

We are able, at best, to react to a variety of needs. We rarely can act on our knowledge of broad needs and meet them before they reach us as specific requests.

Problems and Needs

(inside, looking outside)

The "state of preservation," the extent to which historic and prehistoric sites are preserved, interpreted, and lobbied for, in Montana has improved enormously in the last 10 years. The Historical Society is by no means, now, the only show in town. But the state and its citizens still face or create situations and problems that could be improved or solved:

1. Preservation activities continue to be most concentrated in central and western Montana and in mid to large communities. Survey and nomination is just beginning in two Eastern Montana towns, and rural areas around the state are not using federal survey funds, generating nominations, using tax credits, or informally recognizing their significant historic and prehistoric properties. Even when survey does occur, the scarcity of grant funds for the process limits the number and kind of Register nominations that result from inventory.

2. Throughout the state--notwithstanding real improvement--the reasons for preserving buildings and sites and ways to do so remain substantially misunderstood or unknown. The state moves slowly away from a landmark, one-of-a-kind focus. The economic benefits of preservation remain little known or believed. The breadth of benefit that real preservation can offer to our tourism efforts remains unexplored.

3. The "I'll do whatever I please on my own land" thinking remains strong among private property owners and within federal and state landmanaging agencies. That attitude diminishes only with longterm education, broad public disagreement with that thinking, and, where appropriate, legal penalties.

4. Montana continues to lose many significant properties to unregulated development or deterioration. Education and public support for another perspective again will be the only real antidotes to those situations. For instance, sustained education for county commissioners and constituent pressure on county commissioners would pay great dividends in retention of historic bridges, requirements for subdivision developers to consider historic values, etc. Education work with contractors, local preservation commissions, or planners would result in equally rich benefits.

5. No entity within the state is currently able to hold and manage easements preserving historic values; quickly take title to threatened valuable property; or hold and sell property as a way to produce income for other preservation activities.

6. The newly created Montana Preservation Alliance is close to being able to take on the needs identified in #5 and intends to be able to launch legal challenge and broadly based lobbying education efforts soon. However, it continues to need grant assistance and strong support from us to reach those goals.

7. No educational institution or other museum complex in the state is organized to demonstrate and publish on a consistent basis sound, detailed research and writing in the field of historic preservation (historic and prehistoric)--research and writing that links the land's use and development over time with remaining sites and structures. History and historic archaeology especially lack a strong sites/research base. The absence of that professional base/support in the state leaves us all more vulnerable to the sense that preservation decisions are arbitrary and that anyone's guess on historic value is as good as any one else's.

8. Montana has never had an organized state-owned historic site program. The sites held by Fish, Wildlife, and Parks were acquired opportunistically and with no specific historical agency frame-of-reference. FWP now actively discourages any further state acquisition of sites. Meanwhile, Montana possesses an amazing collection of historic and prehistoric places that are unquestionably of state and national importance and pristine enough to warrant public interpretation. The state needs a way to offer consistent, thoughtful direction to and supervision of such sites--for public interpretation. That does not usually need to mean state administration. It should mean state assistance, guidance, and oversight.

So, what do we WANT to do?
(within the Preservation Office)

1. We want to perform solid historic and archaeological research ourselves and solicit and organize other outside research efforts. The research we need to do can be done as a part of National Register, survey, and Preservation Planning efforts, as well as independently--using existing preservation work--for publication and other educational formats.

2. We want to take the information we all hold now and transform it into technical assistance for preservation practitioners; persuasive public programming for adults and children; "how to" workshops and materials for a very interested lay public; and published research and historic and prehistoric contextual planning material for all the publics identified above. We will need to develop and transform this information in coordination with all other Society programs.

3. We want to assist effectively the Montana Preservation Alliance, in particular, and other organizations such a the Montana Association of Planners, the Montana Archaeological Association, etc., in their plans to hold easements and property, lobby for preservation, mobilize public opinion when it will have influence, and file suit when legal action is needed to preserve endangered sites.

4. We want to provide indepth technical assistance to historic and prehistoric sites that, for a range of reasons, should be in state ownership, but managed by other entities. State ownership offers a form of protection that no other kind of ownership may. Coupled with local or organizational administration of sites it offers the state a remarkably inexpensive way to advance preservation of Montana's heritage and encourage visitation. But the availability of professional expertise to the sites is critical if they are to survive and be worthy of public interpretation.

5. We want to provide a consistent source of assistance to communities--local governments, commissions, planners, building tradesmen, and major organizations. Over the long haul, these folks determine what stays and what's demolished far more than we--or all Montanans as a whole do. So, the more we can channel specific education, information, and appropriately delegated authority to them, the better preservation will be.

6. We want the time and research base to be solid advocates for specific preservation issues.

What will it take to do those tasks?

1. Fund and hire a second public historian/architectural historian to write National Register nominations, transform survey material into nominations, and transform survey and nomination materials into public educational materials.
   **With the loss of half a position two years ago, we lost any capability to step beyond reactive Register work. The workload far exceeds another 20 hours per week.

2. Fund and hire a grants manager, on at least a half time basis.
   ** That will result in the savings of 6 to 8 months of professional time for public education, broader assistance, or research.

3. Fund and hire a historic sites coordinator to orchestrate oversight and assistance for the Moss and Daly Mansions and to prepare a program for additional state/local site ownership and administration. This person may logically assume responsibility for all or portions of site management at the Governor's Mansion and the Capitol.
   ** This produces 2 to 3 months of additional staff time.

4. Fund and hire a community assistance coordinator to operate our Certified Local Government program and orchestrate a range of other educational/guidance services to local entities, planners, organization.
   ** This will free another 2 months of Lon's time at least.

5. Reorganize compliance work, continuing to hunt for as many reasonable programmatic responses to the process as we can, identifying ways to substitute education for specific project responses, seeking legal action when sustained comment on our part hasn't been effective.
   ** It isn't realistic to assume that we can make or should make drastic cuts in our compliance commitment. Nonetheless, it is critical to continue to find as many workable, defensible shortcuts as exist.

6. Fund and hire, as possible, specific research/planning assistance in both history and prehistory. Even having freed almost a year's worth of time from existing staff, we will be unable to concentrate well on both public education and indepth research--designed for publication or to set examples. The kind of assistance sought here may well be available on contract or through specific foundation grants that we have not, heretofore, had time even to seek.

7. If at all feasible, move the permanent site files now held by the University of Montana to Helena, along with a staff person to continue computerizing site and survey data.
   ** Not only would such a move eliminate many of the time and money costs

associated with our current contractual arrangement, the staff person responsible here for managing the files could and should logically assume many of our compliance files search duties.

8. Cooperate with Society administration and other departments in finding money, incentives, programs to attract and keep highly qualified professionals. We cannot provide the service needed or develop credible research programs just with graduate students.

9. Retitle and refocus our existing tasks in order to clarify and make visible our most important goals and work.

Heritage Sites Service MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

What we might look like - a trial balloon.

		Percent of time	[illegible]
Public Archaeology (Dave and a new person) **Public History** **Public Architectural History** (Pat, new person, Marcella, Kathy when possible)	Preservation Planning National Register Grant seeking Research Coordination with other Society programs Publication Education	33%	48
Agency Archaeological Service (Agency archaeologist and U of M person) **Agency Historical Service** (Kathy ½ time, Pat, Marcella, Lon)	Compliance Site files/survey files management Agency education/training	32%	46
Community Preservation Service (new person)	Certified Local Govt. program Broad community education	10%	14
Technical Preservation Service (Lon)	Architectural education Tax Act Covenants Building technical asst.	10%	14
Historic Sites Supervisor (new person)	Moss/Daly Orchestration of a larger program Possible Governors Mansion/Capitol role	9%	13
Administration (Marcella)	(Secretary's time accounted for proportionally in each area)	2%	3
Grants Administration (new person) ½ time basis	Application/reporting	4%	6
8A		100%	144

Money Premises.

At least since 1980, and I suspect since the program came to the Society in 1977, our federal funds have appeared endless, easily obtained, and rather limitless in terms of program expansion.

Hence in those 8 years, Preservation has never been the object of a search for donated funds, additional state general funds, or private foundation or grant writing--other than the applications we make to the National Park Service.

In 1980, half of our five permanent, full-time positions were funded by state general funds. Now, only 4 1/2 positions received 50% state general fund support. Put another way, the state funds 2 1/4 positions, the federal government funds 4 1/4 of our positions.

For the last several years, we have received an average of $315,000 per year from Congress. (They haven't changed the basic appropriation.)

Here's what happens to that.

30,000 pays our indirect cost obligation.
152,000 pays our staff and operating expense costs in addition to the 68,000 that state pays.
32,000 must be set aside for regrant use by Certified Local Governments.

We are left with 101,000 to regrant for all other preservation activities that we should/can support around the state: our contract with the University, community inventory, support for the Montana Preservation Alliance, etc.

While we can choose to expend a greater portion of our federal funds on operating expenses, we do not have much leeway without threatening our basic program requirements from NPS.

Hence, we believe it is critical for the State to consider the issue outlined at the beginning of this overview: should they continue to expect the federal government to pay such a large proportion of what should be done to encourage the preservation of Montana's own historic and prehistoric resources.

That leads the Society, we believe: to secure program support from the general fund, to rearrange or reconsider indirect cost uses, to seek both short term and endowment support for portions of the program.

Nebraska

NeSHPO PROGRAM PLAN -- FY 1988

6 JAN 88

CONTENTS	FY87	FY88
General Program		p.1
Planning	p.2	p.3
Survey	p.4	p.5
Registration	p.6	p.6
Promotion and Education	p.7	p.7
Tax Incentives	p.8	p.8
Review & Compliance	p.9	p.9
Certified Local Government	p.9	p.10

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The **Nebraska** State Historical Society, by action of the Nebraska State Legislature (**Revised Statutes of Nebraska**, 82-118), is authorized to administer the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act as amended. The responsibilities of the Society's State Historic Preservation Office (NeSHPO) include the identification, evaluation, registration, and protection of the State's historic cultural resources. Toward these ends the office conducts the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NeHBS) and archeological surveys; evaluates and nominates properties to the National Register of Historic Places; consults with developers and reviews projects for the Historic Preservation Tax Certification program; develops the State's Cultural Resource Plan; administers Review and Compliance procedures for both Federal and

State laws; and provides information and technical assistance to governments and the public.

The Director of the Nebraska State Historical Society is the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO is assisted by a Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, and a staff of one half-time and five full-time professionals, one full-time staff assistant and one clerk-typist. This staff is augmented by support staff from other departments of the Nebraska State Historical Society, temporary survey assistants, student interns, and volunteers.

The FY88 application for federal assistance has been developed in consultation with the state's preservation constituency. A questionnaire entitled "Offer Your Ideas on Historic Preservation," was distributed in the spring of 1987 to nearly 7,500 historical and preservation organizations, local government and planning officials, and others interested in historic preservation. Tabulation of the results has provided important indications of public priorities and perceptions, and local interests in preservation. The results have been used in the development of this application, and in evaluating public needs and the services of the NeSHPO.

Planning Program: FY87 Accomplishments

The staff initiated revisions to the structure and organization of **"Historic Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing,"** reissuing the document via computer disk.

Under survey contracts administered by the office several Historic Contexts were developed, including Northeast Intensive

Livestock Production, Retail Commerce, Swedish-American Settlement, Irish-American Settlement and Danish-American Settlement, all for Dixon and Dakota Counties, and Itinerant Entertainment in Nebraska, as part of a statewide opera house survey.

To facilitate the NeSHPO planning process, work also progressed on a format for context reports, both for historic and prehistoric resources. Reporting formats for other technical aspects of the planning program were also completed under a preservation planning contract report, **"Preservation Planning: A Framework for the Development of Historic Context Reports and the Linkage of those Reports to NeSHPO Programs"** (Sawyers, 1987).

Base Maps for use in the preparation of planning documents were also completed under contract with the University of Nebraska at Omaha, including a variety of computer-generated state and county maps researched and drawn for use with data from key census years.

The office's efforts to encourage **public participation** in the State's Cultural Resource Plan was enhanced through results obtained from "Offer Your Ideas on Historic Preservation."

Data Entry Screens for the computerization of survey data for planning purposes was accomplished. Computerization will allow for the efficient processing and evaluation of NeSHPO survey data in the planning process.

Planning Program: FY88 Proposals

Further revisions to **"Historic Contexts in Nebraska: A Topical Listing"** will be initiated by the office, resulting in the completion of a refined document which will require only minor changes in the future.

Staff will continue to initiate and develop **Historic Context Reports**, with a major emphasis on archeology this year. Contexts for historic resources will be used in connection with reconnaissance surveys, and in the completion of National Register nominations. Major efforts here are seen in contexts associated with Education, including Schooling and Carnegie Libraries, and in Politics and Government focusing on County Courthouses.

Assistance to **Certified Local Governments** in the preparation of Historic Context Reports is anticipated as the office continues to involve local government officials in the Cultural Resource Plan.

Survey Program: FY87 Accomplishments

Reconnaissance surveys of Dakota and Dixon Counties were completed (Kay, 1987), and for opera houses statewide (Ehlers, 1987). An eight county reconnaissance survey was initiated for Boyd, Holt, Wheeler, Knox, Boone, Stanton, Thurston, Cedar, and Brown counties. **Intensive surveys** associated with retail commerce, livestock production, and Swedish, Danish and Irish-American settlement in Dakota and Dixon counties were also completed (Kay, 1987). These projects are funded and administered by the office.

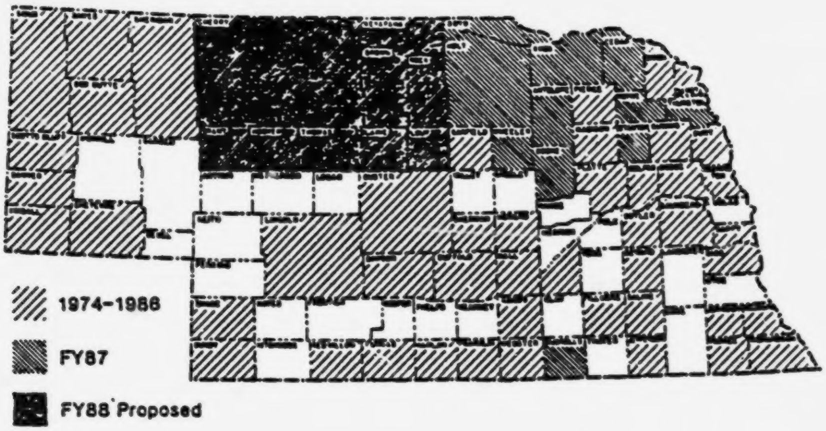
Certified Local Governments initiated surveys for the greater South Omaha area with intensive efforts on the South Omaha business district and the Blackstone neighborhood in Omaha, and in Lincoln for the Everett, East Campus and selected areas of the Woods Park neighborhoods. The data is coordinated with the office's statewide survey.

Sample **archeological surveys** in the Buffalo Creek drainage of Dawson and Custer counties were initiated under a NeSHPO contract, as was planning for intensive surveys at Fort Robinson.

Survey Program: FY88 Proposals

An **Intensive Survey** of opera houses in Nebraska, a followup to the FY87 survey, will be completed in preparation for a thematic National Register nomination. The office will initiate and complete a project involving the intensive statewide survey of county courthouses.

An eight county **reconnaissance survey** initiated last year will be completed, as well as the preparation and initiation of a new nine-to-twelve county survey for a large area of the Sandhills, including Cherry, Keya Paha, Brown, Rock, Grant, Hooker, Thomas, Blaine, Loup and possibly Arthur, McPherson and Logan counties (see map).



These projects are part of a five year plan developed by the office, emphasizing completion of the state's reconnaissance survey by FY91.

The NeSHPO will cooperate with the Dodge County Historical Society in the completion of the survey of **Fremont** residential districts in preparation for National Register nominations.

Staff will continue cooperative efforts with **Certified Local Governments**, with completion of current survey projects, and further survey efforts in these urban areas.

The **Buffalo Creek** sample archeological survey will be completed under staff contractual supervision.

Registration Program: FY87 Accomplishments

Fifteen **nominations** were processed by the office for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, six of which were prepared by Certified Local Governments. Two of these were **historic districts**, (Nebraska City was an update), together listing 334 contributing properties.

Registration Program: FY88 Proposals

In addition to responding to the many public requests for nomination, a **thematic nomination** for opera houses in Nebraska will be prepared under staff supervision, as well as a continuation of a statewide study of Carnegie Libraries.

A **book**, to be co-published by the Society and the Game and Parks Commission on properties listed in the Register during the first two decades, 1966-1986, will be published in 1989.

Public Education and Promotion: FY87 Accomplishments

Cornerstone: Historic Preservation in Nebraska was successfully reissued as a quarterly newsletter and journal of historic preservation in the state. The new format was enhanced by computerized typesetting capabilities. Circulation stands at 7,500.

The NeSHPO sponsored, in cooperation with the Nebraska Department of Economic Development and the University of Nebraska College of Architecture, the 1987 Nebraska Community Improvement Program (NCIP) **Otto G. Hoiberg Community Development Award.** This special topic award focused on historic preservation. Over twenty communities participated in Hoiberg preservation projects in 1987. The NeSHPO also prepared **"A Guidebook to Community Historic Preservation Projects,"** published by the Department of Economic Development in conjunction with the NCIP program.

Public Education and Promotion: FY88 Proposals

Emphasis on community involvement in historic preservation will be maintained, as recommended by responses to the 1987 questionnaire. This will be accomplished by cooperating with the **Nebraska Preservation Council**, founded in 1987 as a network of community preservation organizations, and through 1988 sponsorship of the NCIP Hoiberg Award, in its second and final year for the theme of historic preservation. The office will conduct May 1988 workshops for Nebraska Preservation Council members, in conjunction with the organization's first annual membership meeting.

The book, **"A Guidebook to Community Historic Preservation Projects,"** is scheduled for a second printing in FY88, and has been adopted by the Nebraska Preservation Council, Inc.

A major emphasis of **Cornerstone** will be to increase public awareness of the benefits of historic preservation and the services of the NeSHPO. Outlines of FY88 issues are complete, including two theme issues devoted to survey and preservation tax incentives. A new desktop publishing system in the Society museum will expand design options and layout efficiency for the publication.

Preservation Tax Incentives: FY87 Accomplishments

Sweeping tax reform legislation in 1986 caused a nationwide decline in **preservation tax projects** initiated in FY87. Thirteen applications were received by the office and another thirteen projects received final certification, compared to sixteen and twelve respectively for FY86. Despite the decrease in new projects, the total dollar value of preservation rehabilitation showed an increase.

Workshops were conducted by staff in **Fairbury, Omaha, and Lincoln.** Cooperation with federal agencies under Section 106 has helped to promote the tax incentives program, and the tax certification process has been successfully incorporated as a condition to several federally-assisted or licensed projects.

Preservation Tax Incentives: FY88 Proposals

Promotional efforts will be made to increase public awareness of this program, and to respond to inquiries. The staff will continue efforts to decrease the total time spent in this program area without sacrificing quality of service.

Review and Compliance: FY87 Accomplishments

Staff time in the review and compliance program remained high, but modifications in the program were designed to streamline the process and reduce total staff workload. Outreach efforts to federal agencies were continued with NeSHPO participation in workshops for the Farmers Home Administration, Department of Economic Development, and Department of Defense.

The staff implemented a state review process, resulting from the passage of the State Historic Structures Bill (LB563).

Review and Compliance: FY88 Proposals

Staff workload in this program area will remain high due to expected increases of project reviews. Further refinements will be proposed in response to the federal program review process, but without interruption of day-to-day operation of the program. Outreach efforts and cooperation with federal agencies will be maintained.

Steps will be taken to coordinate the federal review process and state-owned historic structures process wherever appropriate. Refinements in the state review process will be made as the newly-established system is evaluated.

Certified Local Governments: FY87 Accomplishments

An apportionment formula for HPF allocations was implemented in discussion with Certified Local Government (CLG) representatives. The formula emphasizes programmatic and constituency needs as well as CLG performance in NeSHPO programs. Coordination of office and CLG activities has been maintained, and CLG cooperative efforts in survey have been emphasized.

Certified Local Governments: FY88 Proposals

In conjunction with the NeSHPO survey plan, and through increased technical assistance to CLGs, local survey efforts will be facilitated and encouraged.

The office will continue its efforts of community outreach through NCIP and cooperative efforts with the Nebraska Preservation Council will be maintained.

ws8:ppfy88

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
PROGRAM OVERVIEW
FY 88

Review and Compliance

This program area continues to demand the largest percentage of our staff's work effort. With more than half of our State owned or controlled by the federal government or Indian tribes, very few activities take place without impacting federal lands and thereby requiring review. With the decline in oil production over the past three years, fewer reviews related to this type of activity have occurred. This has been offset by increased activities in defense-related research. The Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Federal Highway Administration remain our busiest agencies. We are experiencing fewer problems with smaller agencies who had previously not been aware of their compliance responsibilities. However, HUD continues to attempt to lay off compliance responsibilities on applicants, with the agency accepting little responsibility for compliance.

National Register

We have completed inventories in most of our major communities with concentrations of historic resources, and have been conducting architectural/historical surveys in more rural, less dense, settings, resulting in fewer structures inventoried and therefore, fewer nominations (per dollar). We believe that the quality of the nominations that we have been submitting has been greatly improved.

We continue to experience only limited success in assisting federal agencies in preparing National Register nominations. No agencies, that we are aware of, have personnel assigned to prepare nominations. Agency Historic Preservation Officers, for the most part located in Washington, have almost no contact with field agencies, and, on at least one occasion, the Agency Historic Preservation was reluctant to sign-off on a National Register Nomination that was prepared for us. We believe a strong position must be taken by the NPS or possibly the Secretary of the Interior, to bring federal agencies into compliance.

Preservation Tax Incentives

The changes in the tax credit laws have had a severe and negative impact in New Mexico. The program had been enjoying success in a few geographic areas of the State. Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Las Vegas had been the main areas of activity, although several applications from Roswell and Raton have been received. This activity has been tapering off, due to the reduction in the credit that can be claimed. We continue to inform the public of the availability of credits through our newsletter, and discussions with architects and accountants.

Survey

In New Mexico, the only architectural/historical surveys conducted are those funded by this office, using Historic Preservation Fund grants. No other entities are engaged in documenting architectural/historical properties, other than those local governments and subgrantees conducting projects authorized and funded by us. At this point, we have completed the inventory of architectural/historical properties occurring in concentrations in our major rural cities and in those communities with small areas of potentially contributing structures. We have now changed our survey strategy, conducting reconnaissance surveys in larger, rural areas. Of course, this will result in fewer structures being added to the state inventory, and fewer structures inventoried, per dollar, due to lower site density and greater travel distances between and to sites. When it is considered that fully one-third of New Mexico's citizens live in unincorporated areas, the task of completing the architectural/historical survey and inventory of the State is indeed monumental.

With respect to archaeological survey, we have continued to pursue surveying the Rio Grande Valley. It is our intention to complete a survey of this valley, the major river course in the State, by the end of this decade. The Rio Grande runs through the entire State, nearly four hundred miles in length. In addition, we continue to follow the recommendations for archaeological survey priorities outlined in our planning document PREHISTORIC NEW MEXICO: Background for Survey. This document requires that survey priority be given to areas experiencing rapid development or under-surveyed areas.

Planning

The planning effort for the Historic Preservation Division continues to be guided by our two documents, NEW MEXICO HISTORIC BUILDING INVENTORY MANUAL, as updated in 1985 and, PREHISTORIC NEW MEXICO: Background for Survey. These two documents have formed the basis for our efforts in the survey and inventory, planning and National Register program areas.. The Division will continue to monitor the need for new or expanded themes for these efforts, in conjunction with the Cultural Properties Review Committee.

Certified Local Governments

Currently, only three local governments have been certified. We anticipate at least one more certification this year. It is extremely difficult to interest local governments in this program because, a) most communities in the State have unemployment rates near or exceeding 20%, b) communities are under increasing pressure from federal and State agencies to upgrade basic infrastructure (water systems, solid and liquid waste disposal, etc., and these required improvements are using all available revenue, and c) there are few preservation professionals in rural communities and the requirements for certification, coupled with limited funding, offer little incentive for communities to participate. We believe that the availability of development grants would greatly increase interest in this program, would provide a tangible incentive.

North Dakota

NORTH DAKOTA
FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 1988
ANNUAL APPLICATION

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Much of the 1987 federal fiscal year was spent in recruiting and training new staff members in three positions: grants administrator, research archeologist,and historical architect. The first of these resulted from the reclassification of an archeologist's position; the result has been reasonable scheduling and implementation of subgrant solicitation, negotiation, award, and administration. Filling the second position has resulted in an increased rate of computerized data entry of our cultural resources site files. Filling the third position provides professionally qualified experience to handle historic building rehabilitation questions and issues, whether related to the tax certification process or otherwise.

Eight survey subgrants were awarded during the 1987 federal fiscal year using our '87 apportionment. Of the eight projects all are scheduled for completion during the 1988 fiscal year. During FY '88 we propose to award an additional five survey subgrants--all of which we expect to carry over into the 1989 federal fiscal year. Two of the new survey subgrant awards will result in survey of state-owned properties -- one a state park and the other an historic archeological site owned and administered by the the State Historical Society of North Dakota. These two surveys represent our initial effort to systematically survey state-owned properties. Two other of the surveys will result in the identification of historic structures in a total of five small western North Dakota communities. One subgrant is for the survey of historic mill sites in selected areas throughout the state. This project will also yield a one page synopsis of the history of each mill site identified as a result of the documentary research phase of the project. With the use of two interns we propose to conduct a reconnaissance survey of approximately 900 square miles in Stark,Dunn, and Hettinger Counties for resources related to Germans from Hungary. This project, too, was planned for subgrant award in FY87, but proposals received were unacceptable. Execution of this project will substantially increase our knowledge of the ethnic resources of our state.

One planning subgrant will be awarded for the year; it will result in the development of archeological contexts for the western half of North Dakota.

The State Historical Society, as HPF grantee, will utilize 9.1% of the FY 1988 apportionment allowed for architectural planning. Plans and specifications for exterior rehabilitation of the Stutsman County Courthouse -- the state's oldest extant courthouse facility and one recently acquired by the Society -- will be produced using these funds.

Major projects for SHPO staff during the 1988 FFY include computer inputting of backlogged cultural resources site data. This includes information on approximately 10,000 sites, most of which are historic structures, for which data has not been computerized. Completion of this project will require a temporary employee for a 25-30 week period. A temporary employee will be hired also to organize the SHPO photo files -- an ongoing project of several years duration already. During the year we will also produce our first printed guide to use of the SHPO's cultural resources files, including the cultural resources site files, National Register files, photo files, and manuscript collection. This guide is expected to prove most helpful to new employees, agency employees from other divisions, cultural resources contractors and federal, state, and local governmental users of our files. Also scheduled is a revision to our existing Guidelines for Cultural Resources Inventory Projects, first printed in 1981. The primary purpose of revising this document is to integrate planning requirements, particularly as they relate to the devolopment of historic contexts and, subsequently, to the use of historic contexts for categorizing newly identified cultural resources. Design of a statewide bridge survey is another in-house priority during the 1988 federal fiscal year. Survey design will result in the inclusion of a jointly funded (HPF monies plus State Highway Department funds) statewide bridge survey among the projects we anticipate for subgrant award in the 1989 federal fiscal year.

One of the survey projects intended for subgrant award in FY '87 was for resurvey of approximately 250 burial mound locations spread over a 13 county area and originally recorded in the late 1800's by the Northwest Archeological Survey. No acceptable proposal to conduct the work was received in response to our RFP. Consequently, activity during FY'88 on this project will be limited to redefining the project and revising the request for proposals with the intent to award a subgrant in FY '89 for completion of the project.

National Register nomination activity during the year will drop substantially due to involvement of our staff architectural historian in other agency priorities. We plan to generate one in-house nomination. That nomination results from a subgrant survey of the central business district and selected other portions of Jamestown, North Dakota, performed in the 1985-86 federal fiscal years.

We anticipate that two communities, Grand Forks and Fargo, will seek Certified Local Government status during the year. The former community, which has for several years had an historic preservation ordinance, is presently considering revisions to amend its historic preservation ordinance to provide for a qualified board having the powers required of a CLG. The latter community has been considering a CLG ordinance for a couple of years. Ordinances proposed have been consistently amended. The primary opposition has been to the architectural review provisions of the ordinances proposed to date. The latest revision to the Fargo ordinance eliminates such provisions and should, consequently, be approved unless opponents of the measure discover new reasons to object to it.

OKLAHOMA

FY 1988 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Oklahoma State Historic Preservation Office has planned a busy schedule for Fiscal Year 1988. We are stressing planning activities and surveys in several areas currently under development pressure or where little data has been recorded. We will continue our concerted effort to increase participation in the Certified Local Governments (CLG) program. Additionally, we will continue public education activities. The lack of public awareness about Oklahoma's historic and prehistoric resources is seen as a primary problem facing the SHPO. Celebration of many important events in Oklahoma history, including the centennial of the Run of '89, will occur over the next few years, and it is hoped that SHPO activities will result in products useful to many other agencies and organizations involved in making the public aware of our past. Further, these events will provide an increased attention to Oklahoma's heritage and offers the perfect opportunity for further education about preservation and protection of our cultural resources.

In retrospect, we consider the following projects to be major accomplishments of Fiscal Year 1987. First, we acquired computer equipment and initiated the automation of our Survey/Inventory files. While only in the initial stages of data entry, the information from the National Register System has been completed and allowed us to identify areas where our National Register entries are lacking for certain resource types especially important in

Oklahoma's past, including those related to agriculture, energy development, and Native Americans. We look forward with great anticipation to the important contribution to our efforts that full computerization will accomplish.

Second, in FY 1987, we completed the first two projects designed to upgrade documentation for National Register properties entered prior to 1980. The project was undertaken because many of the early Register entries have not been inspected since listing and because of instances where descriptive information was needed for Review and Compliance and Tax Act activities that was simply not a part of the old nominations. During FY 1987, eighty-nine (89) individual properties' documentation was upgraded, as well as that for the Guthrie Historic District (the largest historic district in Oklahoma and the first one entered in the National Register). The Guthrie Historic District projects were important for the SHPO in that over 50% of the tax act projects in the state are located there and decisions about contributing and noncontributing properties were very difficult to make, based on the information available.

Third, we completed the final phase of a thematic survey for WPA resources. FY 1987 efforts were carried out in central, western, and southwestern Oklahoma. 531 resources were documented in the project. Oklahoma has a tremendous wealth of this particular resource type. The Depression and Recovery Era is a significant historical theme identified in our comprehensive preservation plan. There is much public interest in WPA properties at this time. This survey project has provided an excellent opportunity for public outreach, as well as identification and protection of resources.

Finally, we were pleased with the results of a National Register nomination project for six (6) archeological sites in the Lee Creek Valley of eastern Oklahoma. Our number of Register listings for prehistoric resources is a very small percentage of the total. These six nominations will soon be submitted to the Keeper of the Register. We consider this an important accomplishment for FY 1987.

Further development of the statewide comprehensive plan for architectural/historic and prehistoric resources is a major goal of the Continuation Grant projects, as well as the FY 1988 activities. Historic context development is currently under way for the Native American theme in southwestern Oklahoma (Management Region #7), for the Agriculture theme in central Oklahoma (Management Region #6), and for prehistoric resources in Management Region #2 in southeastern Oklahoma. Efforts are focused on agriculture and Native American themes due to the importance of both in Oklahoma's past. FY 1988 efforts will continue to address these themes through context development in an additional two regions and through conduct of a thematic survey for agriculture-related properties in Canadian County (located in Management Region #6). Growth from the Oklahoma City metropolitan area continues westward into Canadian County. Management Region #6 is the area of highest population density for the state. Development pressures and the lack of recorded agriculture-related resources make it important that survey work be done. We will also continue to work on the Native American theme for Management Region #4 (southeastern Oklahoma). The role of the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Seminole tribes will be studied in the project. The prehistoric context under development with Continuation Grant funds is the final context defined in the survey project has provided an excellent opportunity for public outreach, as well as identification and protection of resources.

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Survey efforts currently underway as part of the Continuation Grant are for the cities of Norman, Bartlesville, and El Reno (and other Canadian County communities). With FY 1988 funds, intensive level surveys of areas identified in the current projects will be initiated for Norman and El Reno. Historic contexts are being developed as a part of the surveys in Norman, El Reno, and Bartlesville. These community based contexts are linked to the regional and statewide contexts already developed. The results of these projects should be of great value to the local governments as they consider local preservation ordinances and possible entry into the Certified Local Governments program.

Surveys for prehistoric resources are ongoing in McCurtain County in areas scheduled for clearcutting and in northwestern Oklahoma County, an area pressured with subdivision developments. In FY 1988, survey projects will be initiated to identify resources from the preceramic era in southeastern Oklahoma, an aspect of Oklahoma's prehistory that has received little attention and is considered necessary under our comprehensive plan. Additionally, an effort to conduct survey work in an area east of Tinker Field will be made. Results of these survey projects will aid the SHPO in Review and Compliance efforts, as well as increase our general knowledge of the area's prehistory.

Further study of Oklahoma's prehistoric resources is planned under the National Register program area. At least six additional sites from the Lee Creek Valley will be tested and National Register nominations prepared. Also, at least three (3) sites from the Wolf Creek drainage identified in a survey effort completed in FY 1987 will receive testing and National Register nomination preparation. The Wolf Creek project is in extreme western Oklahoma.

Other National Register efforts include continued upgrade of old National Register forms. Thirty-five (35) such nominations are under revision at this time, and approximately fifteen (15) additional ones will be examined with FY 1988 funds. We are finding some properties that will be recommended for removal from the Register. Data we are obtaining from this effort will help in our goals and priorities setting for future nomination projects as well as assist in Review and Compliance and Tax. Also, we will prepare multiple property nominations for resources identified in two thematic survey efforts completed in FY 1987. These include one nomination for WPA related properties in western Oklahoma and one for energy related properties in northeastern Oklahoma (Management Region #3). Energy related resources, such as drilling rigs, processing plants, etc., are highly significant to our history. Our survey efforts show how few of these actually remain from the historic period. Our operating plan for the energy context identifies National Register nomination as a priority undertaking for these rapidly disappearing resources.

Computerization of National Register and Survey/Inventory data is a priority of the SHPO for FY 1988. Through a cooperative agreement with the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, we will continue to work toward full computerization of the prehistoric site files maintained at the OAS. Historic/Architectural files will be entered as a part of SHPO in-house effort.

Currently, the City of Anadarko and the City of Enid participate in the CLG program. Approval of the City of Grandfield is pending for CLG status and is expected within the next few weeks. Enid and

Anadarko have concentrated on Survey/Inventory, National Register, public education, and local designation efforts this past year. With FY 1988 CLG funds, already-existing preservation planning documents will be reviewed and upgraded to satisfy the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Preservation Planning and to be consistent with the statewide planning process. Historic context development for the communities will be a primary effort.

The SHPO will continue efforts in the Review and Compliance and Preservation Tax Incentives program areas. Under the Review and Compliance program area, a series of workshops to be presented for specific agencies and organizations are planned for FY 1988. Also, in-house procedures for Review and Compliance are being upgraded and a formal process for monitoring federal undertakings reviewed by the SHPO will be developed. Activity in the Preservation Tax program area has steadily decreased with the slump in Oklahoma's general economy in the past few years. However, we have detected a slight increase in interest in the program. A statewide workshop on the tax credits and Secretary's Standards will once again be presented in the summer. Every effort will be made to inform the public of the program and assist in application development.

Public education efforts continue to be a high priority for the SHPO staff. Workshops are planned for all program areas, including a "how to" seminar on the new National Register forms. Presentations at graduate seminars at both the University of Oklahoma and Oklahoma State University were a part of the Continuation Grant. Students are interested in general preservation techniques, as well as the specifics of the National Register program. An estimated twenty (20) presentations for civic clubs, local governments, historical societies, and local preservation organizations will be presented. The SHPO staff will continue to work with the State Main Street Program to inform the public about the importance of historic resources, appropriate preservation techniques, and the economic benefits of good preservation.

The SHPO will utilize approximately 9% of its total FY 1988 funding for predevelopment costs. Properties to be treated are Oklahoma Historical Society owned. Architectural plans will be the result. Specific properties to benefit include the Douglas Johnston Home (White House of the Chickasaws), Fort Gibson Commissary, Fort Gibson Hospital, Fort Gibson Adjutant's Headquarters, Frank Phillips' Home, State Capitol Publishing Company, and the Overholser Mansion. These properties are State owned and accessible to the public.

With the work plan set forth above for Fiscal Year 1988, we have attempted to address areas of critical need and to achieve study and preservation of resources in several areas of the state. We consider it important to distribute effort geographically as much as it is possible so all resources of the state are studied and all Oklahoma citizens can benefit from the SHPO's programs.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW - 1988

Accomplishments of 1987. The South Dakota Historical Preservation Center (SHPC) successfully surveyed over 1600 square miles this year and added approximately 1240 properties to the state inventory. Historic sites surveys were completed in the two counties of Codington and Lawrence, while portions of the Upper Big Sioux Study Unit in Lake County and of the Belle Fourche Study Unit in Meade County were surveyed for archaeological sites.

As part of its Certified Local Government (CLG) program, the SHPC held two public training sessions in conjunction with the State Historical Society Annual Meeting in Pierre and the Historic South Dakota Foundation's annual meeting in Rapid City. The preservation commissions of Lead, Deadwood and Leola were added to the list as being certified. Out of a total of twelve CLGs, our program was able to fund nine of them. As part of their workplans, the CLGs held community preservation workshops, printed brochures, prepared educational displays, and completed slide shows of local sites to fulfill their public education requirement. Several ventured into historic and archaeological sites surveys within their communities. The City of Mitchell undertook a survey of a portion of their city while Codington County helped to complete their historic sites survey. Sioux Falls' Board of Preservation continued archaeological research of areas along Skunk Creek. Upon completion of community surveys, Brookings and Spearfish undertook nominating eligible sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

The SHPC provided assistance to the Mitchell Prehistoric Indian Village Site for preparation of Phase II of a research plan for future public education activities at the site, and the Historic South Dakota Foundation's programs among which are the revolving loan fund for restorations and a facade easement program. Phase IV of the written architectural history of South Dakota project saw completion of captions and illustrations for the text. The SHPC staff provided technical assistance to public inquiries through oral and written responses in all program areas regarding preservation matters and presented several cultural resource management workshops. A major conference was the Workshop on Historic Mining Resources held in Rapid City where discussion centered on the evaluation, management and planning for preservation of the state's mining resources.

Problems Assessment. The program has expanded over the last few years and this has brought advantages as well as problems. Foremost among the latter is the need to service CLGs to the degree which allows them to make informed local decisions. There has been no commensurate increase in staff to offset the demands placed on the program by local commissions. For the time being these programs can operate without a great deal of consultation with the SHPC but as each grows stronger and becomes more active in local affairs, additional support will be required. Unless requests for increased staffing are met, there will be less than desired attention provided local commissions.

Needs Assessment. Developing local commissions are increasingly undertaking projects which result in program income. There is a question about the recording of items such as workshop fees, book sales, fundraising activities and other activities which are incidental to Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grant supported projects but still may require adherence to NPS-49 sections concerning program income. Given future prospects for additional and more sophisticated fiscal interaction on the part of CLGs, the problem of adequate recordation of such income may become unduly burdensome. Clarification of this issue is requested.

Proposed Activities. In Fiscal Year 1988 the SHPC will place an emphasis on planning and the preparation of planning documents, namely, historic contexts. In addition, the prehistoric section of the state plan will undergo review as information gathered from years of HPF supported survey is analyzed. Results of the analysis will be used to revise assumptions upon which the original plan was based.

Historical sections of the plan will be expanded with the inclusion of work on agricultural contexts. Certified Local Government planning needs will be addressed through an attempt to prepare a guide to planning for local preservation commissions.

SHPC initiatives will continue to be used to support historic preservation planning for the national program.

Several long-term projects will continue. This includes support for the state non-profit historical preservation organization and its program of revolving preservation loans and other services. Also, work will continue at the Mitchell archaeological site to protect the site and inform the public about the state's prehistory. Final work on the manuscript of the state's architectural history will be undertaken this year.

Certified Local Government monitoring and assistance will be an important part of this year's program. Several communities are interested in historic preservation plans and will begin developing historic contexts. Others will continue survey and registration objectives in combination with public education activities. At least two training workshops for the CLGs will be held throughout the year.

Other preservation related objectives will be pursued during the next twelve months. These include working with the state Main Street program and a series of economic development initiatives utilizing historic sites.

Texas

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Realignment of duties in the **Texas** office, which were initiated during FY 86, were completed in FY 87. Federal Programs are now administered through three departments of the Texas Historical Commission: "Review and Compliance", dealing with all federal considerations of archeology through Section 106 and National Register nominations; "Division of Architecture", dealing with the built environment through Section 106 mitigation, tax-credit projects, deed restriction and covenant monitoring, general architectural technical assistance, and predevelopment grants; and 'National Register Programs", administering architectural and historical surveys and National Register nominations, State Board of Review activities, Section 106 and tax-credit eligibility determinations, the CLG program and local preservation ordinance assistance.

REVIEW AND COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT

In FY 88 declining state revenues continue to affect historic preservation activities in Texas. Approximately $44,000 in state funds for archeological programs were cut from FY 87 funds; an additional $14,281 will be cut in FY 89. The general result has been two-fold. First, archeological staff of the State Historic Preservation Office and Office of the State Archeologist met to jointly identify and outline priority activities under the various program areas. Second, more of the Historic Preservation Fund monies allocated to archeology will be retained in-house to support priority activities rather than being used for archeological surveys unconnected to specific program priorities.

One of the priorities is the development of a local area microcomputer network (LAN). The LAN will reduce personnel time in writing responses, field notes and other text materials. At the same time the LAN would have desk-top publishing capabilities, thereby greatly reducing current costs of preparing manuscripts for publication. In addition a multi-user and relational database would allow access to various office databases (bibliography of office library, site records, etc.). At present only one office work station can access these databases.

Various methods to streamline review of federal projects have been incorporated into the Review and Compliance Activity. These include: 1) focusing staff time on those projects with the greatest potential impact to cultural resources; 2) stressing staff familiarity with existing MOA's and PMOA's; 3) actively working to bring problem agencies into compliance or to refer them to the Advisory Council; 4) utilizing the regional expertise of the Office of State Archeology; and 5) coordinating and discussing formal project responses to enhance department communication and ensure similarity in level of effort recommended to federal agencies.

Archeological efforts in the National Register activity have not been as focused on other program priorities as they might be. In FY 87 two individual archeological properties were listed on the National Register of Historic Places: the Cabe Mounds, a caddoan temple village site; and Kinney's Fort, a private fort important in the Republic of Texas era. Another individual site, the Lobo Valley Petroglyph Site, is nearing completion for the State Board of Review. The coming year will concentrate National Register activities in regions where on-going comprehensive planning activities are being undertaken. Wolf Creek Park Archeological District, passed by the State Board of Review, and archeological surveys and compilation of archival databases relate to planning activities in the Canadian Basin. A thematic nomination of Antelope Creek Phase villages along the Canadian River will ultimately result from work in the Canadian Basin planning unit. In addition, a comprehensive, multidisciplinary bibliography of the Northern Texas Panhandle will be completed and published in FY 88. Documentation and recording of the Indian Hot Springs area for purpose of a National Register listing is anticipated in March as part of initial planning work in the Western Trans-Pecos. And finally a possible multi-resource nomination from an ongoing survey in Northeast Texas will relate to the re-initiation of comprehensive planning in that region of the state.

Comprehensive planning in the Coastal Corridor, Northeast Texas, Canadian River and Eastern and Western Trans-Pecos will largely be used to direct survey activities. Thus, the Indian Hot Springs survey (noted above) is scheduled. An approximately 700 acre sub-grantee survey in Wood County, Northeast Texas, has already recorded over 30 archeological sites, greatly expanding our knowledge of site density and variability in this area. Another staff-directed survey effort in other portions of Northeast Texas is planned for the third quarter of FY 88.

Additional survey efforts in the Eastern Trans-Pecos will be directed toward the acquisition of data for a thematic nomination of sites at the Lake Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cielo Complex (ca. AD 1300-1700). An existing synthesis of Eastern Trans-Pecos prehistory will be revised based upon new survey data, and a comprehensive bibliography for the region will be initiated. All fieldwork will be linked to a renewed planning effort.

In light of present and future declining revenues for historic preservation activities, the Planning Program area will be given the highest priority for archeological activities for the State Historic Preservation Office and the Office of the State Archeologist. The Texas Heritage Conservation Plan and development of regional contexts are considered to be the most appropriate means of reducing variable research results, of ensuring replicability of findings, and of developing a reasonable decision-making process in the management of this State's heritage.

Planning efforts have been underway in the Coastal Corridor and Eastern Trans-Pecos for some time. These efforts will continue and are at the level of identifying and implementing study units. Meetings of a regional advisory planning group continue to be held in the Coastal Corridor region. A bibliography is in progress for the Canadian Basin region as well as the coordination and write up of overviews for regional research. Re-initiation of the agency's planning efforts in Northeast Texas, an area of heavy project impact, is beginning with the on-going survey and evaluation in Wood County (noted above) and the staff-directed survey scheduled for the third quarter of FY 88. In addition work on a comprehensive bibliography will be initiated. Planning activities will also be initiated for the North Central Plains region of the state. Current plans include initiating work on a bibliography and coordinating on-going project-oriented activity to ensure broader research topics are addressed. More ambitious plans will be developed for FY 89.

ARCHITECTURE DIVISION

The Architecture Division of the Texas Historical Commission continued to see an increase in workload in all areas, except federal tax incentives. Reviews submitted to the National Park Service in FY 87 were down approximately 49% from 146 reviews processed in FY 86. General financial downturn in the private sector in Texas, and a reduction of the rehabilitation tax credit to 20% played important factors in this decrease.

The increase in federal project reviews was particularly apparent. Over 900 reviews were recorded this year, representing an increase of 218% from the prior year. Significant amounts of staff time were spent on several specific National Historic Landmark sites which were threatened by Federal actions, such as Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio and NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston. Moreover, two new Memorandums of Agreement were activated between this department and the Federal Highway Department, both dealing with historical bridges in Texas. We expect to negotiate more MOAs in the upcoming months as our service to federal agencies increases.

A major effect of our department continues to revolve around the protection of the State's unique legacy of historic county courthouses, of which over 220 survive. Three of these courthouses have faced severe threats of demolition this past year and we have, thus far, been able to thwart these attempts.

The most desperate need of the Architecture Division is for a return of federal development grant funding. As part of a [redacted] effort initiated by the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, our department created a computerized inventory of over 260 endangered buildings in Texas. Called the National Preservation Needs Assessment Program, it aided in indentifying historic resources which would benefit most from such federal funds. Estimated rehabilitation costs of $105.3 million were calculated, with publicly-owned buildings garnering a clear 47% of the need, privately-owned 42%, and private non-profit ownership only 9% of the total. An average need of over $400,000 per project was revealed in this inventory.

Furthermore, composite figures also showed that non-income producing buildings possessed the greatest need for development funding, with estimated project costs of approximately $82 million.

The Architecture Division continues to concentrate on ten areas of primary concern. Our goals are to promote new rehabilitation tax credits and to provide all necessary information to owners seeking such credits. We plan to educate federal agencies on new 106 regulations and to promote greater compliance statewide. Such agencies include the Federal Highway Department, the Corps of Engineers and EDA. When possible, we plan to expand the Texas Historic Preservation Grants program and to make site visits to all deed restricted properties on which the restrictions are due to expire in the coming year.

Our computerization program made great strides over the past year with 95% of all tax act, grant and 106 information encoded. We expect to expand these efforts with a continuing database of endangered historic resources and the encoding of county courthouse information.

Another goal is to insure that no historic county courthouse is destroyed or severely altered. The Architecture Division plans to increase efforts to educate county officials in the preservation of significant courthouses.

Furthermore, we will continue to serve as a clearinghouse and architectural preservation resource for the state, particularly coordinating with the American Institute of Architects, the Texas Society of Architects, other THC departments, county judges, county chairman, the National Trust, NCSHPO, Association for Preservation Technology, and others.

We have indeed targeted our efforts to work on rural preservation, historic bridges, and historic landscapes. This remains an ongoing goal within our department as more input is critically needed to develop programs to assist in these areas.

We finally propose to accomplish the microfilming of a significant portion of our grant and tax act files beginning with our oldest Federal files.

NATIONAL REGISTER PROGRAMS

Fiscal Year 1987 marked a period of retrenchment, reevaluation, and reorganization for this arm of the federal historic preservation effort in Texas. Personnel changes, budget cuts and rearrangements, and realignment of duties during this fiscal year caused a rather dramatic shift in the focus of this office. Activities concentrated on surveys, National Register nominations, and related grants; Section 106 eligibility determinations; and the Certified Local Government program and related grants.

The fiscal year began in October with staff changes which continued through the following July. By the end of the fiscal year, staffing stabilized with a new director/DSHPO, new preservation planner, new librarian, and the secretary promoted to office administrator. The senior architectural historian and the part-time draftsman remained in their positions.

The office director/DSHPO, preservation planner, and associated staff accountant attended the NPS Rocky Mountain Regional conference in August. This meeting provided valuable contact with NPS personnel, exposure to specific programs, and a forum with other state SHPO staffs to exchange ideas and discuss common challenges.

Despite the crucial delay in receipt of the FY 87 HPF apportionment, and an exhausting effort to maintain at least current-level state funding, some federal FY 86 carryover funds were still available for a pragmatic response to the crisis. Competitive-bid contracts were awarded for the completion and final-form-preparation of four large backlogged nominations: Paris Multiple-Resource, San Angelo M-R, and Brenham M-R, which will result in listing more than four historic districts and approximately over 100 individual sites; Austin State Hospital resulted in listing one individual site. Sole-source contractors were awarded additional payment--after their initial Survey and Planning contracts had expired--to place three large nominations in final submission form: Bryan M-R, McKinney M-R, and Cuero M-R. The addition of these nominations will result in five historic districts and approximately 157 individual sites.

The contract librarian, as mentioned, was hired with carryover funds. And word processing equipment, to make up for the loss of secretarial assistance, was purchased for each professional in the office. A complete reinstitution of the CLG program, including drafting a model preservation ordinance, was undertaken by the new Preservation Planner.

The receipt in late spring of a FY 87 Supplemental Apportionment allowed the reactivation of Survey and Planning matching grants. Several cities and groups waiting with in-hand and in-kind matching funds were awarded grants for survey and nomination activities through FY 88: Abilene began nomination of the historic Parramore neighborhood district; Austin initiated survey and nomination work in the Hyde Park neighborhood historic district; Dallas continued its survey documentation with the area beyond its 1941 city limits; Mason updated and enhanced a 1972 National Register district listing; Waco began its

first major city-wide preservtion effort with a survey of downtown and nearby neighborhoods; Wharton, a Main Street city, inititated a survey and multiple-property nomination; and Tarrant County continued its comprehensive survey with a final phase.

FY 86 CLG awards were finalized to Abilene for continued survey work; Dallas for continued survey work; Fort Worth for support of its city preservation planner position; and Lubbock for additional survey work and several individual nominations.

With the eventual receipt of full FY 87 HPF funding in late spring, CLG matching grants were awarded to El Paso for nomination of the Sunset Heights historic district; Fort Worth for s[illegible]f its city preservation planner position; and Georgetown for hosting a statewide CLG conference. Supplemental FY 86 CLG funds received in mid-summer were awarded to small projects in Georgetown for a preservation plan update; Fort Worth for nomination of the Grand Avenue historic district; Lubbock for copying rare photos of the city; and El Paso for additional survey work.

Our efforts for Fiscal Year 1988 are concentrating on clearance of the nominations backlog; encouraging new CLG applicants and coordinating the statewide CLG conference in May; continuing a significant and effective survey & planning grant program with associated projects; development of nomination contexts and an associated formula for nomination writing; producing a nomination workshop in the summer to address the new form and development of contexts; and preparing for the 1988-89 congressional session and the 1989 state Legislative session.

UTAH STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

FY 1988 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

I. Major Accomplishments

During fiscal year 1986-87 significant accomplishments were made in several program areas. In comprehensive planning a draft archeological comprehensive plan was completed and circulated among archeologists in the state. In subsequent meetings with archeologists the initial plan was refined and seven study units were defined: Pleistocene--Transitional statewide; Early Holocene and Neoglacial on the Colorado Plateau; Early Holocene and Neoglacial in the Great Basin; Late Holocene on the Colorado Plateau; Late Holocene in the Great Basin; Recent Native Americans statewide; and recent Euro-Americans statewide. At the end of the year requests for proposals were made for archeologists to prepare under contract with the State Historic Preservation Office each of the study units. This work will continue into the next fiscal year and completion is anticipated by the end of 1990.

The Antiquities Section was active in the development of an amateur archeology program. Their efforts were directed in two areas: promoting local amateur archeological society chapters throughout the state; and the development and implementation of an amateur archeology certification program. With a $15,000 appropriation from the Utah State Legislature, the amateur archeology certification program was initiated. The program trains amateur archeologists at three levels so that interested individuals can work with professional archeologists in carrying out surveys and excavations. The program seeks to develop a cadre of interested citizens to assist in the state's archeology program and to educate the public about archeology as one strategy to discourage vandalism of the state's cultural resources.

At the end of the year the office began a pilot project in conjunction with the United States Forest Service to plot archeological sites and surveys in San Juan County on the State Planning Office Automated Geographic Reference System (AGR). This initiative came from two issues: the need for a better mapping system as part of an overall vandalism initiative and in an effort to develop a system whereby every site and survey conducted within the state of Utah can be entered into one statewide system.

During the quarter the Certified Local Government Program continued to become a cornerstone of the Utah Historic Preservation Program. Four new communities were certified and the quality of work by the CLG's continued to improve.

The theme of the Winter 1986 issue of the Utah Historical Quarterly was "Architecture at the Turn of the Century." The issue included several articles which grew out of work by the historic preservation office staff, historic site review committee members, and others involved in researching topics relating to Utah architecture and historic preservation. The articles include: "Further Investigations: Architecture at the Turn of the Century,"

398

by Peter L. Goss; "Frederic Albert Hale, Architect," by Judith Brunvand; "The 'Unrivalled Perkins' Addition': Portrait of a Streetcar Subdivision," by Roger V. Roper; "William Allen, Architect-Builder, and his Contribution to the Built Environment of Davis County," by Peter L. Goss; "William Allen's Clients: A Socio-Economic Inquiry," by Glen M. Leonard; and "The Best of its Kind and Grade: Rebuilding the Sanpete Valley, 1890-1910," by Thomas Carter.

During the year work continued on the Handbook of Utah Architecture, the study by Thomas Carter, staff architectural historian and Peter L. Goss, chairman of the state historic sites review committee, will be published in 1988 by the University of Utah Press. The handbook is an important part of the state's comprehensive planning effort as it standardizes the terminology used for Utah architecture and defines architectural study units that we hope to pursue in more detail in the future. A second publication which was finalized during the year was the Grouse Creek Study Unit, which is being published by the Folklife Center of the Library of Congress and the National Park Service. The study will be published in 1988.

In May of 1987 the Utah Historic Preservation Office, with Thomas Carter as local arrangements chairman, hosted the annual meeting of the Vernacular Architecture Forum. The meeting was an excellent opportunity for architectural historians and folklorists from around the country to see first hand a number of Utah National Register Districts and Multiple Property Nominations including Willard, Spring City, and Copperton.

II. Assessment of Problems and Needs

A. Review and Compliance. In August 1987 Jim Dykman, the historic preservation office review and compliance advisor, became the coordinator of the administrative services section for the Division of State History. Jim had been responsible for the office 106 compliance program for nearly ten years. Although he is still within the Division of State History, his loss to the historic preservation office is significant. Until a new review and compliance advisor can be hired, other staff, primarily Charles Shepherd and David Schirer, have handled the responsibilities. This arrangement has allowed for the implementation of new ideas, however the additional workload has been felt by almost all the staff. The workload has increased significantly over past years, with the number of review and compliance cases increasing nearly 50 percent over the past year. A problem to be addressed in 1988 is the staffing for the review and compliance program and how to deal with the ever increasing number of review and compliance cases.

B. National Register Program

The quality of Utah's National Register nominations remains high. However, the number of nominations continues to decrease. There are several reasons for this, the more complicated nomination forms and nomination process that have been instituted; a loss of staff to work on nominations; and the fact that the National Register nomination coordinator is also the Certified Local Government Coordinator. Given our emphasis on the CLG program, the nomination program has suffered in the number of nominations that have been generated. However strong emphasis has been given to the completion of intensive level surveys by the Certified Local Governments and we look, in the new few years, to this emphasis paying off in an increase of nominations by the certified local governments.

C. Tax Incentives

Under the management of Barbara Murphy with assistance from Charles Shepherd, Utah's Tax Incentive Program remains very strong. No major changes are planned during 1988 except for workshops with the certified local governments to explain the Secretary of Interior Standards so that the local government commissions will be better prepared to advise local developers about the tax program.

D. Survey Programs

A primary emphasis has been to see that reconnaissance surveys are completed for all Certified Local Governments in Utah. With a few exceptions, this has been completed and the emphasis in 1988 will be to further the reconnaissance surveys in the larger cities--Salt Lake City and Ogden. It is planned that the survey program among the certified local governments will now shift to intensive level surveys. A primary emphasis within the historic preservation office will be the computerization and maintenance of the survey data. Currently all National Register nominations, intensive level surveys, and reconnaissance level surveys are entered into the Historic Site Computer System. There remains a significant number of properties documented in the early days of the program which need to be reviewed, information encoded and entered into the computer system. As time and resources permit, we will continue to deal with this backlog. The archeological survey data continues to grow and our pilot study with digitizing the San Juan County Survey data on the State Planning Office Automated Geographical Reference System, holds the promise of a more efficient and effective mapping system for both archeological and historic site data. In 1988 we will continue to explore the possibilities of converting all our site data to the AGR system. Finally, at present the historic and archeological site data information is stored on computers located at the University of Utah. We are looking at computer systems which will allow us to manage this data within the Division of State History. We will continue to investigate this option during 1988.

E. Planning

We feel good about the progress being made with comprehensive planning in the Utah historic preservation office. The Grouse Creek Study promises to be the first fully developed study unit that we have produced in the state, and its publication by the National Park Service and Library of Congress will make it available for other states and communities within Utah. Publication of the Handbook of Utah Architecture will give us an effective planning document for outlining architectural study units that we will pursue in the future. A priority of the historic study units is a comprehensive review of reports, theses, dissertations, and books and an assessment of how they fit into the state's comprehensive planning strategy. For archeology, requests for proposals have been made and we anticipate signing contracts with archeologists to write the seven study units that have been defined.

G. Certified Local Government Program.

The Certified Local Government Program continues to be the cornerstone of Utah's historic preservation program. We are committed to the development of strong local organization's and have found the certified local government program to be well received by the communities and counties throughout the state. Given the program's popularity and the demands for administering contracts, conducting reviews, and assisting with projects, we have not undertaken an active campaign to encourage other cities and counties to become Certified Local Governments. We will continue to wrestle with the administrative issues to see if the program can be streamlined any more, however given the time it takes to administer and the relatively little amount of money available, we recognize that while we have a very strong program, the CLG program has not reached its full potential in Utah.

Wisconsin

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

MAJOR ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN FY 87

SURVEY: The intensive survey program continued as a major element of the Survey & Registration section work effort in FFY87, however, the reduced level of federal funding once again affected the state's ability to fund many subgrant projects. Phase 1 (Eastside) of the Green Bay intensive survey was substantially completed and the second phase was begun focusing on the downtown and westside areas of the city. Intensive surveys were also completed in the communities of West Bend and Watertown. All three of the above noted surveys resulted in the preparation of historic district nominations which will be reviewed by the State Review Board.

CLG related survey and planning work included intensive surveys of the Fourth Ward district in Janesville and Milwaukee's East Side neighborhood. Janesville's survey effort once again utilized the capabilities of the local city computer system to establish a local computer inventory, a copy of which was then provided to the SHPO for direct inputing into the state's computerized data base without the need for manual re-entry by staff personnel. A CLG subgrant was completed by the community of Eau Claire which conducted additional work on the creation of a historic preservation plan for the community and a curriculum package for the local elementary school system.

All survey reports now conform to the format outlined by the Cultural Resource Management Plan for the subdivision and discussion of historic contexts and thematically related resources.

Computerization of the Architecture/History inventory continued. To date 21,000 properties have been entered into the computerized inventory. Entry of backlog materials from 1974-77 that were never processed or counted has accounted for approximately 1100 new entries to date.

Wisconsin's regional archeology program was again active in three areas of the state. Archeologists working in these regions assumed the responsibility for surveys, public education, and comprehensive planning with the assistance of the survey and planning subgrant program. Subgrant projects have also been undertaken in the Lower Wisconsin River Valley.

Computerization of Wisconsin's Archeological Site Inventory continued in FY87. Data entry has thus far been completed for 63 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING: With the publication of the first printing of "Cultural Resource Management in Wisconsin A Manual for Historic Properties" in FFY 86, a series of workshops for consultants and interested agencies were held to discuss the implementation of the document and its affect on SHPO program areas. A major re-editing project to correct minor technical errors and ommissions in Vols 1 & 3 of the plan was completed. The project also included the addition of recently completed study units prior to the second printing of the plan which is proposed for early FFY 88. Procedures for the implementation of the CRMP into the SHPO's NRHP nomination, survey and compliance programs were drafted for discussion by state staff.

During this fiscal year, Wisconsin began implementing its comprehensive plan for prehistoric sites. The first element of this plan consisted of general overviews of each of Wisconsin's prehistoric cultures. These were published as a volume entitled "An Introduction to Wisconsin Archeology" which has been distributed to agencies, planning districts, archeologists, and others involved in historic preservation archeology.

Other elements of the plan are the production of Regional Overviews and the development of specific cultural contexts for each one of Wisconsin's prehistoric cultures in each of Wisconsin's nine archeology regions. These elements of the plan are being completed through survey and planning subgrants to regional archeologists.

REGISTRATION: Fifty-three nominations were submitted to the NPS in FY87, including 1 multiple resource nomination and 6 historic districts which represented 497 contributing resources. The majority of the nominations were completed by consultants and private individuals. In-house staff were able to complete only 3 nominations in the period for threatened state-owned facilities. A significant number of nominations were the result of subgrant related projects while fewer "owner generated" nominations were submitted to the SHPO and NPS. A computer generated nomination form was created for use in Wisconsin and approved by the NPS. Professional training sessions in the use of the new NR form and Bulletin 16 were held for consultants and interested agencies.

TAX INCENTIVES: During FY87, SHPO staff reviewed 21 Part I applicatons, 54 Part 2 applications, and 39 Requests for Certification of Completed Work.. Included in these figures are applications that were returned to applicants for revision and those that were received for second, third, and fourth times. End-of-year statistics are given in the Problems and Needs section of the program overview.

During the year, SHPO staff assessed the need for printed information about the tax incentives program. Accordingly, the primary tax instruction package was modified to reflect changes brought about by the Tax Reform Act of 1986, and to make the instructions more illustrative and understandable. In addition, SHPO staff developed summary handout information about the program. According to the plan, additional information about the program and its standards will be developed in FY88.

During the year, SHPO staff implemented a computerized tax program data base. The purposes of this data base are to monitor the effectiveness of the program, to help ensure that applicants meet required deadlines, and to produce program data.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS FOR FFY 88

SURVEY: The largest need is funding for increased subgrant related work efforts. Fewer and fewer survey projects are able to be funded each year and the interest in the subgrant programs in light of fed. tax incentives, Section 106 requirements and Main Street programs is growing each year. Lower funding levels also deter completion of the state's statewide reconnaissance survey program.

Computerization of the inventory data base is to continue with the possiblity of transfer to new equipment. Procedures for public and in-house access to data base information will also be drafted.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING: Planning efforts will continue to concentrate on putting the plan "on the streets". Additional workshops will be scheduled for consultants, state agencies and local community preservation representatives involved in compliance, survey and nomination activities in the state. Staff will write individual study units necessary to complete already organized themes and utilize interns for the completion of work on the Architects and Agricultural Buildings units. Updating of the plan utilizing documentation from recently completed intensive survey reports, NR nominations and compliance efforts will be placed in a formalized process to be outlined during FY88. Second printing and distribution of the CRMP will be completed.

REGISTRATION: Professional, and informal, training sessions will be planned to introduce the new NR form and Bulletin 16 to a broader public audience. A Wisconsin "Supplementary Manual for the Preparation of NR Nominations" will also be drafted for use in association with Bulletin 16 and to clarify NPS requirements. Staff will work towards the completion of at least one thematic nomination based on the new multiple property form and in association with a theme realized in the CRMP to serve as a prototype for future efforts.

TAX INCENTIVES: Wisconsin has identified three significant problem areas: high return rate of applications; lack of technical information; and a high number of post-approval amendments.

With respect to the high rate of return of applications, the problem was identified several years ago and, unfortunately, still exists in spite of our best efforts to clarify instructions, conduct pre-project meetings and site visits, and provide written guidance about program standards. End of year statistics are as follows. The numbers in parenthesis are last year's end-of-year figures for comparative purposes.

	Number of Applications	Percentage returned at least once	Percentage returned at least twice
Part I	18(29)	33.0(51.7)	00.0(44.8)
Part II	31(28)	80.0(82.1)	25.8(75.0)
Part III	29(20)	41.3(25.0)	03.4(15.0)

Although the numbers are down somewhat from FY86, they are still unacceptably high, particularly in the case of Part 2 applications. In FY88, SHPO staff plans to produce new materials to better explain the application requirements and Standards. One area of concentration will be that of commercial storefronts in downtown areas. Downtown commercial buildings make up a large percentage of the applications that we receive.

With respect to technical information, although a good deal of effort has been expended by the SHPO staff and the NPS to educate the public in areas such as window replacement, by and large the public does not understand the Standards and does not comprehend the strictness to which they are enforced. The SHPO staff plans to produce some new technical information in FY88; however, some important topics, such as treatment of historical interiors, are difficult to explain either because they are too expansive or because NPS policy is still evolving.

A third problem has emerged recently: that of amendments to approved work plans. According to NPS statistics, Wisconsin submitted twice as many amendments to Part 2 applications as it did applications. Frequently, these amendments are time-consuming to review and may include as many items as the initial application. Complicating the review of amendments is the lack of any required format for the information. Rather than structured applications, amendments oftentimes arrive as rambling paragraphs with little or no photographic documentation. The return rate of amendments is at least as high as for Part 2 applications and, thus, the figures accumulated by the NPS represent only a small portion of the amendments actually reviewed by SHPO staff.

The two major sources of amendments are:

1. developers who seek quick approval by telling us and the NPS what they feel we want to hear and who then amend the project to what they wanted to do in the first place; and

2. developers who are inexperienced in the area of rehabilitation and who honestly promise more than they can deliver.

There is, apparently, little that can be done to solve this problem without changing the rules of the program.

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Wyoming

WYOMING STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
FY88 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

General Objectives

As presented in Section 101(b)(3) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA), the essence of the directive given the State Historic Preservation Officer is to counsel and advise Federal agencies, their agents, State government and the general public in identifying, evaluating and preserving the significant archeological and historic resources of the states. To this end, the staff of the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintain both manual files and computerized data bases on known resources, conduct cultural resource inventories, establish criteria for professional surveys, evaluate sites for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, prepare and coordinate National Register nominations, photo-document sites, promulgate procedures for reducing or avoiding impacts on registered or register-eligible sites, and offer advice and service regarding preservation technology. Section 103(c) of NHPA requires that each SHPO also transfer a minimum of 10% of its annual Historic Preservation Fund Grant to local governments certified under provisions of this Act in order to promote preservation at the county or community level. All actions taken by these Certified Local Governments (CLGs) are coordinated through, and approved by, the SHPO. Staff members also provide technical assistance and expertise on a wide range of preservation issues to the general public through seminars, workshops, lectures, meetings, letters, phone calls and specially prepared documents and brochures.

In short, the overall goal of the Historic Preservation program is to insure that Wyoming's cultural heritage, (i.e. those archeological and historic resources now known as well as those yet to be discovered), is managed in such a way that a truly representative sample of buildings, sites and objects survives the impacts of our time to be passed along to future generations. It is the legacy we wish to pass into the future, the means by which we will be known and judged by our descendents who may know little of us other than what we leave behind.

SHPO staff is grouped into three principal program areas: Community Outreach, Review & Compliance, and Survey & Registration. Statements of objectives and accomplishments specific to individual programs are contained in the following narratives.

Community Outreach Program

Objectives

Community Outreach staff are responsible for administering the Certified Local Government (CLG) program, assisting governments in their attempt to become certified in the CLG program, coordinating Tax Act activities, advising the state's Department of Economic Planning and Development on the Main Street program, and advising both employees and the public about architectural history and historic preservation.

Accomplishments

1. A $10,000 grant was received from the National Endowment for the Arts to publish a book and to assemble a videotape on Wyoming's historic architecture. The architectural description project will be finished in 1988. Public and professionals alike will be able to use this document in describing buildings being nominated to the National Register or simply being added to Wyoming's architectural data base.

2. Additional communities became Certified Local Governments; there are a total of seven CLGs in Wyoming. More communities have expressed an interest in receiving CLG grant funds so the section will continue to fulfill requests for information. Over $147,000 has been distributed to CLGs during the last four years.

3. A set of 4X5 black and white photographs are now supplied to owners of National Register properties as part of Wyoming's National Register Program. The SHPO photographer also provides photographic services to both the division and department as a whole, and to other state and federal agencies.

Problem Areas

1. The federal-state-local partnership designed as the key component in the CLG program can be cumbersome at times. Continuous federal changes to this new program can be difficult to explain to local governments and commissions. Staff members attempt to mitigate the impact of bureaucratic requirements as they negotiate and administer the program, but ultimately the National Park Service (NPS) expects a great deal from local CLG participants. Efforts to comply with numerous federal regulations and yet still maintain enthusiasm among local participants is quite challenging.

   Currently the CLG program is one of the few sources of historic preservation grant funds within Wyoming, so in spite of federal red tape, communities continue to apply for federal funds to pursue survey/registration and planning activities. Many more requests for funding are received than can be filled by this program.

2. As a result of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981, populous states, especially those on the east coast, have a much higher investment rate of private funds in historic preservation projects. Although Wyoming does not have as many commercial buildings as other states, there is still a lack of understanding and a fear of federal regulations that seem to prevent property owners within our state from taking advantage of the tax benefits. In the past five years Congress and the I.R.S. have changed various aspects of the Tax Act; therefore it is very challenging for anyone involved with tax law to keep informed of the changes.

3. The section and division as a whole lack the technical expertise of an historical architect. The SHPO historical architect left the state's employment during the past year; the position was lost as part of the Governor's effort to downsize state government. This lack of technical expertise jeopardizes the credibility of our organization as we approach the Wyoming State Centennial. Unfortunately, no member of the current staff can answer technical architectural preservation questions.

Solutions

Although the CLG program is quite effective for preservation advocacy and educational purposes, it is nonetheless overburdened with federal "red tape". Both the lack of specific guidance for NPS and the incredible amount of federal regulations that pertain to small CLG grants makes the CLG program very costly to administer. A more realistic attitude about grant regulations on the part of the NPS would assist the program enormously. With input from the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the National Park Service should actively attempt to "de-regulate" the CLG program or make it an optional program for each SHPO.

The National Park Service and the citizens of the State of Wyoming expect our office to have a staff member who has technical preservation expertise, such as an historical architect. If the price of oil rises on a global level or the HPF appropriation increases, our office would petition the Governor to reinstate the position of historical architect.

Review and Compliance Program

Objectives

Review and Compliance offers professional level review and management services for the State of Wyoming by balancing the needs of development against the need to retain significant pieces of our past. Any project taking place on federal lands, utilizing federal funds or requiring federal permitting must be preceded by a cultural resource inventory in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (as amended, 1980), Section 2b of Executive Order 11593, as well as the Wyoming Antiquities Act of 1935, the Wyoming Environmental Quality Act of 1973 and other federal and state statutes. We are regularly asked to comment on archeological and historic reports submitted by 50 private consulting firms, 14 federal agencies and 10 state agencies.

Accomplishments

1. During FY1987, we received 2,396 requests for our assistance in the evaluation and management of Wyoming's archeological and historic resources. Two thousand one hundred eighty-two (2,182) requests originated with a Federal agency, 208 were from State agency personnel and 6 were generated by private corporations, cultural resource contractors or members of the general public. We issued 2,051 comments on actions ranging from Environmental Impact Statements to cultural resource statutes and regulations, held 36 on-site inspections, provided technical assistance in 247 consultations, and participated in 107 meetings. This represents a total of 2,441 separate actions taken. We evaluated 1,359 sites. We determined that 245 satisfied the criteria for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, that 905 did not, and that 209 could not be properly evaluated because of inadequate or incomplete data. We determined that 197 eligible sites within proposed project impact areas will not be affected, and that 48 sites will be adversely affected and will require implementation of a mitigation plan. We could not determine the effects on 165 sites and requested further data.

2. Staff members entered site location and management recommendations onto the computerized inventory, plotted areas surveyed and sites discovered onto Wyoming Highway Department base maps and maintained and updated the hard copy of the State Survey Data File.

   a) Computerized Inventory. Preliminary location and management data are stored in a series of files maintained on the University of Wyoming computer system. The total number of archeological and historic entries currently in our computerized inventory stands at 50,025.

   b) Maps. All areas of the state receiving a Class III intensive survey and all cultural resources located are plotted on a set of maps issued by the Wyoming Highway Department. These maps allow us to index sites and provide an overview of areas surveyed, site density, and possible patterning of cultural resources.

   c) Documents. A hard copy or record of all inventories and sites is maintained in Laramie. Survey reports are filed by a unique

413

accession number; archeological and historic site records are stored according to Smithsonian numbers. The process of accessioning involves the assignation of appropriate filing numbers, correction and/or verification of data by cross reference to existing files and through the consultant providing the data.

3. A total of 2,047 new cultural resources were recorded and entered into our inventory, an average of 39.36 new sites discovered per week; 786 reports were accessioned, catalogued, and filed; 705 surveys were mapped (mapping including plotting 1,600 sites) and 1,142 requests for existing data were processed.

Problem Areas

1. The SHPO program, and particularly the Review and Compliance (R & C) Program, is based on Federal laws and regulations which are designed to protect National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligible archeological and historic sites from adverse effects. The state of Wyoming has no comparable laws. Thus, we must maintain a double standard for Federal and state actions. The situation is not only embarrassing but undermines our negotiating position on Federal projects because we end up in the position of trying to get the Federal agencies and private developers to protect cultural resource sites which the state won't protect itself. An unknown number of archeological and historic sites are destroyed on state owned land every year because there is no program to identify, evaluate or protect them. Even on joint Federal-state projects, cultural resources on state lands are usually ignored because the state has no program to protect them.

2. As with state owned lands, there is no state program to protect sites on private lands or from the actions of private developers.

3. Each Federal agency has its own set of policies and procedures for protecting cultural resources. They are required by Federal laws to consult with SHPO concerning the need for, and nature of, cultural resource protection planning on any given project. Since we have no comprehensive state legislation, we have a difficult time influencing the Federal agencies to do things "our way." In practical terms, we must accept what the Federal agency decides to do.

Solutions

1. Uniform, written standards and guidelines will reduce or eliminate many of the problems noted above. The standards should be approved at all levels; i.e. by SHPO, AMH Board and the Attorney General if appropriate. This would give SHPO policy not only uniformity but a measure of force. Our negotiating position with other state and Federal agencies would be greatly enhanced because we could present a unified front. It would allow us to standardize our project reviews by using written criteria. Written standards and guidelines would allow

us to readily and accurately communicate our expectations to state and Federal agencies, developers and contractors. Several sections of the manual were developed in FY87 involving National Register standards, survey standards and contracting standards.

2. The standards and guidelines should be readily available to the public and should be printed for distribution to state and Federal agencies, archeological contractors and private developers. The draft standards developed in FY87 were made available to consultants and agencies in typed form for review.

3. Memoranda of Agreement (MOAs) or Programmatic Agreements (PAs) are provided for in Federal law and greatly simplify the review process. A PA which specifies standards and review procedures eliminates the need for agencies to go through the 106 review process for each project. When an agency decides to arbitrarily change their policy regarding cultural resources we have a signed document that limits their ability to do so. Programmatic agreements were signed with the Black Hills National Forest, Teton National Park, the Farmers Home Administration, the Federal Highway Administration/the Wyoming Highway Department and the Bureau of Land Management/State Land Board.

4. Several components of the Comprehensive State Historic Preservation Plan were completed. The plan includes criteria for developing preservation standards for historic sites and for developing research designs for prehistoric sites. Historic contexts were developed for Transportation and Stockraising. The State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) signed a contract with the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to receive $48,000 of Federal pass-through funds to develop an archaeological research design for the Powder River Basin.

Survey and Registration Program

Objectives

Survey and Registration staff are responsible for the identification, documentation, registration, and protection of Wyoming historic sites. This includes the survey and inventory of buildings, sites, objects, structures and districts; writing, editing, and processing nominations to the National Register of Historic Places; monitoring sites listed on or eligible for the National Register; monitoring the condition and potential of impacts to National Historic Landmarks; recording historic sites according to guidelines established by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER); administering the Wyoming monuments and markers program; and providing technical preservation assistance to owners of historic properties. For research, planning and publication purposes we maintain files on all historic properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

415

Accomplishments

1. Historic site surveys were conducted by SHPO staff as well as by others through grant assistance to specific projects (i.e. community development plans; downtown revitalization proposals; district nominations, county surveys etc.). Intensive level surveys were completed for historic sites in seven counties. Hundreds of prehistoric and historic sites were added to the inventory files.

2. Surveyed sites are evaluated for National Register eligibility. Historic sites retaining a sufficient level of integrity are nominated and reviewed by the Wyoming Consulting Committee before being forwarded to Washington. Many of the nominations considered in FY87 were prepared by nonprofessional citizens and required additional research, rewriting, and editing by staff members. Because of the change over to a new nomination form, only twelve properties were enrolled.

3. Six of Wyoming's National Historic Landmarks received on-site visits and evaluations; condition reports on all NHL's were provided to the National Park Service. Federal agencies whom we assisted with the preservation of their historic sites in the past year include the U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Wyoming Air National Guard, the U.S. Air Force, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Six National Historic Landmarks were added to Wyoming's listings--the State Capitol, Old Faithful Lodge, the Fishing Bridge Museum, Norris Museum, Madison Museum and Yellowstone National Park's Northeast Entrance Station.

4. The staff photographer took hundreds of perspective-corrected photographs of eligible, enrolled or endangered sites throughout the state. These 4X5 black and white negatives and color transparencies, along with hundreds of color slides, provide documentation of Wyoming's vanishing heritage. Additionally, the staff photographer worked with several federal agencies to photo-document a variety of sites.

5. Because of the increased interest in the Monuments and Markers program and because of the increased interest by members of the Legislature in site signing and the associated tourism potential, a detailed addendum to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between the Wyoming Recreation Commission, the Wyoming Highway Department, and the SHPO has been developed. This addendum provides for a more reasonable evaluation of site signage on highways than has existed in the past. Additionally the MOA addendum provides for better coordination between the three agencies and includes input from the Wyoming Travel Commission for assisting local groups in producing informational brochures on their historic resources.

6. Public educational programs on historic preservation involve a variety of presentations, slide shows, walking tours and workshops for groups

and individuals upon request. Programs given this year included preservation topics from the general to the specific. Sessions were generally accompanied by the distribution of technical leaflets and brochures, and nomination publications made available by the SHPO office and various federal agencies. Other activities included the writing of news articles on historic preservation topics, and holding public information meetings across the state relating to specific historic preservation projects.

Problem Areas and Recommendations

An increasing number of individuals throughout the state are expressing interest in a variety of preservation projects. The upcoming state centennial is generating an awareness of activities which should be encouraged. A state funded grants program could provide seed grants for many community-oriented projects which would assist local Wyoming groups and individuals in preserving, sharing and enjoying their unique heritage with visitors and other citizens. Additionally changes in National Register nomination requirements are making it more difficult for individuals to write nominations. The cost of hiring a consultant could be covered by small grants, thus allowing local people to get nominations written while maintaining product quality.

Western Region

American Samoa
Arizona
California
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas
Federated States of Micronesia
Guam
Hawaii
Idaho
Nevada
Oregon
Republic of the Marshall Islands
Repubic of Palau
Washington

American Samoa

AMERICAN SAMOA GOVERNMENT
PAGO PAGO, AMERICAN SAMOA 96799
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

American Samoa Government
Department of Parks and Recreation
Historic Preservation Program
Fiscal Year 1988 Grant Application
Program Overview

I. Retrospective Statement:

American Samoa's historic preservation program (as recounted in the Program Overviews for Fiscal Years 1984, 1985, 1986 and 1987) was established in 1970 by Governor and Mrs. John M. Haydon and High Chief Napoleone A. Tuiteleleapaga.

A great deal was accomplished from 1970 to 1974. Eight historic properties were entered on the National Register of Historic Places, the Historical Commission (ASHC) was established, and the Jean P. Haydon Museum was set up in one of the National Register buildings.

After this promising beginning, ASHPO lapsed into an unproductive decade (1974-1983), during which almost nothing was accomplished. This was due in large part to lack of local support and understanding, part-time HPO's, and failure to communicate with the National Park Service. Over $600,000 in HPF monies was not used and was returned to the U.S. Treasury during this period; NPS suspended the program in mid-1983.

In December, 1983, HPO Fuga Tolani Teleso hired Mr. Stan Sorensen as Deputy HPO to revive the Program. Both Mr. Teleso and his successor, Mr. William Satele, gave ASHPO their full support. Mr. Sorensen was designated as HPO in October, 1986. American Samoa now has the most active program of archeological work in the Pacific Territories. The confidence of NPS and the preservation community has been regained.

II. Major Accomplishments in Fiscal Year 1987:

ASHPO's HPF appropriation for FY'87 was $44,705, which, combined with our continuation grant ($11,939), gave us a total of $56,644.

We made a number of significant accomplishments in FY'87. The most satisfying of these was the nomination of five archeological sites and one historic building to the National Register of Historic Places. Two of these (the Tataga-Matau Fortified Quarry Complex and A'a Prehistoric Village) were entered on November 19. The others should be entered soon.

Phase II of the University of Washington's archeological survey of the Manu'a Islands was launched on August 25. This year, the investigators discovered 15 fishhooks at one site (To'aga on Ofu Island). This is more than are known from all other sites in western Polynesia; only one fishhook has been found in Western Samoa. The To'aga site also yielded Polynesian Thin Ware pottery; one sherd had a decorated rim. Future excavations there should uncover decorated Lapita pottery.

In September, Dr. D. Colt Denfeld arrived to conduct a field survey of World War II fortifications. The second stage of his project will be performed in several mainland archival facilities. Dr. Denfeld will write a history of American Samoa in World War II, and will nominate the most significant fortifications to the National Register.

On July 31, we received notice that the Blunt's Point Gun emplacement (which was entered on the Register in 1973) had been designated as a National Historic Landmark. Mr. Sorensen and his colleagues in the Navy League are currently cleaning and restoring the gun on their own time, with generous assistance from visiting U.S. Navy ships.

After a one-year delay (resulting from Gramm-Rudman cuts in FY'87), we were able to start our survey of legendary sites. This pioneer project is being conducted by Ms. Epi Suāfo'a, an assistant librarian and student at the American Samoa Community College. John Kneubuhl and John Enright are providing assistance.

Review and Compliance activities increased dramatically in FY'87, as a result of proposed construction activity in the territory. ASHPO succeeded in getting three project areas surveyed with the costs borne by the Department of Public Works and the Development Planning Office. The projects were: (1) Leone Harbor; (2) Ta'ū Airport, and (3) Tafuna Industrial Area Expansion. Since ASHPO's revival in 1983, American Samoa Government Agencies have shown great sensitivity toward historic properties which could be threatened by construction activities.

In November, 1986, ASHPO became involved in the preparation of a feasibility study for a proposed national park in American Samoa. Mr. Sorensen cooperated closely with Mr. Bryan Harry and the NPS/PAO staff, and provided them with detailed information on American Samoa's historic resources. Should the national park be established, it will provide additional protection for our historic properties.

Public education activities increased in FY'87. In addition to newspaper articles and TV spots, ASHPO conducted two bus tours (one for historic buildings and one for archeological and legendary sites) during the Arts Fiafia celebration. Dr. Patrick Kirch and Mr. Terry Hunt delivered lectures about their archeological activities in Manu'a, and ASHPO was featured on the CNN World Report.

Finally, 364 letters were written in FY'87.

III. Assessment of Problems and Needs:

1. As has been mentioned in every Program Overview since FY'84, ASHPO's major problem is understaffing. This will continue to be so until we get a significant increase in our apportionment. Because ASHPO is understaffed and isolated, and because Mr. Sorensen has other duties outside ASHPO, we will continue to have deficiencies in our State Program Reviews.

2. We will soon need a computer to cope with the large volume of data that is accumulating.

3. ASHPO's sole staff member needs a great deal of training, especially in National Register activities, planning and grants administration. Our last training session was in October, 1984.

IV. Prospective Statement:

For the fifth straight year, American Samoa will be last in funding and staffing. In spite of these handicaps, we will continue to be conscientious and productive. Our plans for FY'88 are as follows:

1. Mr. Erwin N. Thompson (retired NPS historian who prepared the Blunt's Point NHL nomination) will conduct a survey of all former U.S. Navy buildings that are not on the National Register. He will perform a field survey here, and archival research on the mainland. The most significant structures will be nominated to the Register, and a history of the buildings will be prepared.

2. Dr. Patrick V. Kirch and Mr. Terry L. Hunt of the University of Washington will return for Phase III of their Manu'a Islands archeological survey.

3. Dr. Jeffrey T. Clark of North Dakota State University will return for Phase II of his Northeast Coast of Tutuila archeological survey.

4. We hope to nominate 14 properties to the National Register. These will result from the Manu'a and Northeast Tutuila archeological surveys, and from the legendary and historic surveys noted above.

5. Using the sparse data that we have, we will produce a draft preliminary RP3 plan.

V. Summary Statement:

Fiscal Year 1987 was productive and gratifying. For the first time in ASHPO's history, archeological sites were nominated to, and entered on the National Register, a legendary site survey was begun, and a National Historic Landmark was designated. We are glad that our efforts are producing visible results that the public can see and appreciate.

ASHPO would like to thank the Governor's Office, many ASG agencies, and the National Park Service for their sensitivity and support. We look forward to continuing happy associations with these people.

Soifua

Arizona

ARIZONA HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

OVERVIEW FY 1988

Fiscal Year 1988 will be a year of continued growth and strengthening of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in terms of personnel and direction. While strengthening the basic historic preservation program, new activities will be commenced that will build on the stabilized program. A major initiative that will be completed in FY 1988 will be furthering the completion of the State Plan.
Each program area is outlined below with relevant comments concerning problem areas and new initiatives.

Administration

The State of Arizona continues to support the SHPO by allocating resources for three full-time positions: State Historic Preservation Officer, Historical Architect, and Historian. In addition, a Grants Officer, Architectural Historian, Preservation Planner, Archaeologist and Compliance Coordinator, Archaeologist, and Administrative Secretary are employed in full-time positions. Two State Service Interns, conducting work in the Survey, Inventory, National Register and Review and Compliance areas, are each employed in a half-time position.

Additionally one volunteer intern assists the SHPO staff in the Site Steward Program and other volunteer interns work on the inventory program.

Survey

The Historic Resource Survey Guidelines, Training Manual, and Inventory Forms will continue to be revised in accordance with updated information from our State Plan and to incorporate the Multiple Property Format for National Register Forms. Additional survey guidelines will be developed by SHPO staff during FY 1988.

Prior to commencing the proposed FY 1988 survey subgrant projects, staff will carefully target and negotiate survey boundaries to ensure workable and successful projects. Staff has already scheduled site visits as necessary.

Two State Service Interns will be used to assist us in processing the backlog of survey data, both archaeological and historic, that has resulted from the highly successful survey and planning projects from previous years and compliance activities.

Computerization and mapping efforts are continuing for both the archaeological and historic resource information. Linkages between the Survey program area and the State Planning process will continue to be developed during the fiscal year.

Grants Management

Deficiencies identified in the Program Review (Review findings received by SHPO in September of 1986) have been addressed by the SHPO and Arizona State Parks Administrative Services Division. New project monitoring and fiscal tracking systems have been developed in response to the Review's Special Conditions. The development of internal and external precedure manuals are nearing the completion stages. Automation of forms used regularly in reporting to the Park Service is being done.

The Administration Section of Arizona State Parks will continue to provide accounting and fiscal recordkeeping services for the SHPO during FY 1988. The primary coordination person between the Grants Officer/Administrative Services staff has been the SHPO. The coordination will continue to provide closer monitoring and administration of the HPF grant projects.

Review and Compliance

The Review and Compliance area will continue to improve and become more efficient through the coordinating efforts of the Archaeologist and Compliance Coordinator. No backlog of compliance reviews exists, and the computerized logging techniques to expedite review and information retrieval will continue to be refined during FY 1988.

Additional time will be spent in working with Federal agencies in the development of MOA's and PA's and the implementation of the State agency compliance program will continue to be expanded.

Tax Certification

The Tax Reform Act of 1986 has created a significant reduction in rehabilitation activity involving the 20% ITC in Arizona. New projects have been small in scale.

The Historical Architect administeres the program and had developed a computerized training system for recording the program's activity. All projects are logged onto the computer and contain summary information and data.

The State Property Tax Program (as codified in the State Historic Preservation Act) will still be administered by the Historical Architect as a historic preservation porperty tax incentive progrma for non-income-producing historic properties. The number of properties listed on the program (presently 201) continues to grow.

In addition to tax certification programs, the Historical Architect is involved with providing technical assistance to Arizona Main Street communities administered through the Arizona Department of Commerce.

Comprehensive Preservation Planning

The Preservation Planner will continue to coordinate the development of the State Historic Preservation Plan. The plan's introduction and thematic framework will be further developed during FY 89, with input from the archaeological and the historical advisory commttees. A Request for Proposals has been released to conduct an analysis of up to 60 archaeological overviews in Arizona to evaluate the use of contexts and identify new contexts. It is anticipated that specific contexts within the overall thematic framework will be fully developed to National Park Service standards within the next fiscal year.

Certified Local Governments

Eight local governments have been certified in Arizona to date, and the SHPO will be actively providing training and monitoring them during FY 1988. Additional communities are anticipated to pursue certification during FY 1988, and SHPO staff will be assisting them in developing certifiable programs. Contact with potential CLG's will be increased and direct SHPO staff assistance will be provided. Administration of FY 1988 survey and planning subgrants will also continue to be an important function of the SHPO in ensuring the ongoing enhancement of the local preservation programs. No problems are anticipated in allocating the full amount of CLG pass-through funds to Certified Local Governments in FY 1988.

National Register

The Arizona National Register staff will continue their efforts to improve the program. Although a special analysis conducted by te Keeper of the National Register in December

1987 found that the Arizona program has been "active and effective" over the past two years, we will strive to upgrade the number and quqlity of nominations in the future Toward this end, we will continue to maintain our close working relationship with the National Register staff in Washington and experts in the Western Regional Office of the National Park Service.

The majority of the FY 1988 work plan for Arizona stems from the Progra Review that wasconducted in 1985 (results received in 1986). The Program Review called for improvements in three areas: staff review of nominations, training, and linking the nomination process to survey and planning efforts. All of the recommendations contained in the Program Review have been implemented and the task for FY 1988 will be to keep to our steady course.

Staff review of nominations has improved by the establishment of an internal review checklist for nominations similar to checklists used by the National Register. Nominations are reviewed several times by a minimum of three staff members, before and after they are examined by the state review board. The staff report regularly to the review board on returned nominations. The Arizona staff works closely with staff in Washington when questions arise and submit nominations for substantive review when questions regarding National Register criteria have not been resolved.

Training continues to be a priority. The Arizona SHPO held a special workshop for federal and state agency personnel in FY 1988 that featured a National Register staff member from Washington DC. This workshop was well received and additional workshops are planned for agency personel. In May the annual CLG workshop will be held and the National Register program will be a featured aspect. SHPO staff members attended the workshop held by the Western Regional Office in San Francisco and have been working closely with National Register staff in Washington on the preparation of a National Register Bulletin concerning historical archaeology.

National Register coordination with survey and planning programs is a major focus. Grant projects stress the completion of National Register nominations at the end of survey projects. Many of these surveys will result in archaeological nominations. The addition of a historic and architectural committee to the state plan group (an archaeological committee has operated for several years) will facilitate linking of the National Register program with the goals and priorities established for the state plan.

Public Information and Related Programs

Public outreach is an important component of the Arizona SHPO and its many programs. Enhancing public awareness of the many programs and benefits available to the public from the SHPO is the goal of these continuing efforts to improve communication statewide.

One of the most successful efforts is the Public Archaeology Program, a statewide initiative with the purpose of promoting appreciation, understanding and respect for Arizona's unique and valuable prehistoric and hisoric archaeological resources. In 1987, the SHPO received two state and national awards for its Public Archaeology Program: "Take Pride in Arizona " and "Take Pride in America."

There are two main components to this program, Arizona Archaeology Week for which the SHPO serves as the lead coordinator, and the Archaeology Advisory Commission. Archaeology Week is an annual series of events and activities that takes place in the spring of each year. It has grown into a major public relations effort involving over 30 communities and more than 40 federal, state, municipal, and private organizations. The SHPO also works closely with the Archaeology Advisory Commission, a statutory body that advises the SHPO on a number of archaeological issues. The Site Steward Program, developed and managed by the Commission in cooperation with the SHPO, State and Federal agencies and the Hopi Tribe, is a new site monitoring initiative designed to provide much needed information regarding site vandalism and to provide opportunities for training and participation by interested avocational archaeologists on a statewide basis.

Other important public information efforts include the SHPO quarterly newsletter, Arizona Preservation News, which reaches a broad historic preservation constituency in the state. In addition, Preservation Week continues to grow under SHPO coordination and involves a wide range of preservation organizations.

California

THE PROGRAM OVERVIEW FOR CALIFORNIA
WAS NOT RECEIVED IN TIME FOR INCLUSION
IN THIS PUBLICATION.

Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas

FY 1987 Accomplishments

During 1987 the Division of Historic Preservation had several major accomplishments which resulted in a significant upgrading of program capabilities. These accomplishments are as follows:

(1). Receipt of over $180,000 in local appropriations to support Historic Preservation projects. The receipt of this funding allowed the HPO to concentrate HPF funding on specific projects and undertakings rather than on staff salaries.

(2) Completion of the site inventory system. A site numbering system, site inventory forms and system were developed during FY 1987. Additionally, previously identified sites were encorporated into this new system. The system allows for a much more efficient use of site data both for landuse planning and research.

(3). Upgrading of the Division's review and compliance capabilities. This included the hiring of a resource protection coordinator and two survey technicians and the implementation of new review procedures. These improvements have allowed the Division to efficiently review a growing number of landuse projects on Saipan.

(4). Activation of the CNMI's Historic Preservation Review Board. The board met two times in FY 1987. A full meeting schedule was developed and adpoted for FY 1988 in order to allow for the board comply with NPS requirements.

(5). Completion of an intensive archaeological survey of the Laulau area on Saipan. This work was undertaken in anticipation of a $400 million dollar development project to be built in Laulau within the next couple of years.

(6).Completion of two major data recovery projects. Archaeological data recovery operations were undertaken on Rota and Saipan in advance of federally assisted construction projects. Both were successfully completed and laboratory analyses and report preparation are now underway. The results of these two projects will be available in FY 1988.

(7). Completion of a major oral history project which recorded information concerning the migration of Carolinians to the Northern Marianas in the early 1800s.

(8). Completion of the survey of latte sites in Makpo Valley on Tinian. This survey resulted in the preparation of a National Register nomination for these sites.

(9). Successful completion of the Round II program reviews conducted by NPS. The CNMI is now eligible to receive HPF funds until the next round of reviews.

Review and Compliance

During FY 1987 the HPO continued to make steady progress in the area of review and compliance. As mentioned in the accomplishments section, the Division added to its staff a resource protection officer and two survey technicians. These individuals are responsible for inspecting privately funded construction projects to ensure that historic resources are not needlessly destroyed. The HPO has continued to secure private funding for archaeological surveys and data recovery projects. One example is a major data recovery project to be funded by the Surf Hotel in advance of its planned expansion. The HPO has also continued to work closely with federal agencies in the Commonwealth. During FY

1987, two major data recovery projects, undertaken *via* No Adverse Effect determinations, were completed on Rota and Saipan.

The HPO did not experience any major review and compliance problems during FY 1987. The additional staff has allowed the HPO to keep on top of private development projects, the primary source of problems in previous years. New procedures adopted by the HPO and the Division of Environmental Quality, have greatly increased review capabilities. Federally funded projects have been few in number and the professional staff has been able to work closely with the involved federal agencies and the Advisory Council. One continuing problem involves the failure of the Department of the Navy to conclude its archaeological survey projects undertaken on Tinian. These Section 106 surveys were completed several years ago but the Navy has failed to review and accept the final reports submitted by the contractors. One report in particular has major problems and the HPO is anxious to have them resolved.

During FY 1988, the HPO proposes to undertake the following actions:

(1) Continue to participate in the CRM review forum. This has proved to be the best way to ensure the review of all projects undertaken within the coastal and wetland areas. During FY 1987, the HPO requested an opinion from the Advisory Council concerning CRM's section 106 responsibilities, since they are funded 100% with federal grants and because they issue landuse permits. An informal response received from the Council indicates that CRM involvement will trigger Section 106 review.

(2) Continue to review non-federal projects which are to be undertaken outside of the coastal areas. These are now being formally reviewed in conjunction with the Division of Environmental Quality(DEQ) which is responsible for issuing earthmoving permits for all commercial construction. DEQ requires all applicants to have their project plans and areas inspected by the HPO. Any mitigating actions are then passed on to DEQ to be incorporated into the earthmoving permit as a special condition. Periodic monitoring of conditionally approved projects is then undertaken by HPO staff.

(3) Continue to assist federal agencies fulfill their responsibilities under Section 106. This includes providing site specific information and arranging for mitigation measures where necessary.

(4) Continue to conduct professional archaeological surveys in areas suspected of undergoing development within the next five years. This activity has review and compliance, survey and National Register applications.

(5) Continue to conduct reconnaissance surveys of high growth areas utilizing the CNMI's archaeological field assistants (AFA). This work on Saipan is being facilitated by the active participation of the newly hired Resource Protection Coordinator and his fieldcrew.

(6) Conduct workshops to upgrade the professional capabilities of the AFAs. These workshops will be held by the Staff Archaeologist and Staff Historian. Further, all professional archaeologists working under HPF subgrants will be required to provide technical training to the AFAs.

(7) Computerize the site inventory data base in order to facilitate the review of land use projects.

(8) Enter into an agreement with the Army Corps of Engineers to develop a comprehensive plan to guide its Defense Environmental Restoration program in the Commonwealth.

National Register

During FY 1987, the HPO submitted one National Register nomination for the Chalan Galaide Latte Site. This nomination was accepted without comment by the Keeper. Also completed was the fieldwork for the Makpo Valley Latte area on Tinian. The forms for the nomination were completed at the end of FY 1987 and the HPO plans to submit them to the keeper as soon as all required comments are received. The HPO failed to complete the projected number of nominations during FY 1987. Other more pressing matters occupied staff time during this period, particularly in the Review and Compliance area. Additionally, one subgrantee, responsible for surveying the Laulau area, has not yet completed National Register nomination forms for eligible properties discovered during fieldwork. Had the contractor completed work as originally specified, the HPO would have greatly increased the number of its submissions for the fiscal year. It does plan to place more emphasis on completing National Register nominations during FY 1988.

During FY 1988 the HPO plans to do the following:

(1) Assign the staff historian and staff archaeologist the task of completing National Register nominations.

(2) As a routine provision of all survey subgrants, continue to require archaeological contractors to complete draft National Register forms for all properties discovered during field survey activities that appear to meet the National Register criteria. These nominations will then be reviewed and edited by the HPO and submitted to the Keeper. This will allow the HPO to increase its National Register output without overtaxing its professioal staff.

(3) Fully implement the selection criteria for National Register sites which were developed during FY 1987. The use of these criteria will allow for the objective ranking of candidate sites, allowing the more valuable to be nominated first.

Anticipated FY 1988 National Register Subgrants:

(1) National Register survey of the Alaguan Archaeological Site on Rota. Subgrantee tentatively selected is Dr. John Craib. Anticipated amount of subgrant is $10,000.

(2) National Register survey of the Ginalagan World War II Denfense complex on Rota. Subgrantee selected is Dr. Rosalind Hunter-Anderson. Anticipated amount is $13,000 (funded with FY 1987 continuation grant funds).

Survey

During FY 1987, the HPO completed a major archaeological survey in the Laualau area of Saipan. It resulted in the documentation of over 30 archaeological and historic sites. Arrangements were also made for archaeological surveys to be conducted at Augigan Island, Alaguan on Rota, the leeward coast of Saipan from Oleai to Garapan and the Carolinas area on Tinian. The completion of these professional level projects will add considerably to our survey coverage and will undoubtedly add a number of new sites to the CNMI's inventory. In addition to the professional level surveys funded with HPF subgrants, the HPO also intensified its inhouse survey activities with particular success on Saipan. Its inhouse efforts on Tinian and Rota met with less success. The implementation of an new site inventory system during FY 1987 has greatly increased the effectiveness of the survey program. Now the results of all surveys, intensive and reconnaissance, are being systematically recorded and entered into the Site Inventory System. Also being recorded are the areas subjected to survey, information required to determine the aerial coverage at the end of the year.

Major problems encountered during FY 1987 include the expense of conducting professional level surveys , the quality and quantity of the survey data being provided to the central office from Rota, and the quantity of data being provided from Tinian.

In order to address these problems, the HPO proposes to undertake the following actions in FY 1988:

(1) Continue its program of professional archaeological survey work funded with HPF grants.

(2) Continue to seek appropriations from the CNMI legislature in order to augment the federally funded archaeological work.

(3) Conduct survey workshops on Rota and Tinian in order to upgrade AFAs skills especially in the area of site recordation and inventory.

(4) Continue to publish the results of survey data through the Micronesian Archaeological Survey Report series.

(5) Continue to require proviate developers to fund compliance surveys, where necessary. Data generated from compliance surveys will allow for a substantial increase in the HPO site inventory.

(6) Hire an archaeological field technician for Tinian to assist the Historic Preservtion Coordinator with field survey work.

Anticipated Survey subgrants to be awarded during FY 1988:

(1) Archaeological Survey of the leeward coast of Saipan from Oleai to South Garapan. Subgrantee not selected at this time. Estimated cost: $10,000.

(2) Archaelogical Survey of the Carolinas area on Tinian. Subgrantee not selected at this time. Estimated cost is $10,000.

(3) Publication of MAS volumes (this activity to be funded out of our "Others" program element).

Planning

During FY 1987 the HPO made preliminary progress in adopting its comprehensive planning document which was drafted in a previous fiscal year. This document has been provided to members of the Review Board for review and comment. It is to be discussed during the first quarterly meeting in early February.

The major problem facing the HPO during FY 1987 concerns its lack of understanding of the overall planning process. This problem was partially addressed through consultations with the staff of the NPS' Western Region office.

During FY 1988 the HPO proposes to undertake the following:

(1) Have comprehensive planning document accepted by the Review Board. The plan will then be distributed throughout the government.

(2) Undertake a review of previously completed archaeological research in the CNMI and synthesize results.Also refine historic contexts and site types. Then develop a set of research priorities that will guide research oriented archaeology for the next several years.

Anticipated Planning subgrants to be awarded during FY 1988:

(1). Comprehensive Resource Protection Plan update. Subgrantee not known at this time. Anticipated amount: $8,000.

Other Activities

During FY 1987 the HPO undertook several projects which fall into the "Other" program area. These included the preparation of a monogaph on the accounts of early European/Chamorro contacts, the preparation of the Rota Road data recovery report in conjunction with Southern Illinois University, the editing of small-scale archaeological papers reporting on research conducted on Saipan, the translation and transcription of Carolinian oral historical information and the publication of two additional volumes in the MAS report series.

During FY 1987 the HPO did not encounter any significant problems in this program area and none are expected in FY 1988.

"Other" subgrants to be awarded in FY 1988 include the following:

(1) Oral History Master Plan. Subgrantee: Not known at this time. Anticipated amount: $5,000.

(2) Inventory Data Base Software. Subgrantee: Dr. Foss Leach (?) Anticipated amount: $3,000.

(3) Publication of MAS reports. Subgrantee: Not known at this time. Anticipated amount: $5,352.

Guam

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

I. Major Accomplishments

Most of the major accomplishments of Fiscal Year 1987 are related to the major priority of the year - correction of problems identified in the Inspector General's audit report, and in the NPS program review report. Both reports were issued early in the fiscal year and before the inauguration of a new administration on Guam. The new administration made substantive responses to these reports the top priority for this program.

By the end of the fiscal year, the Office of the Inspector General assessed that all eight of their recommendations had been resolved, and the National Park Service (NPS) was processing a letter fully re-certifying the program. Considering the extensive corrections needed, this achievement ranks as a major accomplishment for the program. The re-certification required major re-organization of administrative procedures, the revival of the Guam Review Board for Historic Preservation, the initiation of a new comprehensive plan, re-structuring of staff responsibilities, and extensive staff development/training events.

In addition to the efforts to respond to the program review and audit, the program supported several survey projects with its Historic Preservation Funds. The most notable of these was a project to document the site of the ARATAMA MARU, a Japanese freighter sank during World War II. This project accomplished a large number of program-related purposes in addition to the site documentation. The project was conducted by the National Park Service Submerged Cultural Resources Unit, and provided training to the HPO staff in underwater site documentation techniques. The same training was provided to staff of the other HPO's in the region and provided a rare and valuable opportunity for the staff of these HPO's to meet and discuss preservation issues in a regional perspective. Lastly, the project allowed interested members of the sport diving community to participate and to learn the purposes and benefits of preservation.

Another major program accomplishment was the highly successful participation in a number of coordinated events in September. The catalyst event was the Micronesian Archaeological Conference sponsored by the University of Guam. Attendance at this event made a number of other events possible: a meeting of the full Micronesian Endowment for Historic Preservation, a seminar on Section 106 procedures attended by members of all of the Micronesian HPO's, major on-site consultations on a number of federal undertakings and federally assisted undertakings, and extended technical assistance from NPS to the program staff of the Guam HPO.

These events taken together provided an enormous lift to preservation efforts through training, opportunity to confer directly with a wide range of professionals, and public awareness promoted through media reports of the events. The on-site consultations have resulted in much improved agency consultations on other projects, as well. This experience demonstrates the very high value of combining a number of related events which allow the gathering of an active community of preservationists in areas where the program is usually very small.

II. Assessment of Problems

Despite the very impressive gains involved in obtaining the re-certification, there are a number of matters that must still be addressed in order to bring the operation of the HPO into a satisfactory state. The current administration wishes to establish a level of performance well above minimal certification standards.

A. One of the major problems which has persisted is the difficulty of coordinating the NPS-49 cycles with Government of Guam administrative requirements. The audit report identified late submission of applications as a major factor in disrupting orderly use of the HPF grant money in past years. NPS officials had in the past (October 1984 Conference) assured all of the Western Pacific HPO's that early submission of continuation applications would result in review and approval before the new fiscal year, avoiding program disruptions.

During this year, submission of the continuation application well ahead of the September 30 deadline was a major goal of the program. In order to assist in accomplishing this goal, one of the grant administrative staff was sent to a grants training workshop in August and was scheduled to confer with grants personnel in both WASO and the Western Region in order to submit an acceptable continuation application package that month.

Unfortunately, the consultation with personnel at the Regional Office was cancelled due to circumstances at that office. After consultation with personnel at WASO, the application was mailed to the Regional Office and received there in mid-August. The application was not reviewed at all until weeks after the beginning of the new fiscal year. This automatically placed the Guam program in a state of suspension regarding HPF funded program operations.

The Guam HPO has on many occasions discussed with NPS officials why all program operations are frozen if the continuation grant is not approved before October 1. During the coming year, both NPS and the Guam HPO should agree on measures to assure that an acceptable continuation application is submitted and reviewed before October 1, 1988.

B. Grant administration in general has been a continuing problem at the Guam HPO due to personnel reassignments and medical assessments.

The locally-funded administrative aide position had to be temporarily allocated to assist another major program, and the designated Grants Manager was absent for several months receiving medical assessments and has subsequently taken a medical disability retirement. Further, the HPF grants manager was assigned to fiscal oversight of the entire department as well, leaving less than full-time attention available for the HPF needs.

The Guam HPO proposes to establish and recruit a grants manager position supported through HPF funds to give non-reassignable full-time attention to HPF grant transactions.

C. The remaining major problems are all identified in the program review responses. The Guam HPO proposes to continue the initiatives begun as a part of the program review responses. These initiatives include:

1. Development of sections of the proposed comprehensive plan.
2. Computerization of major portions of the administrative and program records.
3. Increased involvement of the Guam Review Board in planning and priorities.
4. Continued staff development and training.
5. Increased efforts to inform the public of the preservation program's operation and benefits.
6. To increase the consistency and timeliness of project reviews.

Hawaii

THE PROGRAM OVERVIEW FOR HAWAII
WAS NOT RECEIVED IN TIME FOR INCLUSION
IN THIS PUBLICATION.

Idaho

FY 88 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Administration

A major change in the administration of the program occurred in FY 87. Dr. Melvin T. Smith resigned as Director of the Idaho State Historical Society and State Historic Preservation Officer. Dr. David L. Crowder was hired by the Trustees of the society in January of 1987 to replace Smith. Dr. Crowder, a native Idahoan, taught history for over twenty years in Idaho universities and colleges. He was also a member of the Idaho State Historical Society Board of Trustees for twelve years and Chairman for six years. Dr. Thomas J. Green is Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and manages the day to day operations of the office.

Review and Compliance

In FY 87 an MOU was signed with Region I and Region IV of the U.S. Forest Service. This agreement specifies the manner in which the Forest Service and the SHPO will consult and the types of information needed for that consultation. The agreement is similar to one signed with the Bureau of Land Management in 1984. In FY 87 initial discussions began with the Idaho Transportation Department on ways to improve the consultation process. A number of complaints had been recieved about the agency's compliance with Section 106. An agreement will be signed with this agency in FY88. One principal goal of these agreements is to require the various agencies in the state to provide information in a standard format so that it is easier to computerize.

A significant amount of staff time was needed in FY 87 on two major compliance cases. As the City of Boise continues with the reconstruction of its downtown, Dr. Jennifer Attebery and Mr. Don Watts worked closely with the City and the Boise Redevelopment Agency to insure compliance with the provisions of a 1986 MOA. The SHPO staff also worked closely with the Nez Perce Tribal Council and Britt Storey of the Denver office of the Advisory Council to develop an agreement with the Walla Walla District Corps of Engineers to conduct archaeological excavations at Ahsakha on the Clearwater River. The Corps is developing a public boat ramp and parking area on a site containing components dating from 5000 years ago to historic times.

A major compliance case in FY 88 will be the development of an MOA with Region IV of the U.S. Forest Service concerning the management of approximately 400 eligible administration buildings in southern Idaho. Most of the buildings were built in the 1920's and 1930's, and when dealt with individually they have been a major source of disagreement between the Forest Service and the Idaho SHPO. We expect an MOA regarding the preservation of these buildings can be agreed on in FY 88.

National Register

A major accomplishment in FY 87 was the comprehensive study of the forty-four Idaho county courthouses and the nomination and listing of the those courthouses eligible for the National Register. Additionally, a number of Multiple Property Documentation Forms were prepared that will yield nominations in FY 88 and in the years to come. Similar efforts will occur in FY

88. A major nomination for FY 88 will be the Sun Valley Historic District. Sun Valley, Idaho's premier ski resort and the model for other ski resorts in the West, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1986.

New duties were asked of the Idaho Historic Sites Review Board in 1987. The Review Board had very successful meetings in Boise and Sun Valley discussing the broad goals of historic preservation in Idaho. These meetings will continue in FY 88, and the SHPO staff will endeavor to transform these discussions into specific activities.

Tax Incentives

This program is important in Idaho despite the low number of actual projects (only 4 Part II's in FY 87). The properties that have been rehabilitated are among the state's most significant and are quite visible in their communities. In FY 87 a Part II was approved by the NPS for the rehabilitation of the Barber Dam, an historic hydroelectric facility on the Boise River. This is an innovative project that we hope will generate future rehabilitations, as a number of similar structures exist on the rivers of Idaho.

Survey

In FY 88 survey will continue to be the major activity of the office. Based on recommendations of the Review Board, new survey efforts will focus on the railroad history of the state. Numerous depots have been lost in the last few years and many trestles and bridges are threatened as well. In reviewing the inventory for the state, it was noted that the City of Coeur d'Alene, the major city in northern Idaho, was not well represented. This will be corrected in FY 88 as our north Idaho staff will focus their activities in Coeur d'Alene.

The computerization of all the cultural resource survey reports for the state was completed in FY 87. This file contains approximately 5000 reports. About 800 reports are added to this each year, the majority of which come from the BLM and the Forest Service. In conjunction with the BLM, all three regional archaeological centers in the state began a project in FY 87 to review all site forms and to assess the adequacy of the information on the forms. This project will continue in FY 88. Once completed, the project will provide information that will be used to plan projects to correct the noted deficiencies.

Two archaeological testing projects are planned for FY 88. One project will assess the archaeological potential of Camp Three Forks in the Owyhee Mountains. The military post was occupied from 1866 to 1871. The site is listed in the National Register as a historic property; however, the archaeological potential was never addressed. The site is owned by the State of Idaho, and a management plan is greatly needed as the site is being affected by relic hunters and grazing. The second testing project will focus on a series of prehistoric sites located on private land in the Owyhee Mountains. Information about the sites is needed to complete a National Register district and to provide information for future planning in the area. The SHPO will also participate in a University of Idaho and Oyhwee County

Historical Society project at Silver City, Idaho. This historical archaeological field school will train Idaho school teachers in archaeology and archaeological field methods.

Planning

Two major studies were completed in FY 87 that provide information to assist in long-range planning. One was aimed at soliciting information from the public and preservation organizations in the state about their preservation goals and needs. Two thousand questionaires were sent throughout the state and about ten percent were returned. The second project was an analysis of population growth and decline in the state's counties. This information will be used as one indicator of development pressure, and also to identify areas where the abandonment of buildings is a problem.

A major effort in FY 88 will be to consolidate the various planning documents prepared over the past ten years into one document. This document will decribe the basic philosophy, goals, and objectives for preservation in the state, and provide a framework for the existing and future planning documents.

A disappointment of FY 87 was that the planning document for the archaeology of the Snake River region in southwest Idaho was not completed. It will be completed in FY 88.

Certified Local Governments

During FY 87 the Idaho SHPO continued to set development of the CLG program at a high priority. Nineteen new CLG's were approved and more are anticipated in FY 88. There are now twenty-five CLG's in the state. Fourteen subgrants were made to the CLG's in FY 87 and more are anticipated in FY 88. The majority of the grants are for surveys, but two are for the development of design guidelines for local historic districts. A great deal of staff time was spent consulting with and training the CLG commission members in FY 87. A number of workshops are planned in FY 88, and a statewide meeting of CLG's will be held in Boise during the annual meeting of the Idaho State Historical Society in September.

The planner, Mr. Don Watts, has been working closely with the Idaho Commission on the Arts on a proposal to the National Endowment of the Arts to obtain a grant that would provide five Idaho cities with money to develop design guidelines for their commercial districts. The proposal will involve CLG's.

Idaho Centennial

The Idaho State Historical Society and the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office are actively involved in the planning of the centennial celebration for 1990. Dr. David L. Crowder is a member of the Idaho Centennial Commission and is chair of two centennial committees; history and education. Madeline Buckendorf, an oral historian who frequently participates in SHPO activites, is coordinating a statewide program to provide assistence to local communities to develop centennial projects, some of which will have preservation components. A major goal of the Centennial Commission is the establishment of a trust fund to provide long term funding for preservation and conservation projects in the state.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

During FY 1987, the Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology continued to aggressively pursue preservation issues in the state. Jennifer Kizer became the new Grants Manager for the Division and continued upgrading the Division's Grants Managing procedures. Unfortunately, Ms. Kizer has accepted a promotion and will be leaving the Division during FY 1988. The Division will be employing a new grants manager during FY 1988 and will, therefore, require NPS cooperation in training the new employee.

The Division continues to encounter little cooperation from some federal agencies with regard to cultural resources. The Division has requested National Park Service assistance to encourage more active federal participation with the program for the past two years. National Park Service has not complied with this request which the Division renews for this fiscal year. Nevada regards NPS lack of action with regard to this important aspect of cultural resources management as regrettable and damaging to the national historic preservation program.

The SHPO activities in specific program areas are discussed below:

CERTIFIED LOCAL GOVERNMENT (CLG) Program

The SHPO had limited success with the Certified Local Government program in FY 1987. Although two additional local governments were certified, the Division received only one application for funding under the program. A general lack of interest together with depressed local economies discouraged participation. It is unlikely that Nevada will certify additional local governments during FY 1988. The Division is, however, working with Eureka County, the government which has expressed interest in the program. The Division goal for this fiscal year is to help that local government create the necessary program in order to qualify for the Certified Local Government Program.

SURVEY

The Nevada Division of Historic Preservation and Archeology pursued limited survey goals during FY 1987. Grants funded included surveys in Yerington, Mason Valley, and Las Vegas. In addition, archeological cultural resource reports were incorporated into the statewide inventory. Work continued on the development of a comprehensive survey of buildings within the Virginia City National Landmark Historic District. Work on the project was conducted under the Certified Local Government Program.

The Division will be forced to limit its survey activity in FY 1988 because of rising costs of internal operation. This is true in spite of the meager increase which represents Nevada share of the FY 1988 apportionment. The Division plans to continue funding the incorporation of cultural resource reports into the statewide inventory because this work is critical to all aspects of survey, planning, review and compliance and other activities related to cultural resource management in the state. The Division will also continue its in-house survey program, which due to limited staff, is necessarily meager.

PLANNING

The Division is aggressively pursuing its mandate to complete the revised Nevada Historic Preservation Plan. A grant, together with internal work on the plan completed three elements to the state plan. Additional progress was made on four other elements. The most critical step forward in the planning process, however, was not the completion of these elements, but rather the internal decision as to what the format of the plan and its elements should be. With this completed, it will be much easier to finish the remaining study units, most of which will be finished by the end of FY 1988.

During FY 1987 a workshop was conducted to refine the addendum to the state plan dealing with the evaluation of historic sites, particularly those with both historic archeological remains and standing structures. The workshop was attended by historic archeologists of the region. Another workshop for agency archeologists and managers who will, we hope, adopt and use the document will be held in FY 1988.

The Division also helped write the historic preservation ordinance for the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) governing planning within the Lake Tahoe Basin. The ordinance which gives greater protection to historic, ethnographic, and archeological properties than previously existed, was passed in FY 1987. The Division staff continues to work closely with TRPA and Washoe County Planners to avoid project related impacts to historic properties.

During FY 1988, the Division will continue efforts to complete programmatic agreements with the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. First drafts are currently being circulated for review; when signed, the documents will address routine procedures for dealing with cultural resources.

National Register

The Division foresees little increase in the numbers of archeological nominations prepared for Nevada in FY 1988. Nominations were not received in FY 1987 and federal agency management continues to emphasize other means of protecting resources. Since 87% of Nevada is federally managed, few nominations can be expected in the future.

Because Nevada continues to receive federal funds which, according to the National Park Service, allow for a program which is neither reasonable nor responsible, in-house activities in certain areas must be limited. It will not be possible, therefore, for Nevada to aggressively pursue in-house nominations. In addition, there will be no funds available for subgrants to generate additional nominations. Nevada will, as a result of these factors, participate at minimal levels in promoting the National Register of Historic Places.

Tax Certification

During FY 1987, Nevada continued to expand this program through technical assistance and project review. Owing to the state's historic building stock, the majority of the projects are residential rental properties located in the northwest section of the state. Interest in the program in central and eastern Nevada continues to be low due to the depressed economy. The majority of eligible buildings in southern Nevada are too small for profitable rehabilitation. Since none of these factors have changed, the Division anticipates similar levels of activity in this program area during FY 1988.

Review and Compliance

The number of projects reviewed by the Division remain consistent with FY 1986 totals. Fewer reviews through the State Clearinghouse were requested, but the Division did receive more direct requests from federal agencies for review of project and survey reports. More sites were considered eligible for listing in the National Register and a larger number of determinations of "no adverse effects" were likely the result of locating projects such as dams, nuclear events, and mines which could not be moved to avoid affecting historic properties.

Two draft programmatic agreements regarding the treatment of cultural resources at Yucca Mountain during nuclear waste storage site characterization activities and at Pahute Mesa prior to nuclear testing currently are being circulated. They should be signed and implemented in FY 1988. In addition, other agencies such as the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Air Force which traditionally have a poor track record in historic preservation, are consulting with this office regarding means of bringing their agencies into compliance.

Pre-Development

The Division intends to make less than 9.1% of its apportionment available for pre-development subgrants. Lacking such funds in the recent past, Nevada's historic resources are in desperate need for such funds, and the Division remains certain that use of the funds in this program area will be extremely effective in contributing to the preservation of Nevada's cultural resources.

FY 1987 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Administration -

The staff successfully initiated the long-in-coming letter of credit billing system. It will be most appreciated by the many small local governments and non-profits which require an expeditious return of monies.

Certified Local Government -

Two Local Governments were successfully approved as Certified Local Governments, bringing the total number to seven. Of these seven CLGs, five received subgrant funding.

The first evaluation of the participating CLG's was performed. Two staff members attended NPS sponsored Certified Local Governments workshops.

Survey -

Imput on to the computer continued into FY 1987. Student intern, Carolyn Sorrells, reviewed the existing database, prepared a Manual for accessing the survey database, as well as imput another section of the survey on the computer. Survey work continues throughout the state, with an encouraging increase in participation in the central and eastern regions of the state.

Planning -

The Staff Archeologist, Dr. Leland Gilsen, has organized a state Archeological Advisory Committee on Planning. The committee is currently designing archeological planning units and contexts. Dr. Gilsen has also compiled a radio carbon data file for Baker County in an effort to provide needed resource material to the archeological community.

National Register -

A new instruction manual is being produced to coincide with the new National Register procedures and format. The state continues to fund many high caliber National Register products primarily to local governments: A second Multiple Resource Nomination is currently being produced, several historic districts including our first funded district within the City of Portland, as well as several archeological nominations, one considered to have potential landmark status.

Education -

Staff attended a variety of National Park Service sponsored workshops including two Certified Local Government workshops, a Grants Management workshop, a Section 106 workshop in Denver a Tax Act workshop.

The state office funded a Business Ethics workshop in early FY 1988, through a non-profit organization and participated in the organization and presentation of the workshop.

Review and Compliance -

New procedures and forms for the ongoing computerization continues. A standardized form was developed to track review and compliance data.

Jan, 1988

OREGON SHPO STATUS REPORT
COMPUTERIZATION

Historic Inventory

We now have a Bernoulli Box with 20 MEG storage cartridges for our files. All data is either stored on the 20 MEG removable cartridges or on 5 1/4 floppy diskettes in a separate location under lock and key. If the computer system were to be stolen or broken into after hours, there is no data on file in the computer that could be compromised or stolen. The data files are located in the archaeological office along with the maps, site forms for prehistoric sites and the site reports. This office has a separate lock and key, different from the rest of the building.

Carolyn Sorrels revised and corrected the data entered by Tada Suttitum, brought the total data entry up to 25 counties (Baker through part of Multnomah) covering 11,000+ properties. She was working on our largest file (Multnomah county) when she finished her internship. In addition, she developed a manual for using the Oregon inventory of historic properties database. Dr Leland Gilsen, of our staff, wrote a supplement for the other database systems in operation in the office.

Of the total number of books of inventory on file (199 books), Tada and Carolyn have entered in 121 books (60.8%), leaving 78 books (39.1%) left to enter.

The current totals on the Bernoulli file is 10639 properties but there are about 200 in a temporary file Carolyn was working on when she left.

National Register

All of the data contained in the short-form of the NR data has been entered into the National register file. Cardfile was then made a sub-set program of the larger file. We still need to go back into this data base and flesh it out. Completion of this file will take some time as each form will need to be pulled and the data gleaned from the text.

The current total for partial files is 884 properties.

Archaeological Inventory

Three counties have been done and several new variables added to the file structure. This required going back into the finished files and updating the data base information.

The current total for the file is 735 properties.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW STATEMENT
FY 1988

STATE OF OREGON

In fiscal 1988, the Oregon SHPO expects to continue providing our constituents with the same high level of service that they have come to expect.

We believe that efforts by the Park Service through changes to Attachment A reporting and reductions in the scope of the Chapter 30 review process will result in considerable savings in administrative costs, and will allow our small staff to concentrate on fine tuning NPS program requirements.

Regarding the CLG program, we will continue to convince additional local governments to be certified. We also plan to evaluate and possibly re-write our existing CLG procedures with the assistance of CLGs and interested local governments.

The National Register program will continue to produce high quality submissions to Washington. We will be moving to incorporate the newly revised NR forms and procedures into our existing system, and plan to finalize a "how to" guide for the public.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW STATEMENT

CONTINUED

Administration of the federal tax incentive program will not change appreciably, although efforts will be made to close out or clean up inactive or problem files.

In the review and compliance area, we will continue to build on the success of previous reorganization and computerization efforts. We will attempt to reduce project delays even further by entering into additional Memoranda of Agreement with local and federal agencies. Moreover, we will attempt to insure a more consistent level of Section 106 submittals by issuing new guidelines for minimum documentation for review of above-ground resource projects.

Survey and planning will continue as before, with the SHPO funneling the lions's share of our available apportionment dollars to local governments. We will continue to fund surveys in areas of high development risk, and to sponsor responsible planning projects involving previously identified resources. Included will be National Register multiple property nominations, local ordinance work, resource evaluation, tourist promotional materials, and workshops aimed at treatment or protection of previously identified historic resources. In addition, we will continue to administer a modest, state funded, development grant program, and to continue with our efforts to computerize the inventory.

Also, although faced with a temporary staff shortage in FY 1988, we expect to attend, as funds allow, NPS-sponsored workshops in all program areas. We also expect, by the end of the fiscal year, to have completed the initial efforts at naming Oregon contextual study units, and the format for same for purposes of comprehensive planning.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Major Accomplishments in the Previous Fiscal Year

The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation completed its first year as a division of the Washington State Department of Community Development. The reorganization has demonstrated a positive benefit in the accounting support available to the historic preservation program, and has given the program a broader awareness among others who work in related areas. Further administrative reorganization is contemplated, but such refinements are unlikely to have an effect on the essentials of the preservation program.

Surveys were completed in Anacortes, Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Bainbridge Island, and a second phase survey for Aberdeen and Hoquiam was begun. A survey of archaeological properties in Island County was initiated as well. The results of all historic property surveys were reproduced and distributed to local planning offices, libraries, and historical organizations.

Approximately 75 properties were forwarded to the National Register during the year, including districts and multiple property nominations. Notable among these was the First Railroad Addition Historic District in Ellensburg, a collection of commercial properties representing the early development of the business district of Anacortes, a thematic nomination of significant residences of Yakima, and Seattle's Chinatown Historic District. Also worthy of mention were the MRAs of the communities of Olympia and Grandview, the DuPont Village Historic District, and the Rural Public Schools Multiple Property Submission. Work began on the nomination of properties related to the state's wheat growing industry and the completion of draft nominations for irrigation and hydroelectric systems.

Additional study units were completed under the comprehensive planning model. The Eastern Washington Protohistoric, Transportation, Politics/Law/Government study units were completed, and the earlier archaeological study units were revised to incorporate the comments that had been received. The Department of the Army contracted with the state preservation program to prepare the South Cascades Study Unit, which was of particular value to DOA's own planning needs. The interest and support demonstrates the broad utility of the RP3 system; indeed, it is now common for archaeological surveys to reference the appropriate study units in the report bibliography.

Although activity in investment tax credits dropped dramatically during the year, there was a significant surge of interest in the property tax abatement program offered as a result of state legislative action several years ago. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation has provided training and information for the tax abatement program, which is implemented through local governments. During the year, some 20 communities adopted the program. The abatement provides reduced property taxes for a period of time for qualifying historic properties that have been rehabilitated in accordance with measures based on the Secretary of the Interiors Standards for Rehabilitation.

Review and compliance remains the dominant activity for the program, and at various times, five individuals are involved in the review of projects forwarded to the State Historic Preservation Officer for comment. While many of the projects do not effect historic resources, those undertakings that do are often demanding in their need for mitigation. Substantial amounts of time have been spent negotiating solutions to such complex projects as the development of a newsprint mill in Pend Oreille County, the construction of a transit tunnel through downtown Seattle, and the reuse of the abandoned Tacoma Union Station. In addition, the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation maintained its working relationships with the most active Federal agencies (Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, Department of Army, Department of Transportation, Coast Guard) as well as state agencies and Indian tribes.

The Certified Local Governments program has expanded rapidly during the year, and 18 cities and towns have been certified. We have begun the regular publication of a newsletter specifically directed toward local preservation issues and concerns; each issue of 600 is distributed to local governments, planning offices, and selected historical organizations.

The Office has been active in other areas as well. The National Park Service awarded a contract to the state preservation office to participate in the National Archaeological Data Base; the contract was completed within the year. We also were awarded a grant from the State Centennial Commission to prepare a volume highlighting the state's historic resources to be ready in 1989, the state's centennial year. The office also secured a contract from the state parks agency to prepare a management and maintenance plan for the historic fortifications administered by the agency. In addition, we continued to seek ways to implement the revolving fund recently established by the state legislature. The state office is also participating in a program established by the Washington Trust to present historic preservation workshops in communities that have yet to be active in the program. Finally, the office presented the significance of the state's cultural resources and the need to protect them in a week long training session for 300 representatives of the state's natural resource agencies and related environmental organizations and Indian tribes.

Current Fiscal Year Problems and Needs

We believe that we have achieved a reasonable balance in all program areas during the past fiscal year, and we plan to maintain that balance in the present year. Given the funding constraints at both state and federal levels, it is unlikely that we will be able to increase the number of products. Our intent is to operate at a level that will continue the existing quality of program, and perhaps add enhancements in several areas. The enhancements will be improvements internal to the program, and while they may increase our own effectiveness and efficiency, we do not anticipate product levels to change.

Administration

Staff changes, parent agency reorganization, and financial considerations have lead to a vacancy in the Administrative Assistant position that handled much of the grants administration activity. The vacancy is considered permanent. As a result, grant administration responsibilities have shifted, and while the function is operating well, existing procedures will have to be completely revised to reflect the new players and their responsibilities. In addition, the uncertain character of Chapter 30 and the state's probable inclusion in Round 3 audits during 1988 are a cause for concern.

National Register

As in previous years, we will emphasize thematic and MPD nominations, and we anticipate that we will contract for several categories of nominations in the coming year. Limited resources continues to mean that nomination activity lags behind survey and comprehensive planning efforts. The National Register staff concentrates upon properties proposed for nomination by members of the public, and while that is a key source of support for designation, there are other potentially eligible properties that are neglected. We have assigned nomination projects to staff members outside the National Register program area, but those assignments have not produced any appreciable increase in the number of nominated properties.

Survey and Inventory

Contract survey activities have been successful, and have enabled the state program to employ skilled individuals to handle many different survey demands. We also continue to receive survey data from other sources. We add the survey information incrementally to the state inventory, and as a result the backlog of filed sites is not significant. Electronically accessible information continues to lag behind the data actually available. Probably more important immediately is the wear on existing hard copy survey and inventory records. To enhance the utility of the inventory information and also to help their long-term integrity, we are exploring the costs of using microfilm copies for all public users of the records.

The survey selection matrix continues to be used to identify survey targets. However, survey selection is often geographically biased rather than exclusively generated by comprehensive planning decisions, and we need to consider ways of improving the ties between survey and the needs identified under individual study units.

Planning

It is likely that we will produce only several study units each year at the present level of funding. As a result, we will be unable to complete the study units in 1989 as we hoped originally. We attempted to complete several study units with existing staff, but the effect was to substantially reduce the time available for other and equally important demands. However, we believe that the preparation of the text for the centennial publication mentioned above will help advance a number of study units, at least in outline form. As the nature of comprehensive planning for state programs shifts within the National Park Service, such outlines may prove to be of utility in the absence of full study units.

Certified Local Governments

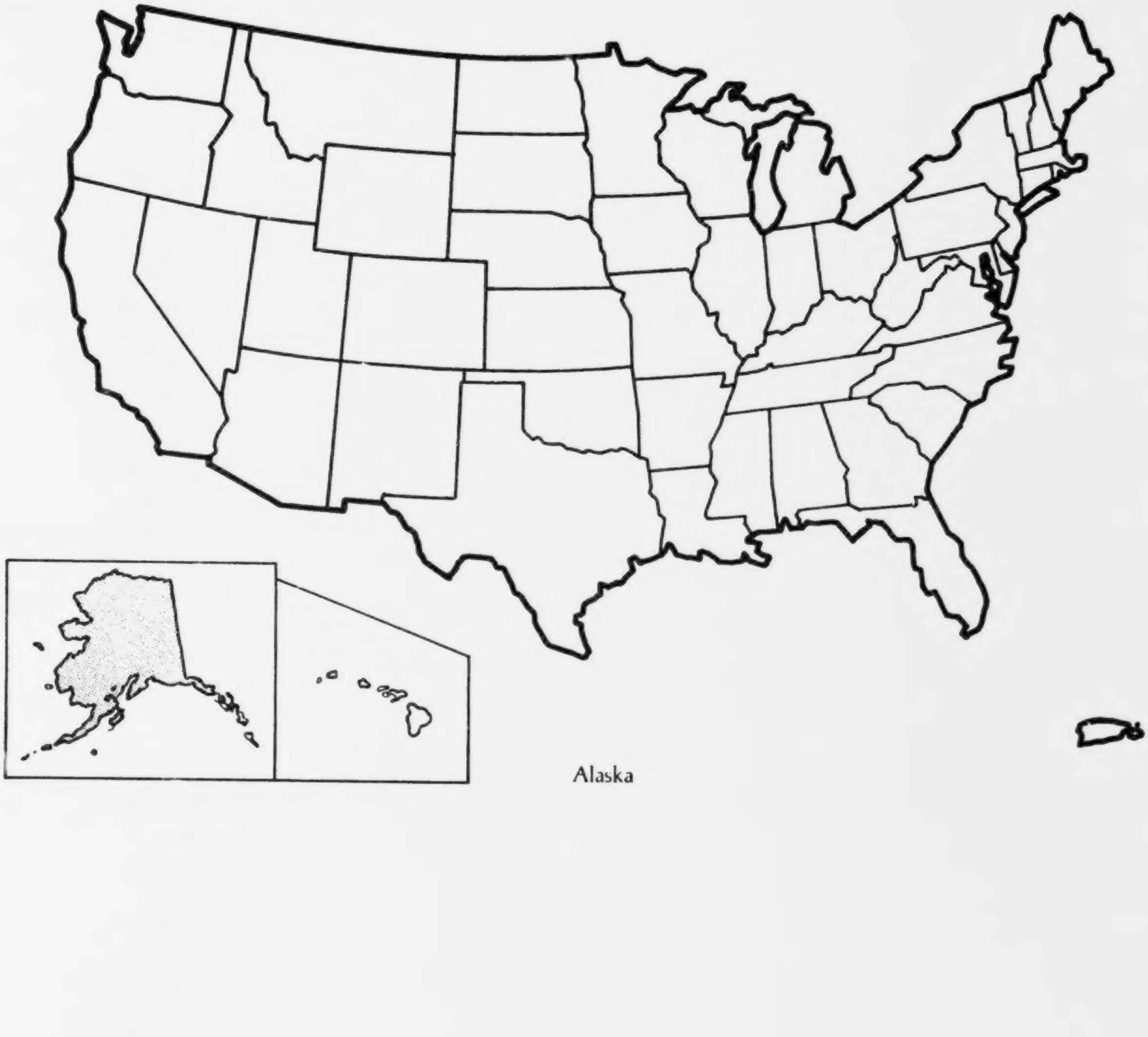
The Certified Local Governments program is both a success and popular. It is a demanding program, and occupies a full-time staff member with the support of others in the office as well. Existing CLGs receive a complement of annual training sessions, orientations, and monitoring visits as well as grants administration instruction for those receiving subgrants. Prospective CLGs receive advisory visits and are also invited to the annual training. In addition, the office prepares a local preservation programs newsletter which receives wide distribution. To date, the demand for support from the 10% program grant allocation has paralleled the funds available and there has been no need to seek additional funding from state sources. Even with a slight increase in the number of CLGs applying for funds, we believe that most applicants will receive grants since the greatest interest appears to be in relatively small dollar amounts.

Other Programs

During the last year, the state office for the first time became involved in a major submarine archaeology project. While the result of the undertaking was not particularly notable from the point of view of cultural resources, it did emphasize the need for improved legislation to help protect resources which might be damaged by inappropriate recovery techniques. The office has drafted language directed toward the problem for the consideration of the state legislature during its current session.

In addition, we will also ask the legislature for certain improvements in the revolving fund that was established at its last session. The nature of the matching components necessary to operate the fund have proved particularly difficult to implement, and we are concerned that the biennium may close without an adequate opportunity to test the utility of the fund.

Alaska Region



Alaska

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

In the past year, Alaska's historic preservation programs continued to feel the effects of reduced state revenues through budget cuts and staff reductions. The core professional staff required for State Programs remains intact, however, program activity has been reduced in some areas.

Administration. The SHPO is in charge of overall program management and day-to-day office management, including activities such as preparation of state budget documents, division staff meetings, personnel matters, and chairing the state review board, known as the Historic Sites Advisory Committee (HSAC) under state law. Clerical support is provided by a half-time Secretary I, who serves as secretary to the HSAC (schedules and arranges meetings, prepares minutes and review documents, travel, etc.), and a Clerk Typist. Most HPF reports and applications are prepared by the Deputy SHPO (Senior Archaeologist) and the Grants Administrator who works in the Division's Administrative Services section.

Review and Compliance. This activity, coordinated by the staff archaeologist, involves the review of development projects proposed to be undertaken, permitted, or funded by both state and federal agencies. The objective is to prevent the needless destruction of, or damage to, significant historic and prehistoric sites. Over 2,000 projects were reviewed last year and we expect this volume to continue.

Reviews are primarily the duty of a half-time Review Archaeologist. All other staff members participate to varying degrees in this program, particularly in the more time-consuming and complex activities (such as determinations of effect, MOAs, PAs, etc.).

National Register. Coordinating the National Register program is a primary duty of the historian. Quality and quantity of nominations have notably improved over the past year. Some nominations have been the result of surveys funded through historic preservation fund subgrants. Staff provides technical assistance and edits nominations. Nominations are not initiated and written by the staff.

Preservation Tax Incentives. Preservation Tax Incentives continue to have very little activity within the state. Information on the program is provided through workshops, our newsletter and work with local groups and property owners. PTI is handled by our architectural historian, Paul Chattey.

Survey. Alaska's great size, low population density, and climate make it the least surveyed state. Only a handful of researchers are interested in Alaska prehistory at any time. Most surveys tend to be reconnaissance level except for small project-specific efforts. With the recent economic downturn, fewer construction projects mean fewer surveys. Both federal and state land managers are reluctant to invest scarce funds into inventory of lands which have uncertain ownership because of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Federal survey activity is largely limited to specific "clearance" work with the exception of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Native Allotments and ANCSA 14h(1) Historic and Cemetary Sites), National Park Service (reconnaissance surveys in new parks and preserves) and the Forest Service (timber sales).

The main elements of the survey program are as follows:

1. Survey Records. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey or AHRS is the state's official record of all known cultural resources. Sites are plotted on U.S. Geological Survey 1:250,000 and 1:63,360 scale maps. A summary of available information on each site is kept on a 5" x 7" card which can refer the user to more detailed survey and/or excavation reports. Over 10,000 sites are now listed, with several hundred added or updated yearly. The AHRS is being computerized using dBase III. Data entry is approaching 80% completion and may be finished this fiscal year.

2. Archaeological Survey. Actual survey work has concentrated on a few areas of rapid development. Expected funding levels this year will limit survey activities to finishing up reports and small scale surveys of state land disposals.

3. Cultural Resources RSA. "RSA" means Reimbursable Services Agreement and refers to a group of seasonal history and archaeology positions who essentially are hired to do contract jobs for other state agencies, primarily the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. No HPF money is used in the program element.

4. Survey Subgrants. Subgrants have been very popular. Unfortunately, due to state budget cuts, no HPF money will be available for survey subgrants again this year.

5. Permits. The office reviews and processes field archaeology permits for survey/excavation on state lands, typically 10-15 per year.

Planning. Although progress in developing our Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan is slow, we are advancing on both the historic and archaeological plan frameworks. Staff turnover was exacerbated by budget cuts, but in 1987 our historian organized a workshop and developed the historic study units. At present our archaeologist is organizing a workshop and developing the archaeological outline for the plan. National Park Services's initiation of the Compendium newsletter has addressed critical issues and helped put us in contact with other state personnel working on comprehensive historic preservation planning.

Certified Local Government. There are currently three CLGs in Alaska. There is frequent staff contact with the CLGs regarding a variety of preservation issues. A number of communities are interested in the CLG program, however, few have even the basics of a preservation program in place. Intensive staff effort is needed to bring the interested communities into the program which the Alaska Program, because of by a lack of funding and staff, cannot provide. The CLGs are interested in the grant monies, but find the funds insufficient.

Development. This program is not active.

471

Acquisition. This program is not active.

Covenants and Letters of Agreement. This program is not active except for monitoring of existing covenants.

Other. Other activities are primarily related to Public Education. Our office publishes a quarterly newsletter *Heritage*. Circulation is about 1,200. Special mailings are used to announce grant application deadlines, meeting dates, etc.

A Historic Preservation workshop is held annually at the Alaska Historical Society annual meeting. Staff organize or participate in about four additional historic preservation workshops a year in communities throughout the state.

Historic District Revolving Loan Fund (HDRLF). This is a state-funded loan program that supports restoration, rehabilitation, and/or maintenance of buildings in *locally designated* historic districts. Loans are at 7.5% interest for a maximum of 30 years and $250,000 per structure. Projects must be approved by the Historic Sites Advisory Committee (our State Review Board). SHPO staff has been charged by the Committee to prepare policy, procedure, and guidelines for the program and provide detailed review and recommendations for projects. Eligibility criteria and rehabilitation standards follow the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary's Standards, respectively.

The program is not currently active. The available funds were frozen during the 1986 oil revenue shortfall crisis. Except for a few incoming monthly payments, new funding apportionments are not expected. A few projects are currently under review in the event that capital becomes available.

Assessment of Problems and Needs. Our problems continue to be too little funding and too few staff. As a result, we continue to operate in a reactive mode rather than providing progressive leadership in Alaska's cultural resource management. Although we are working diligently to expand the certified local government program and to produce a draft comprehensive historic preservation plan, progress has been slow. The instability of the state's economic environment continues to plague our office. A critical program is to combat the impression that historic preservation is anti-development.

The staff members working on the comprehensive preservatin plan believe that formal training from the National Park Service is critical. They are new to planning and need to thoroughly understand the process themselves, then educate the other staff, other public cultural resource managers, and the general public so that we can get greater involvement with development and use of the plan.

A serious obstacle in working on our plan is the expense to bring people from all areas of the state together to have meaningful input and to actively participate in the planning process. Alaska has few strong local historic preservation groups that can assist our office in writing the plan as well as promoting the plan and getting potential users involved. Tied to this, is the problem of educating cultural resource managers and the general public in the planning process; particularly to convince them that planning can begin before large areas on Alaska have been surveyed or historical studies have been written.

We have several problems with the National Register program. Our office has not initiated nominations for several years. The community survey grants and small grants to prepare nominations that we relied on to generate nominations have not been available the last few years and the number of new nominations has declined. Most nominations continue to be of an individual building or site. Many owners of historic buildings continue to oppose the program and will not cooperate with district or multiple resource nominations. Although we continue to address the National Register in our public education efforts, misunderstandings about the program combined with what is perceived to be the complexity of the process (exacerbated by the recent changes in the program) preclude many individuals from pursuing nominations.

We have been working on the backlog of nominations, resubmitting some to the Keeper of the National Register and closing the file on others, but have a number in the "gray area." The owners frequently are interested in pursuing nominations of the individual site or building, despite staff recommendation that the property be part of a district. (In such cases, there is opposition to a district). We believe that we need an on-site meeting/workshop with a representative from the Keeper of the National Register's office. We want to use Alaskan case studies to discuss the program. Our problems include moved buildings, properties less than 50 years old, changes over time, and the opposition to districts.

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